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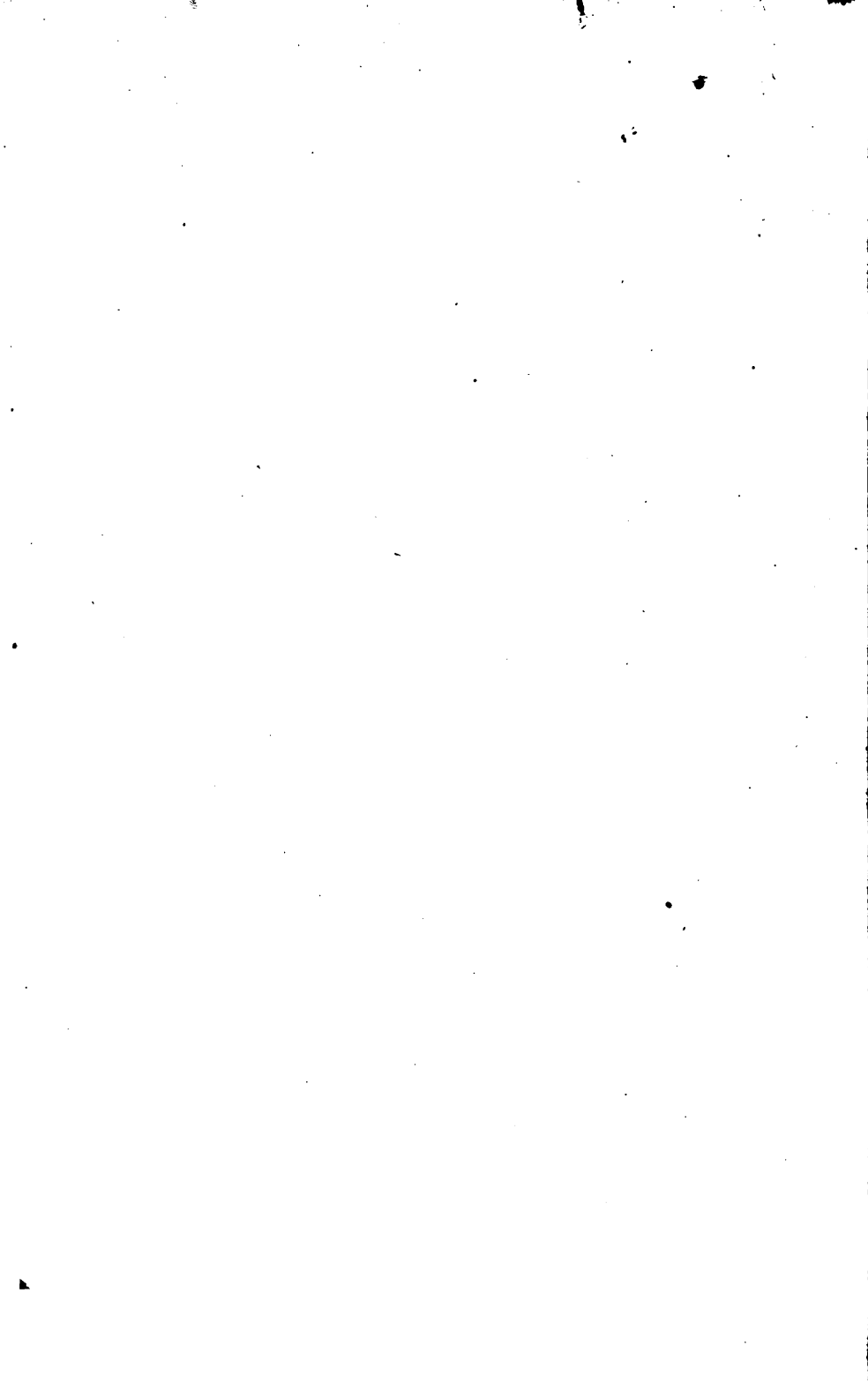
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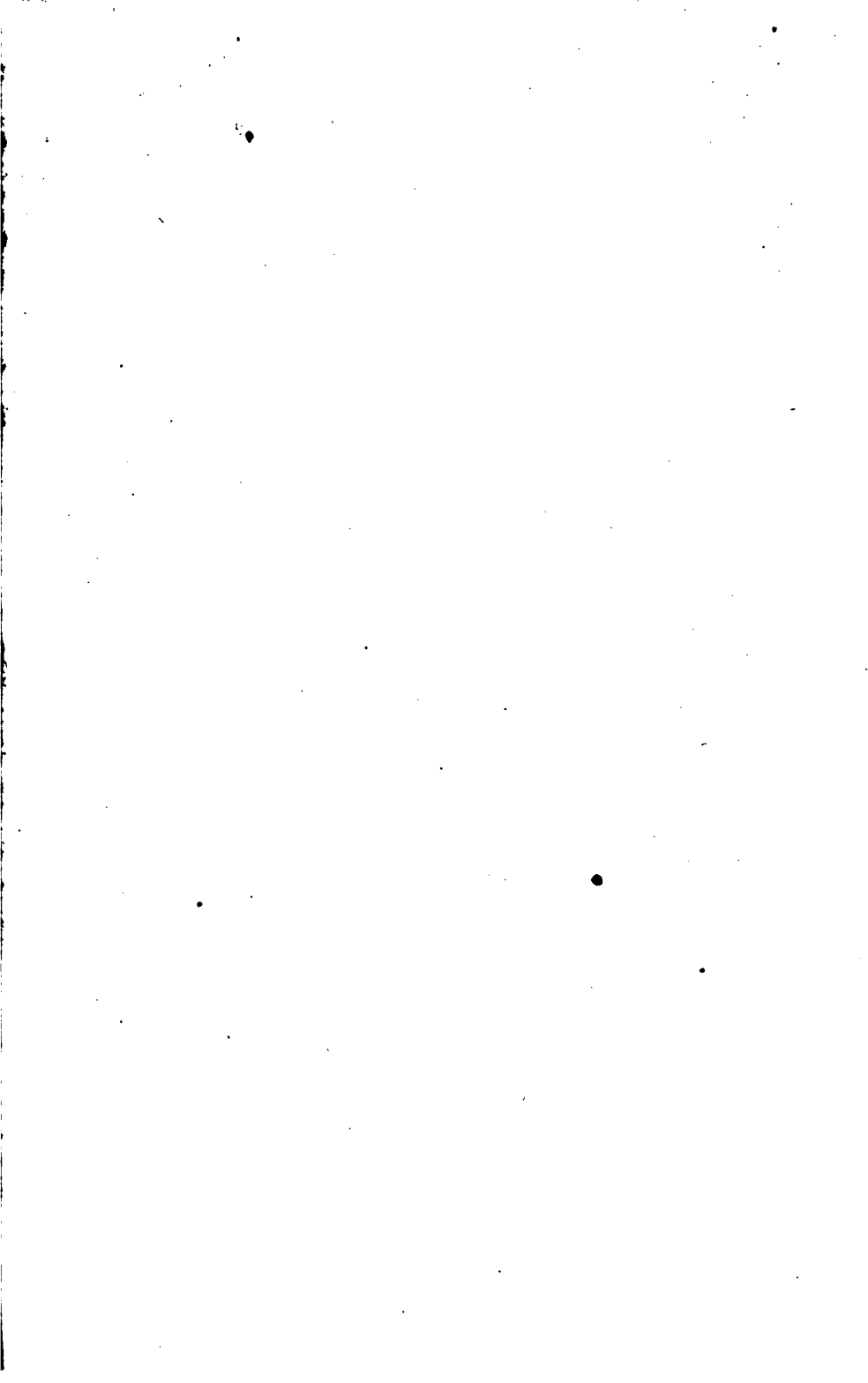
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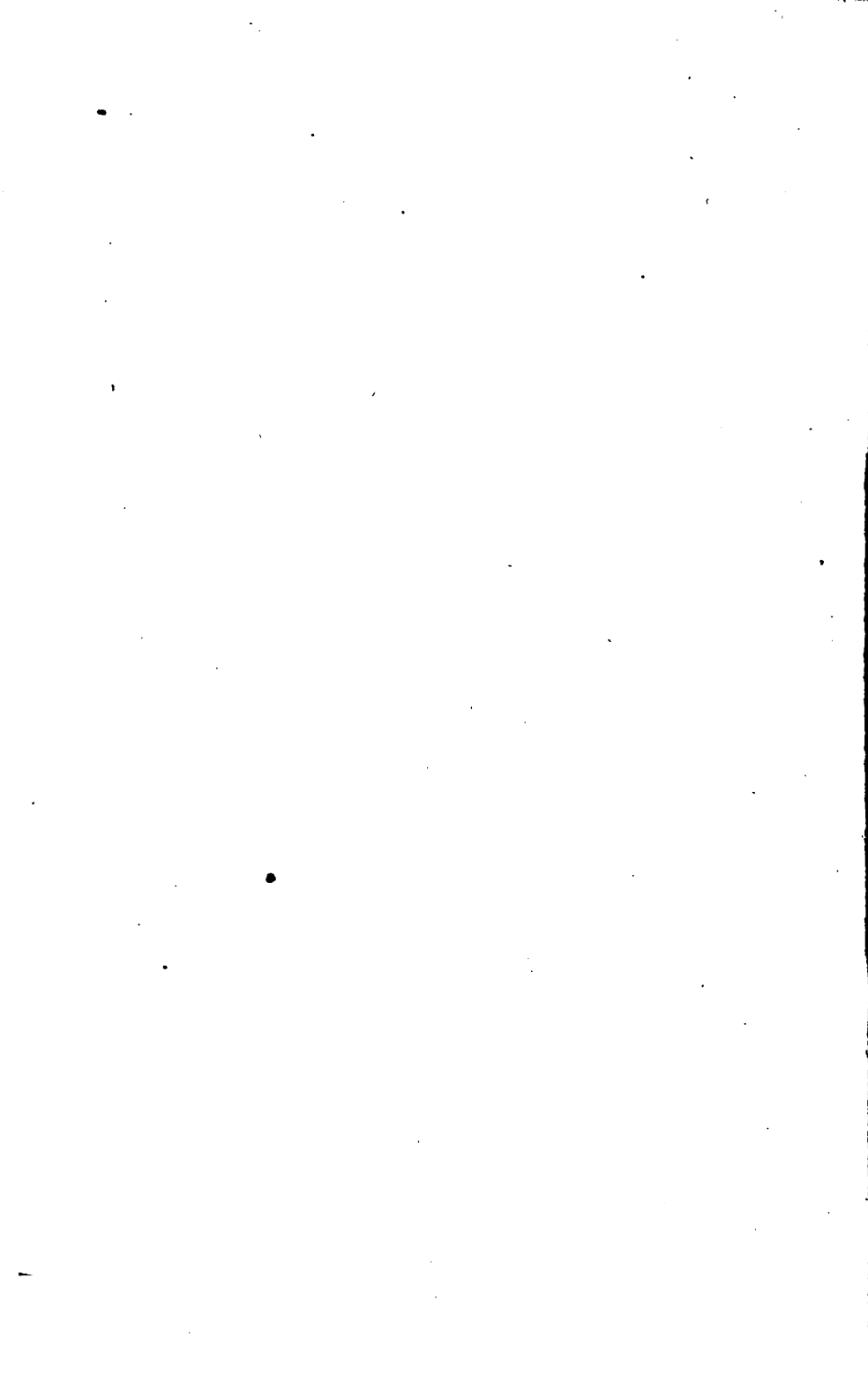
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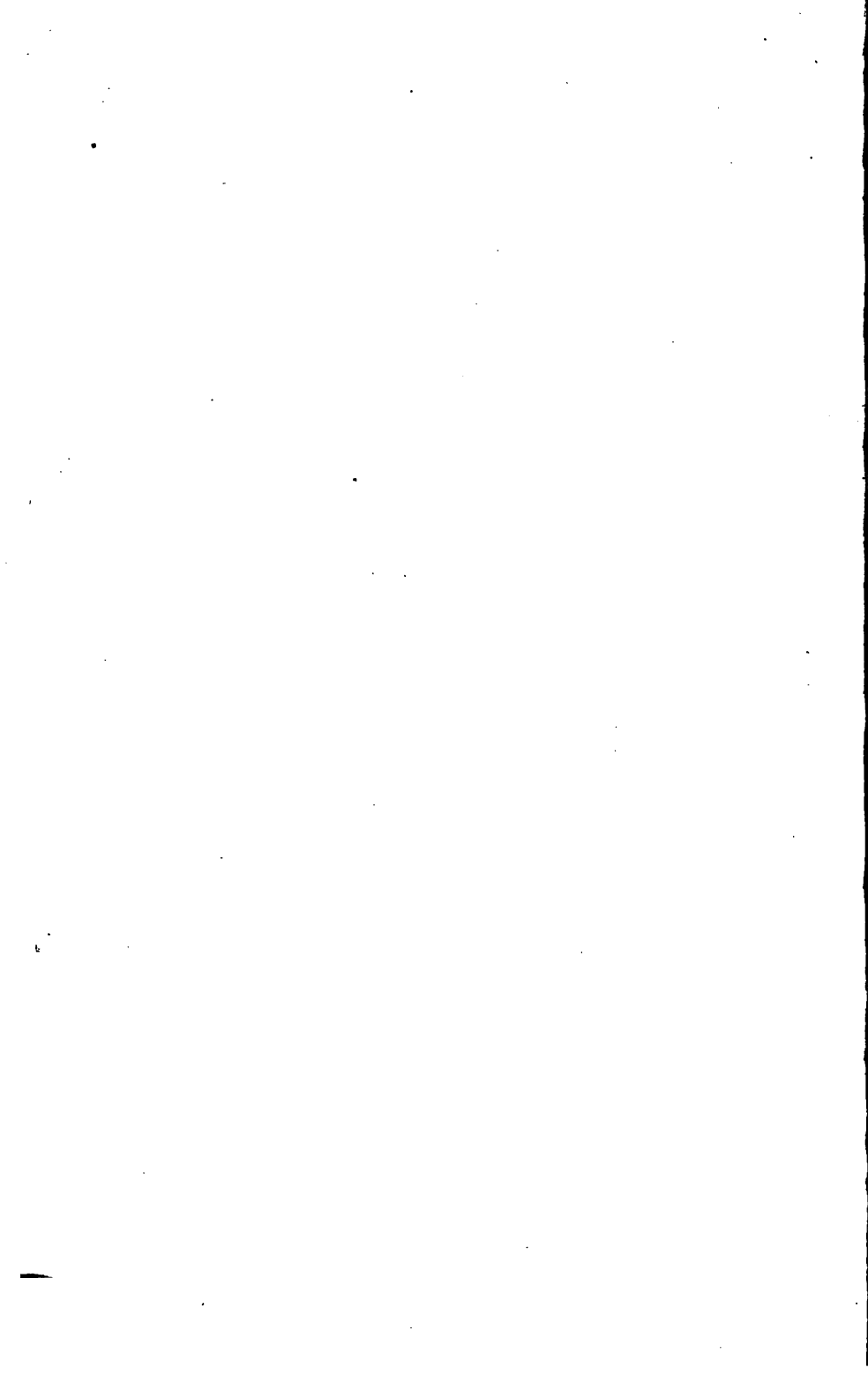
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**THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
YEARBOOK**

1903.



**THE
CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK.**

THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
YEAR BOOK

FOR
1903.

NINETEENTH YEAR.

London :
PUBLISHED BY THE
CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE,
ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

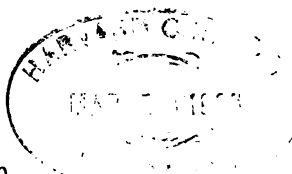
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(1903)

P R E F A C E .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK was first issued in 1885, with the special object of supplying a demand which had often been made by Conservative speakers and writers, and by politicians generally, for a cheap and handy reference-book of political information, containing facts and statistics of public interest, such as are often only obtainable after laborious search among Parliamentary Blue Books and other official documents. The success which attended its issue has justified the continuance of the publication in an enlarged and improved form.

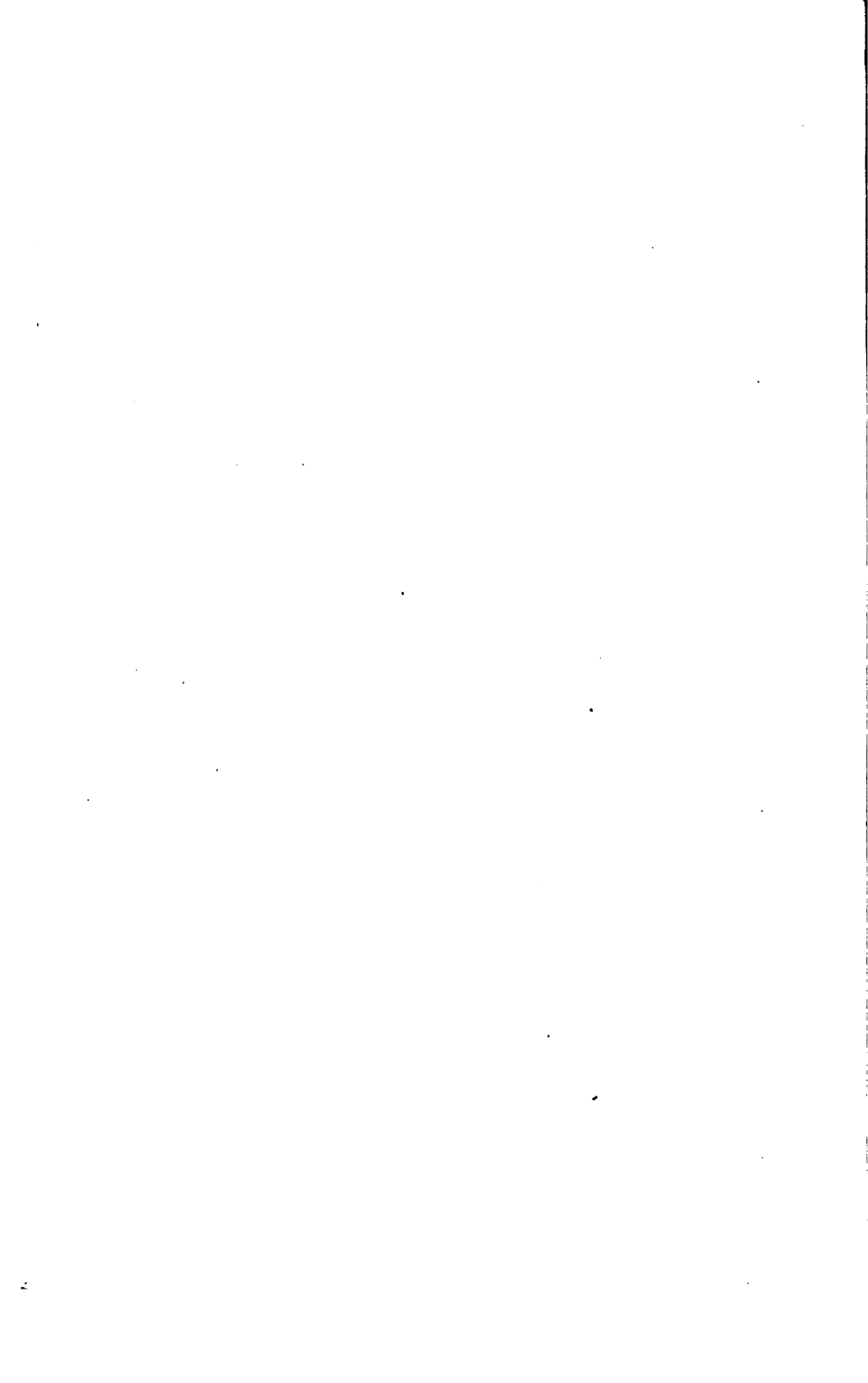
The Constitutional Year Book does not claim to compete in variety of general information with the numerous and valuable Almanacks at present in circulation. While, however, its scope is chiefly political, there will be found in its pages much of the information usually contained in an Almanack, in addition to novel features which are believed to distinguish it from any existing work of the kind.

Special attention is drawn to the complete information relating to Parliamentary Constituencies, Members, Candidates, and Elections from 1885 to the present time; to the Parliamentary Summary for 1902, in a novel and convenient form; to the statistics bearing on the General Election of 1900; and to the condensed Tables of Statistics on almost every subject of national importance, which have been carefully revised and brought down to the latest possible date.

The Editor will be glad to receive any suggestions or corrections from correspondents.

CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE,
ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

January, 1903.



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ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT.

D., Duke; M., Marquis; E., Earl; Vis., Viscount; Bp., Bishop; Bar., Baron; Ld., Lord; U.K., United Kingdom; Ir., Ireland; Sco., Scotland; cr., created; suc., succeeded; H., Heir; b., born; s., son; br., brother; sis., sister; u., uncle; c., cousin; dau., daughter; Ld.-Lt., Lord Lieutenant; Dipl., Diplomatic; Bd., Board; R.N., Royal Navy; Mil., Militia; Impl. Yeo., Imperial Yeomanry; Vol., Volunteers.
C., Conservative; L.U., Liberal Unionist; L., Liberal; N., Irish Nationalist; * Minors.

ORDERS, &c.

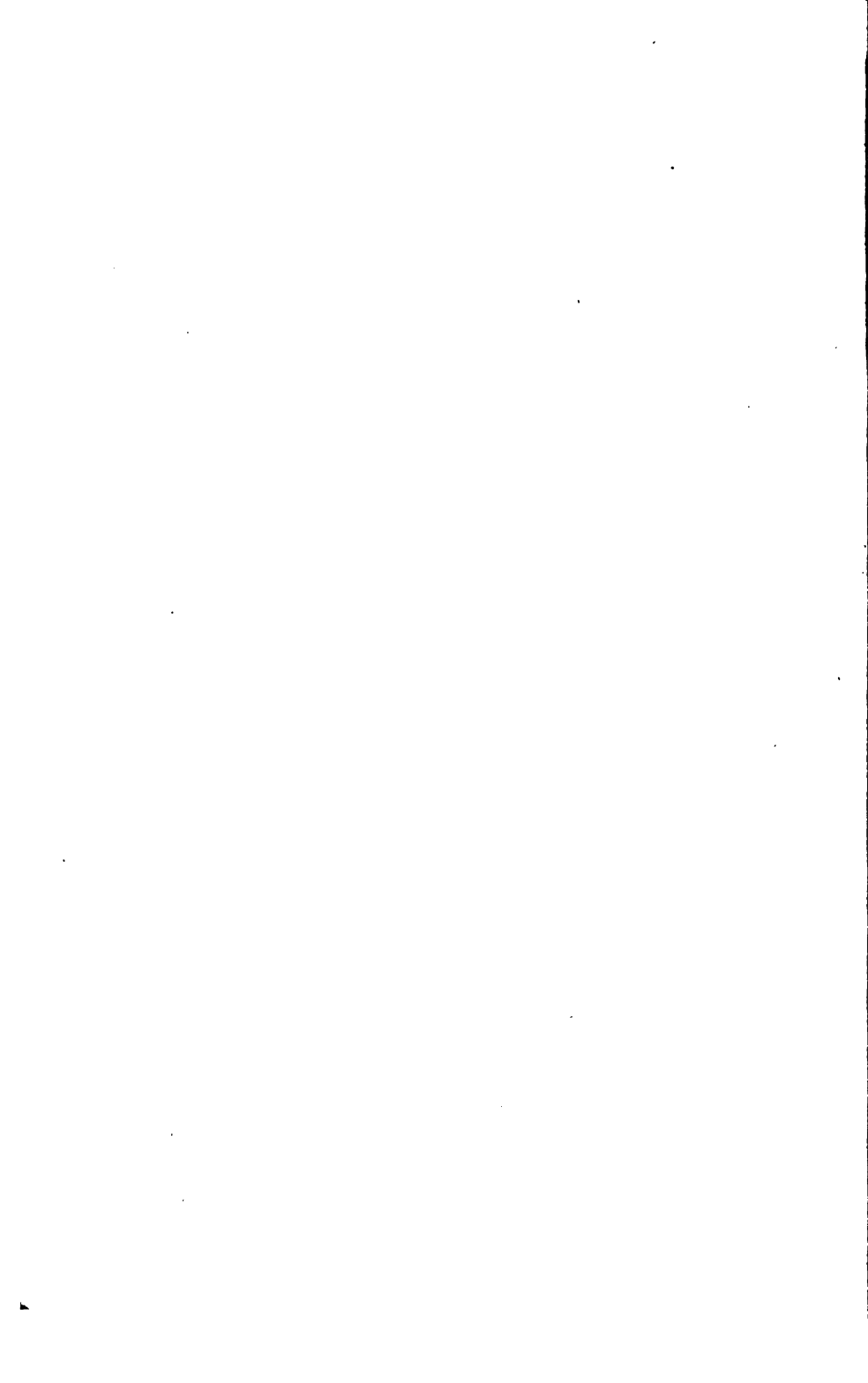
K.G.	- Knight of the Garter.	G.C.I.E.	- Knight Grand Commander	of the
K.T.	- Knight of the Thistle.	K.C.I.E.	- Knight Commander	Indian
K.P.	- Knight of St. Patrick.	C.I.E.	- Companion	Empire.
P.C.	- Privy Councillor.	G.C.V.O.	- Knight Grand Cross	of the
G.C.B.	- Knight Grand Cross	K.C.V.O.	- Knight Commander	Royal
K.C.B.	- Knight Commander	C.V.O.	- Commander	Victorian
C.B.	- Companion	M.V.O.	- Member of the 4th or 5th Class	Order.
G.C.S.I.	- Knight Grand Commander	D.S.O.	- Companion of the Distinguished	
K.C.S.I.	- Knight Commander		Service Order.	
C.S.I.	- Companion	I.S.O.	- Imperial Service Order.	
G.O.M.G.	- Knight Grand Cross	A.D.C.	- Aide-de-Camp to H.M.	
K.C.M.G.	- Knight Commander	V.D.	- Volunteer Decoration.	
C.M.G.	- Companion	R.R.C.	- Royal Red Cross.	

of the Star of India.
of St. Michael and St. George.

ADDENDA.

PAGE

- 28 A fourth son was born to the Prince of Wales, December 20, 1902.
- 31 Lord Currie, Ambassador to Italy, has resigned, and is succeeded by the Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, K.C.B.
- 31 M. Militchevitch, Servian Minister, has resigned.
- 31 New Turkish Ambassador—Stephenaki Musurus Bey.
- 31 New Swiss Minister—M. Carlin.
- 31 New Siamese Minister—Phya Visutr Kosa.
- 32 The Agency-General for Victoria is removed to 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 32 Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., is appointed Lt.-Govr. of Bengal.
- 32 Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., is appointed Govr. of West Australia.
- 61 The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ellison Macartney, M.P., is appointed Deputy Master of the Mint.
- 81 The Archbishop of Canterbury died, December 23, 1902.
- 84 Viscount Downe is created K.C.V.O.
- 91 The Earl of Longford has a son, born December, 1902.
- 92 Lord Macnaghten is created G.C.M.G.
- 94 Lord Pirbright died January 9th, 1903.
- 96 The Bishop of St. Albans died, December 28, 1902.
- 100 Lord Willoughby de Broke died, December 19, 1902.
- 100 The Bishop of Winchester is approved Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 107 The Bishop of St. Davids becomes entitled to sit in the House of Lords, on the death of the Bishop of St. Albans.
- 123 Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., is created G.C.S.I.
- 124 Mr. S. W. Higginbottom, M.P., died, December 28, 1902.
- 127 Col. McCalmont, M.P., died, December, 1902.
- 139 East Cambs. Election, January 2; C. D. Rose (L.) 4,414, *L. A. C. Brassey*, (C.) 3,907.
- 169 Liverpool, West Derby, Election; W.W. Rutherford (C.) 5,455, *R. D. Holt* (L.) 3,251.
- 170 Mr. J. M. Cheetham, Oldham, died, December, 1902.
- 214 Sir E. S. Hill, ex-M.P., died, December, 1902.
- 214 Mr. Inderwick, K.C., is appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy.
- 225 Mr. W. K. Wait died, December, 1902.
- 225 Mr. S. D. Waddy, K.C., ex-M.P., died, December 20, 1902.



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COMMON NOTES FOR 1903.

Golden Number	IV	Dominical Letter	D
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ECLIPSES.

In the year 1903 there will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun, March 28th, invisible at Greenwich.
2. A partial eclipse of the Moon, April 11th, visible at Greenwich.
3. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 20th, invisible at Greenwich.
4. A partial eclipse of the Moon, October 6th, partly visible at Greenwich.

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Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	" 22	Prince of Wales' Birthday (1865)	June 3
Ash Wednesday	" 25	Trinity Sunday	" 7
Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20
St. David's Day	" 1	Midsummer Day	" 24
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	Coronation Day (1902)	Aug. 9
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday	April 5	King's Birthday (1841)	Nov. 9
Good Friday	" 10	First Sunday in Advent	" 29
Easter Sunday	" 12	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Low Sunday	" 19	Christmas Day	Friday, Dec. 25
St. George's Day	" 23		

The Gregorian or New Style is 12 days in front of the Julian or Old Style. Thus in Russia, where the Julian Calendar is still in use, our 15th March is the 3rd March.

The year 5664 of the Jewish Era commences on September 22nd, 1903.

The year 1321 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 30th, 1903.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on November 21st, 1903.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.	
Good Friday	April 10	New Year's Day	Jan. 1
Easter Monday	" 13	Good Friday	April 10
Whit Monday	June 1	First Monday in May	May 4
First Monday in August	Aug. 3	First Monday in August	Aug. 3
Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Boxing Day	" 26		

LAW SITTINGS.

HILARY	Begin Jan. 11	End April 8	TRINITY	Begin June 9	End Aug. 12
EASTER	" April 21	" May 29	MICHAELMAS	" Oct. 24	" Dec. 21

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	Begins.	Ends.		Begins.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	April 4	Lent	Jan. 8	Mar. 27
Easter	April 15	May 29	Easter	April 18	June 24
Trinity	May 30	July 11	Michaelmas	Oct. 1	Dec. 19
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17			

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

(Under 6 Vict. c. 18; 28 & 29 Vict. c. 36; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, and 48 Vict. c. 15; and the Registration Order, 1895.)

Registers of Parliamentary and County Electors come into force	Jan. 1
Overseers make enquiries as to Householdors.	April and May
Overseers issue Notices respecting payment of Rates on or before	June 20
Last day for Payment of Rates due to January 5th	July 20
Ownership Claims (Counties) to be sent to Overseers on or before	" 20
Claims of Lodgers already on the Register on or before	" 25
Lists of new Electors published	Aug. 1
Claims of omitted Electors and New Lodgers, and Objections, to be sent to Overseers by	" 20
Declarations for correcting misdescription, on or before	Sept. 5
Courts of Revision (Counties and Boroughs) between	Sept. 3 and Oct. 12
Municipal Registers (Boroughs) come into force	Nov

(See also under "Parliamentary Franchise" and "Registration of Electors.")

POSTAL RATES, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAMS, &c.

INLAND LETTERS.—Not above 4 oz., 1d.; every additional 2 oz., ½d.

Letters posted unpaid are chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. No letter, except sent to or from a Government Office, may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST.—The rate of letter postage to the following British possessions and protectorates is 1d. per half ounce:—

Aden.	Br. Honduras.	Falkland Is.	Johore.	Newfoundland.	Straits Settlements.
Ascension.	Br. N. Borneo.	Fiji.	Labuan.	New Zealand.	Tobago.
Bahamas.	Canada.	Gambia.	Lagos.	Nigeria, N. & S.	Transvaal.
Barbados.	Cape Colony.	Gibraltar.	Leeward Islands.	Orange Riv. Col.	Trinidad.
Bermudas.	Cayman Is.	Gold Coast.	Malay States.	St. Helena.	Turks Islands.
Br. Cent. Africa.	Ceylon.	Hong Kong.	Malta.	Sarawak.	Uganda.
Br. East Africa.	China Treaty P.	India.	Mauritius.	Seychelles.	Windward Is.
Br. Guiana.	Cyprus.	Jamaica.	Natal.	Sierra Leone.	Zanzibar.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The Postage on prepaid letters for any other part of the world outside the United Kingdom and within the Postal Union is ½d. per half ounce.

NEWSPAPERS.—The prepaid postage on every registered newspaper, whether posted singly or with others in a packet, is ½d. A packet containing two or more registered newspapers, however, is not chargeable at a higher rate than would be chargeable on a book-packet or letter of the same weight (but no such packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth). The prepaid postage on newspapers and printed matter sent abroad is ½d. for every 2 oz.

BOOK PACKETS.—The prepaid postage of a book-packet or printed matter, Inland or Foreign, is ½d. for every 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.; but no packet may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

PARCEL POST.—Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received at any Post Office for transmission between places in the United Kingdom. The rates of Postage are as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 lb. 3d.; 2 lbs. 4d.; 3 lbs. 5d.; 4 lbs. 6d.; 5 lbs. 7d.; 6 lbs. 8d.; 7 lbs. 9d.; 8 lbs. 10d.; 9 lbs. 11d.; 11 lbs. 1s.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Parcel are—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

REGISTRATION FEE.—For inland letters, parcels, and other postal packets 2d., with compensation for loss up to £5; a fee of 3d. carries compensation up to £10, and 1d. additional is charged for every succeeding £10 up to £120.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are issued in the United Kingdom, and in Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, and Constantinople. They are paid at all Money Order Offices. The following are the amounts for which they are issued, and the Poundage payable in respect of each Order:—

Amount.	Poundage.	Amount.	Poundage.
1/- and 1/6	½d.	15/- and 20/-	1½d.
2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/- & 10/6	1d.		

Broken amounts in pence may be made up by affixing stamps not exceeding 5d. on the face of the Order. Postal Orders must be presented within three months of last day of month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged, and are payable only from sender to payee.

MONEY ORDERS.—The Commission on Inland Money Orders is:—

For sums not exceeding £1 2d. | For sums exceeding £3 and not exceeding £10, 4d.
 „ exceeding £1 and not exceeding £3, 3d. |

The Commission on Foreign and Colonial Money Orders is—for sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £6, 1s.; £10, 1s. 6d. The following is a list of Foreign Countries on which Orders are issued:—

Austria.	Belgium.	Dan. W. Indies.	Greece.	Japan.	Korea.	Philippines.	Servia.	Siam.
Bosnia.	Bulgaria.	Dutch E. Indies.	Hawaii.	Liberia.		Porto Rico.	Sweden.	
Chili.		Egypt.	Finland.	Herzegovina.	Luxemburg.	Portugal.	Switzerland.	
China (Br. & Germ.)		France & Algeria.	Holland.	New Guinea.		Roumania.	Tunis.	
Congo Free State.		Germany.	Hungary.	(German).		Salvador.	United States.	
Denmark.		German Africa.	Iceland.	Italy.	Norway.	Samoa.	Uruguay.	

Also to Adrianople, Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, Panama, Tanager, certain places in Asia Minor and the Levant, and to nearly all British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Orders between all Post Offices in the United Kingdom authorised to transact Telegraph and Money Order business. Commission, not exceeding £3, 4d.; not exceeding £10, 6d., in addition to cost of telegram.

TELEGRAMS.—The charge for Inland Telegrams is 6d. up to twelve words, and ½d. for each additional word. Addresses are charged for. The amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within three miles from the terminal office; beyond that limit portage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile or part thereof, calculated from the office door.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Any sum from one shilling upwards (excluding pence) will be received at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom. Not more than £50 may be deposited in one year, nor will interest be paid on more than £200 when the amount of a depositor's account reaches that sum, inclusive of interest. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent., or 6d. per complete pound per annum (it will probably be reduced to 2½ per cent.).

The Post Office also undertakes the investment of small sums in Government Stock, for depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank. Not more than £200 Stock can be credited to an account in any year, nor more than £500 Stock in all. A small Commission is charged for investment or sale, including receipt of Dividends.

(The Post Office Guide, 6d. quarterly, and the Handbook, 1d. half-yearly, obtainable at all Post Offices, contain the regulations under which the business of the Department is conducted.)

DAY OF THE WEEK CALENDAR

For finding the day of the week on any given date.

A	January	May	August	February	June	September	April
A	October	—	—	March	—	December	July
B	May	August	February	November	September	April	January
B	—	—	March	June	December	July	October
B	August	February	June	September	April	January	May
C	—	March	—	December	July	October	—
C	February	November	September	April	January	May	August
D	March	—	December	July	October	—	—
D	November	September	April	January	May	August	February
E	June	—	July	October	—	—	March
E	—	September	January	May	August	February	November
F	September	April	October	—	—	March	June
F	December	July	—	August	February	November	—
G	April	January	May	August	February	June	September
G	July	October	—	—	March	—	December
Q	—	—	—	—	November	—	—

Sun	1	Mon	1	Tues	1	Wed	1	Thur	1	Fri	1	Sat	1
Mon	2	Tues	2	Wed	2	Thur	2	Fri	2	Sat	2	Sun	2
Tues	3	Wed	3	Thur	3	Fri	3	Sat	3	Mon	3	Mon	3
Wed	4	Thur	4	Fri	4	Sat	4	Sun	4	Mon	4	Tues	4
Thur	5	Fri	5	Sat	5	Sun	5	Mon	5	Tues	5	Wed	5
Fri	6	Sat	6	Sun	6	Mon	6	Tues	6	Wed	6	Thur	6
Sat	7	Sun	7	Mon	7	Tues	7	Wed	7	Thur	7	Fri	7
Sun	8	Mon	8	Tues	8	Wed	8	Thur	8	Fri	8	Sat	8
Mon	9	Tues	9	Wed	9	Thur	9	Fri	9	Sat	9	Sun	9
Tues	10	Wed	10	Thur	10	Fri	10	Sat	10	Sun	10	Mon	10
Wed	11	Thur	11	Fri	11	Sat	11	Sun	11	Mon	11	Tues	11
Thur	12	Fri	12	Sat	12	Sun	12	Mon	12	Tues	12	Wed	12
Fri	13	Sat	13	Sun	13	Mon	13	Tues	13	Wed	13	Thur	13
Sat	14	Sun	14	Mon	14	Tues	14	Wed	14	Thur	14	Fri	14
Sun	15	Mon	15	Tues	15	Wed	15	Thur	15	Fri	15	Sat	15
Mon	16	Tues	16	Wed	16	Thur	16	Fri	16	Sat	16	Sun	16
Tues	17	Wed	17	Thur	17	Fri	17	Sat	17	Sun	17	Mon	17
Wed	18	Thur	18	Fri	18	Sat	18	Sun	18	Mon	18	Tues	18
Thur	19	Fri	19	Sat	19	Sun	19	Mon	19	Tues	19	Wed	19
Fri	20	Sat	20	Sun	20	Mon	20	Tues	20	Wed	20	Thur	20
Sat	21	Sun	21	Mon	21	Tues	21	Wed	21	Thur	21	Fri	21
Sun	22	Mon	22	Tues	22	Wed	22	Thur	22	Fri	22	Sat	22
Mon	23	Tues	23	Wed	23	Thur	23	Fri	23	Sat	23	Sun	23
Tues	24	Wed	24	Thur	24	Fri	24	Sat	24	Sun	24	Mon	24
Wed	25	Thur	25	Fri	25	Sat	25	Sun	25	Mon	25	Tues	25
Thur	26	Fri	26	Sat	26	Sun	26	Mon	26	Tues	26	Wed	26
Fri	27	Sat	27	Sun	27	Mon	27	Tues	27	Wed	27	Thur	27
Sat	28	Sun	28	Mon	28	Tues	28	Wed	28	Thur	28	Fri	28
Sun	29	Mon	29	Tues	29	Wed	29	Thur	29	Fri	29	Sat	29
Mon	30	Tues	30	Wed	30	Thur	30	Fri	30	Sat	30	Sun	30
Tues	31	Wed	31	Thur	31	Fri	31	Sat	31	Sun	31	Mon	31

RULE.—Opposite the Dominical letter find the month and follow the column down.

Example.—What day of the week was 25th February, 1881? The Dominical letter for 1881 is seen from the table below or otherwise to be B. Finding February (in the third column) opposite to B and following the column down we see that the 25th was a Friday.

In leap year there are two Dominical letters; the first applies up to February 28th, the second from February 29th.

DOMINICAL LETTERS—FROM A.D. 1853 TO A.D. 1903.

1853	B	1860	AQ	1867	F	1874	D	1880	DC	1886	C	1892	CB	1898	B
1854	A	1861	F	1868	ED	1875	O	1881	B	1887	B	1893	A	1899	A
1855	G	1862	E	1869	C	1876	BA	1882	A	1888	AQ	1894	Q	1900	G
1856	FE	1863	D	1870	B	1877	G	1883	G	1889	F	1895	F	1901	F
1857	D	1864	OB	1871	A	1878	F	1884	FE	1890	E	1896	ED	1902	E
1858	O	1865	A	1872	GF	1879	E	1885	D	1891	D	1897	C	1903	D
1859	B	1866	Q	1873	E										

The general rules for finding the Dominical letter for any year, new style (i.e., since 14th September, 1752) are given in the Prayer Book.

JANUARY, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter.....January 6th... 9 56 p.m. | Last Quarter ... January 20th... 11 49 a.m.
 Full Moon ,, 13th.. 2 17 p.m. | New Moon ,, 28th... 4 38 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	Union with Ireland, 1801. Empress of India proclaimed, [1877. Australian Commonwealth Day, 1901.
2 F	
3 S	Lord Roberts returned from S. Africa, 1901.
4 S	Second Sunday after Christmas.
5 M	[1884.
6 Tu	Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. 12th Day. Soudan abandoned, [Boers attacked Ladysmith, 1900.
7 W	
8 Th	Late Duke of Clarence born, 1864.
9 F	Napoleon III. died, 1878.
10 S	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.
11 S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
12 M	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887.
13 Tu	First Volunteers sailed for S. Africa, 1900.
14 W	Duke of Clarence died, 1892.
15 Th	
16 F	
17 S	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885. Col. F. Burnaby killed, 1885.
18 S	Second Sunday after Epiphany. German Empire pro- claimed, 1871.
19 M	Battle of Metamueh, Soudan, 1885.
20 Tu	Pr. Henry of Battenberg died, 1896.
21 W	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793. Afghan boundary settled, 1886.
22 Th	Q. Victoria d., 1901. Battles of Isandula & Rorke's Drift, 1879.
23 F	Wm. Pitt died, 1806. Battle at Spion Kop, 1900.
24 S	Edward VII. proclaimed, 1901. Ld. Randolph Churchill d., 1895.
25 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany. <i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Constitutions of Clarendon, 1104.
26 M	Fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, 1885.
27 Tu	Salisbury Govt. resigned, 1886. German Emperor b., 1859.
28 W	Disaster at Laings Nek, 1881.
29 Th	First Reformed Parliament met, 1888.
30 F	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Anglo-Japanese Treaty signed, 1902.
31 S	Corn Laws finally abolished, 1849.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

JAN. 1. King's Taxes due.	Jan. 8. Cambridge Lent Term begins.
„ 1. Dog and other Licences renewable.	„ 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
„ 1. Bank Holiday in Scotland.	„ 11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
„ 1. Quarter Sessions held this week.	„ 12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
„ 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	„ 14. Oxford Lent Term begins.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter...February 5th... 10 12 a.m. | Last Quarter...February 19th... 6 23 a.m.
 Full Moon " 12th... 0 57 a.m. | New Moon " 27th...10 19 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Q. Victoria's Funeral, 1-4, 1901. Merv annexed by Russia, 1884. Third Gladstone Ministry, 1886.
2 M	Irish Members suspended, 1881.
3 Tu	Marquis of Salisbury born, 1880.
4 W	Baker Pasha's army destroyed, 1884. [Ladysmith, 1900.
5 Th	Sir R. Peel born, 1788. Gen. Buller's third attempt to relieve [leader, 1899.
6 F	
7 S	London Socialist Riots, 1886. Sir H. C. Bannerman el. Liberal
8 S	Septuagesima Sunday. Sinkat massacre, 1884. Battle at [Ingogo, 1881.
9 M	
10 Tu	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11 W	Fenian attempt at Chester, 1867.
12 Th	
13 F	William and Mary procl., 1689. Home Rule Bill intr., 1893.
14 S	St. Valentine. Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.
15 S	Sexagesima Sunday.
16 M	Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart died, 1885.
17 Tu	Venezuela Arbn. Treaty, 1897. Gladstone Ministry resigned, 1874.
18 W	
19 Th	
20 F	
21 S	Beaconsfield Ministry installed, 1874.
22 S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday. French Revolu-
23 M	[tion. 1848. Surrender of Tokar (Soudan) 1884.
24 Tu	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Coercion Bill passed, 1881. Shrove Tuesday.
25 W	Asb Wednesday.
26 Th	Peace between France and Germany, 1871.
27 F	Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881. Capture of Cronje at Paardeberg, 1900.
28 S	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends.	Feb. 2. Scotch Quarter Day.
" 1. Salmon and trout fishing in England begins.	" 8. Half-quarter day.
" 1. Rod-fishing in the Tweed begins.	" 11. Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.
	" 28. Hare hunting ends.

MARCH, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter ... March 6th ... 7 14 p.m. | Last Quarter ... March 21st 2 7 a.m.
 Full Moon 13th ... 0 12 p.m. | New Moon 29th..... 1 26 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	First Sunday in Lent. <i>St. David.</i>
2 M	N.S. Wales contingent left for Soudan, 1885.
3 Tu	Mr. Gladstone resigned : Lord Rosebery Prime Minister, 1894.
4 W	
5 Th	Catholic Emancipn. Bill passed, 1829. Parish Councils Act, 1894.
6 F	Union with Scotland, 1707.
7 S	First Prayer Book issued, 1549.
8 S	Second Sunday in Lent. William III. died, 1702.
9 M	German Emperor William I. d., 1888.
10 Tu	King's Wedding Day, 1863.
11 W	Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill rejected, 1873.
12 Th	
13 F	Black Sea Treaty abrogated by Russia, 1871. Bloemfontein
14 S	[occupied, 1900.]
15 S	Third Sunday in Lent.
16 M	Dynamite explosion at Whitehall, 1883.
17 Tu	<i>St. Patrick.</i> Petition of Right, 1628.
18 W	Communist Revolt, Paris, 1871. Peace with Transvaal, 1881.
19 Th	Lucknow taken, 1858.
20 F	
21 S	Arms Act (Ireland) passed, 1881.
22 S	Fourth Sunday in Lent.
23 M	
24 Tu	Parliament dissolved, 1880.
25 W	<i>Annunciation. Lady Day.</i>
26 Th	Army Reserves called out, 1885. Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes died,
27 F	[1902.]
28 S	War declared with Russia, 1854.
29 S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
30 M	Peace with Russia, 1856. Russian attack on Afghans, 1885.
31 Tu	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

March 1.	County Councillors elected, between 1st and 8th (triennially).	March 20.	Spring commences.
" 1.	Borough Auditors elected.	" 25.	Quarter-day.
" 1.	Close time for wild birds commences.	" 25.	Overseers appointed.
" 15.	Latest day for publishing notice for election of Guardians.	" 25.	Fire insurance due.
" 16.	Election of County Aldermen and Chairmen of County Councils triennially (or within 10 days afterwards).	" 25.	Annual Parish Meetings (or within seven days before or after).
		" 27.	Cambridge Lent Term ends.

APRIL, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter.....April 5th..... 1 51 a.m. | Last Quarter ...April 19th..... 9 30 p.m.
Full Moon „ 12th..... 0 18 p.m. | New Moon „ 27th..... 1 31 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 W	County Councils inaugurated, 1889.
2 Th	Richard Cobden died, 1865. British reverse at Koorn Spruit, 1900.
3 F	
4 S	Napoleon I. abdicated, 1814. Colonial Conference opened, 1887.
5 S	Sunday next before Easter. <i>Palm Sunday.</i>
6 M	Badajos taken, 1812.
7 Tu	Lord Chatham died, 1778.
8 W	Home Rule Bill introduced, 1886.
9 Th	
10 F	Good Friday. Chartist Assembly, 1848.
11 S	American Civil War commenced, 1861.
12 S	Easter Sunday. Canning Prime Minister, 1827.
13 M	Easter Monday. Bank & General Holiday. Indian Troops ordered
14 Tu	Russian attack on Afghans at Ak Tépé, 1885. [to Malta, 1878.
15 W	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
16 Th	Candahar evacuated, 1881.
17 F	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced, 1886.
18 S	
19 S	First Sunday after Easter. <i>Low Sunday.</i> Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881. Lutheran Protest, 1529.
20 M	Long Parliament dissolved, 1658.
21 Tu	War declared between Spain and U.S.A., 1898.
22 W	
23 Th	<i>St. George.</i>
24 F	Russia declared War against Turkey, 1877.
25 S	Late Princess Alice born, 1848.
26 S	Second Sunday after Easter. Welsh Disestablishment
27 M	[Bill introduced, 1894.
28 Tu	Second Gladstone Ministry installed, 1880.
29 W	
30 Th	Artisans' Dwellings Bill passed, 1875.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

April 1. Quarter Sessions week (usually).	April 15. Parish Councillors go out of
„ 4. Oxford Lent Term ends.	Office, and new Council enters.
„ 6. Dividends due on Consols, &c.	Annual meetings held (or with-
„ 8. Hilary Law Sittings end.	in seven days afterwards).
„ 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.	„ 18. Cambridge Easter Term begins.
„ 15. Oxford Easter Term begins.	„ 21. Easter Law Sittings begin.
„ 15. Precepts issued to overseers respecting registration of voters.	

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

MAY, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter May 4th..... 7 26 a.m. | Last Quarter ... May 19th..... 8 18 p.m.
 Full Moon „ 11th..... 1 18 p.m. | New Moon „ 26th..... 10 49 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 F	Duke of Connaught born, 1850.
2 S	Lambert Simnel crowned at Dublin, 1487. Edict of Nantes, 1598.
3 S	Third Sunday after Easter.
4 M	
5 Tu	Napoleon I. died, 1821.
6 W	Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated at Dublin, 1882.
7 Th	Lord Rosebery born, 1847.
8 F	
9 S	
10 S	Fourth Sunday after Easter. Mr. Gladstone's apology to
11 M	[Austrian Ambassador, 1880.]
12 Tu	William Pitt Prime Minister, 1804.
13 W	
14 Th	Phoenix Park murderers hanged, 1888.
15 F	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
16 S	Vendôme Column thrown down, 1871.
17 S	Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday. Relief of
18 M	Mafeking, 1900.
19 Tu	Disruption of Ch. of Scotl., 1848. Emp. of Russia born, 1868.
20 W	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone d., 1898.
21 Th	Match Tax proposed, 1871.
22 F	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Boers invaded Zululand,
23 S	[1884.]
24 S	Sunday after Ascension Day. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25 M	Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871. [Ind. Troops arr. at Malta, 1878]
26 Tu	Princess of Wales born, 1867.
27 W	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
28 Th	William Pitt b., 1759. Orange Free State annexed, 1900. Earl
29 F	Charles II. restored, 1660. [Russell died, 1878.]
30 S	
31 S	Pentecost. Whit Sunday. Johannesburg taken, 1900. Final surrender of the Boers, 1902.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

May 1. Stock Exchange closed.
 „ 4. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
 „ 9. Half-quarter day.
 „ 15. Sale of oysters other than "deep
 sea" ends.

May 29. Easter Law Sittings end.
 „ 29. Oxford Easter Term ends.
 „ 30. Oxford Trinity Term begins.

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

JUNE, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter..... June 2nd ... 1 24 p.m. | Last Quarter ... June 18th..... 6 44 a.m.
Full Moon „ 10th ... 3 8 a.m. | New Moon..... „ 25th..... 6 10 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Whit-Monday. Bank Holiday. Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
2 Tu	
3 W	Prince of Wales born, 1865.
4 Th	Anglo-Turkish (Cyprus) Convention signed, 1876.
5 F	Pretoria captured, 1900.
6 S	Count Cavour died, 1861.
7 S	Trinity Sunday. Home Rule Bill defeated, 1886. Reform
8 M	Gladstone Ministry defeated and resigned, 1885. [Bill, 1882.
9 Tu	Charles Dickens died, 1870.
10 W	Riots at Alexandria, 1882.
11 Th	
12 F	Lord Salisbury accepted office, 1885.
13 S	Berlin Congress opened, 1878.
14 S	First Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Naseby, 1645.
15 M	Germau Emp. Fredk. died, 1888.
16 Tu	Lord Canning died, 1862. Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815.
17 W	Derby Ministry resigned, 1859.
18 Th	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19 F	Magna Charta, 1215. Income Tax Act, 1842.
20 S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21 S	Second Sunday after Trinity. Jubilee Celebration, 1887. Rosebery Ministry defeated and resigned, 1895.
22 M	H.M.S. <i>Victoria</i> sunk, 1893. Diamond Jubilee, 1897.
23 Tu	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1894.
24 W	<i>St. John Baptist.</i> Midsummer Day. King's illness, Coronation
25 Th	[postponed, 1902. First Salisbury Min. installed, 1885.
26 F	
27 S	
28 S	Third Sunday after Trinity. Queen Victoria's Coronation,
29 M	Third Salisbury Ministry installed, 1895. [1838.
30 Tu	Acquittal of the Seven Bishops, 1688.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

June 1.	Friendly Societies' Returns due.	June 20.	Overseers to affix copy of register of county electors to church doors.
" 9.	Trinity Law Sittings begin.	" 21.	Summer commences.
" 20.	Last day for overseers' notices to electors that rates due 5th January must be paid by 20th July.	" 22.	Quarter Sessions week (usually).
		" 24.	Quarter-day. Insurance due.
		" 24.	Cambridge Easter term ends.

JULY, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter ... July 1st..... 9 2 p.m.	New Moon July 24th..... 0 46 p.m.
Full Moon „ 9th..... 5 48 p.m.	First Quarter... „ 31st 7 14 a.m.
Last Quarter..... „ 17th..... 7 24 p.m.	

Day of M. W.	[Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Anglo-German Agrmt. <i>re</i> Africa, 1890.
1 W	Dominion Day in Canada. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1898.
2 Th	Act of Union passed, 1800.
3 F	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
4 S	Battle of Ulundi, 1879. American Independence, 1776.
5 S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Star Chamb. abolished, 1641.
6 M	E. of Derby Prime Minister, 1866. Prince of Wales married, 1898.
7 Tu	The Allies entered Paris, 1815.
8 W	Earl Cairns' motion on Franchise Act, 1884. Parliament
9 Th	Commonwealth of Australia Act passed, 1900. [dissolved, 1895.
10 F	[Lord Salisbury resigned, 1902.
11 S	Cession of Cyprus to England, 1878. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.
12 S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Employers and Workmen Act
13 M	passed, 1875. Mr. Balfour Prime Minister, 1902.
14 Tu	Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878.
15 W	Archbishop Temple born, 1829.
16 Th	St. Swithin. Mr. John Bright resigned office, 1882.
17 F	
18 S	Ballot Act passed, 1872. Welsh Disestabl. Bill withdrawn, 1894
19 S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Duke of Albany (Saxe-Coburg)
20 M	Purchase in the Army abolished, 1871. [born, 1884.
21 Tu	
22 W	
23 Th	Jubilee Naval Review, 1887. Duke of Devonshire born, 1838.
24 F	
25 S	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour born, 1848.
26 S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Irish Church Bill passed,
27 M	Disaster at Maiwand, 1880. [1869. 2nd Salisbury Ministry, 1886.
28 Tu	
29 W	Aberdeen Govt. defeated, 1855. King Humbert assassinated, 1900.
30 Th	Pr. Bismarck died, 1898. Relief of Derry, 1687. H.R.H. Duke
31 F	[(Alfred) of Saxe-Coburg died, 1900.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

July 6.	Appraisers' and pawnbrokers' licences to be taken out.	July 22.	Overseers to make out lists of persons whose poor rates remain unpaid.
„ 6.	Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	„ 25.	Last day for claim by lodgers already on register and retaining same lodgings.
„ 7.	Oxford Trinity Term ends.	„ 31.	Game and gun licences expire.
„ 9.	Fire insurance to be paid.		
„ 20.	Latest day to send in owners' claims to vote in counties.		
„ 20.	All electors must pay poor rates due Jan. 5 on or before this day.		

AUGUST, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full MoonAugust 8th... 8 54 a.m. | New MoonAugust 22nd... 7 50 p.m.
 Last Quarter 16th... 5 22 a.m. | First Quarter 29th... 8 84 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2 S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	Bank Holiday.
4 Tu	
5 W	Free Education Act passed, 1891. Empress Frederick d., 1901.
6 Th	
7 F	"Ship money" declared illegal, 1641.
8 S	George Canning died, 1827.
9 S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	Viscount Goschen b., 1881.
11 Tu	
12 W	
13 Th	Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Local Government Act, 1888.
14 F	Capture of Peking, 1900.
15 S	
16 S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	
18 Tu	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Fourth Gladstone Ministry inst., 1892.
19 W	
20 Th	Battle of Vimiera, 1808.
21 F	
22 S	
23 S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
25 Tu	Corrupt Practices Act passed, 1883.
26 W	Late Prince Consort born, 1819.
27 Th	Julius Cæsar landed, B.C. 55. Zanzibar bombarded, 1896.
28 F	
29 S	
30 S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Plevna, 1877.
31 M	Red River Disturbances suppressed, 1870.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Aug. 1. New Lists of Electors in counties and boroughs to be affixed to church doors.</p> <p>„ 1. Wild birds' close time ends.</p> <p>„ 3. Bank Holiday.</p> <p>„ 4. Oyster season commences.</p> <p>„ 11. Half-quarter day.</p> <p>„ 12. Trinity Law Sittings end.</p> <p>„ 12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.</p> | <p>Aug. 20. Blackcock shooting begins.</p> <p>„ 20. Last day for occupiers' and lodgers' claims in counties and boroughs.</p> <p>„ 20. Last day for notices of objection to Electors in counties and boroughs.</p> <p>„ 25. Overseers to publish lists of claims and objections.</p> |
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SEPTEMBER, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon September 7th .. 0 19 a.m. | New Moon ... September 21st...4 30 p.m.
 Last Quarter ... ,, 14th... 1 13 a.m. | First Quarter ,, 28th...1 8 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Tu	Free Education introduced, 1891.
2 W	Capture of Khartoum, 1898. Transvaal annexed, 1900.
3 Th	Massacre of British Mission to Cabul, 1879.
4 F	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.
5 S	Malta taken, 1800.
6 S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Pres. McKinley assassi-
7 M	Sir R. Peel Prime Minister, 1841. [nated 1901 (d. 14th).
8 Tu	Capture of Sebastopol, 1855.
9 W	Revolt of Arabi, 1881. Lords rejected Home Rule Bill, 1898.
10 Th	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.
11 F	
12 S	
13 S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Bat. of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.
14 M	Alabama Award, £3,219,166, in 1872. [D. of Wellington died, 1852.
15 Tu	Right Hon. W. Huskisson killed, 1830.
16 W	
17 Th	
18 F	
19 S	President Garfield died, 1881.
20 S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of the Alma, 1854.
21 M	Lord George Bentinck died, 1848.
22 Tu	
23 W	Battle of Assaye, 1803.
24 Th	
25 F	Lord Mountmorres murdered, 1880. Parliament dissolved, 1900.
26 S	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.
27 S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Busaco, 1810.
28 M	
29 Tu	Michaelmas Day. St. Michael.
30 W	Evacuation of Uganda, 1892.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Sept. 1. Partridge shooting begins.
 „ 4. Lists of jurors to be affixed to
 doors of churches, &c., on this
 and two following Sundays.

Sept. 9. Revision Courts for registers of
 electors to be held between
 this day and 12th October.
 „ 13. Salmon fishing in Scotland ends.
 „ 23. Autumn commences.
 „ 29. Quarter-day. Fire insurance due.

OCTOBER, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon.....October 3rd... 8 23 p.m. | New MoonOctober 20th... 8 30 p.m.
 Last Quarter..... „ 13th... 7 56 p.m. | First Quarter ... „ 28th... 8 32 a.m.

M.	Day of W.	
1	Th	Earl of Cranbrook born, 1814.
2	F	
3	S	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
4	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Life Peers created, 1876.
6	Tu	Lord Rosebery resigned Liberal Leadership, 1896.
7	W	Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.
8	Th	
9	F	Rome restored to Italy, 1870. Boer ultimatum, 1899.
10	S	
11	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Abp. Benson d., 1896.
12	M	Gen. Roberts entered Cabul, 1879. [War with S.A. Republics, 1899.
13	Tu	
14	W	Battle of Hastings, 1066. Sir W. Harcourt born, 1827.
15	Th	Marie Antoinette beheaded, 1793.
16	F	Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.
17	S	
18	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Ld. Palmerston d., 1865.
19	M	
20	Tu	Battle of Navarino, 1827. Dargai Heights stormed, 1897. Battle [at Talana Hill, Natal, 1899.
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Battle at Elandslaagte, Natal, 1899.
22	Th	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
23	F	E. G., Earl of Derby, died, 1869.
24	S	Action at Rietfontein, Natal, 1899.
25	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Balaclava Charge, 1854.
26	M	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
27	Tu	Duchess of Teck died, 1897.
28	W	<i>St. Simon & St. Jude.</i>
29	Th	Prince Christian Victor d. at Pretoria, 1900.
30	F	British reverse at Nickolson's Nek, 1899.
31	S	<i>All Hallows Eve.</i>

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Oct. 1.	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.	Oct. 10.	Publicans', &c., licences expire.
„ 1.	Pheasant shooting begins.	„ 12.	Quarter Sessions this week.
„ 5.	Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	„ 14.	Fire insurance to be paid
„ 10.	Bankers' licences expire.	„ 17.	Fox hunting begins.
„ 10.	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	„ 24.	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
		„ 29.	Hare hunting begins.

NOVEMBER, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full MoonNovember 5th.. 5 27 a.m. | New MoonNovember 19th...5 10 a.m.
 Last Quarter... .. 12th... 2 45 a.m. | First Quarter... .. 27th...5 36 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. <i>All Saints.</i> London
2 M	[and Boroughs Municipal Elections.]
3 Tu	Long Parliament met, 1641.
4 W	William III. landed, 1688.
5 Th	Council of Constance, 1414. Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
6 F	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett died, 1884.
7 S	
8 S	Twenty-Second Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	His Majesty's Birthday, 1841.
10 Tu	
11 W	<i>Martinmas.</i> James II. abdicated, 1688.
12 Th	
13 F	
14 S	
15 S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. William Pitt, Earl
16 M	[of Chatham, born, 1708.]
17 Tu	Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.
18 W	Parliament dissolved, 1885.
19 Th	
20 F	Suez Canal opened, 1869.
21 S	Ali Musjid captured, 1878.
22 S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	Battle at Belmont, Cape Colony, 1899.
24 Tu	Visc. Melbourne died, 1848.
25 W	Battle at Enslin, 1899. Suez Canal Shares purchased, 1875.
26 Th	
27 F	
28 S	Battle at Modder River, 1899.
29 S	First Sunday in Advent. Surrender of King of Burmah,
30 M	<i>St. Andrew.</i> [1885.]

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Nov. 1.	Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.	Nov. 12.	Half-quarter day.
" 1.	Stock Exchange closed.	" 12.	Nomination of Sheriffs.
" 1.	Borough Councillors elected.	" 15.	Solicitors', &c., certificates ex-
" 9.	Lord Mayor's day in London.		pire.
" 9.	Mayors and Aldermen elected in boroughs.	" 30.	Tweed rod-fishing ends.

DECEMBER, 1903.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full MoonDecember 4th... 6 12 p.m. | New Moon ...December 18th... 9 25 p.m.
 Last Quarter... ,, 11th . 10 58 a.m. | First Quarter ,, 27th... 2 22 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Tu	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
2 W	Mr. Disraeli resigned, 1868.
3 Th	Trial of Arabi Pasha, 1882. Meeting of New Parliament, 1900.
4 F	
5 S	
6 S	Second Sunday in Advent. County Franchise Act passed, Mr. Disraeli's Maiden Speech, 1837. [1884.]
7 M	
8 Tu	Sir W. Harcourt resigned Liberal leadership, 1898.
9 W	First Gladstone Ministry, 1868.
10 Th	Capture of Plevna, 1877. British reverse at Stormberg, 1899.
11 F	British repulse at Magersfontein, 1899.
12 S	
13 S	Third Sunday in Advent. Duke of Rutland born, 1818.
14 M	Prince Consort died, 1861. Princess Alice of Hesse died, 1878.
15 Tu	British repulse at Tugela River, 1899.
16 W	Cromwell Protector, 1653.
17 Th	
18 F	Slavery abolished in United States, 1862.
19 S	
20 S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
21 M	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Earl of Beaconsfield born, 1805. German Annexations in N. Guinea, 1884.
22 Tu	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope d., 1898.
23 W	Conference at Constantinople, 1876.
24 Th	Dynamite Explosion at Dublin Castle, 1892.
25 F	Christmas Day.
26 S	<i>St. Stephen.</i> Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.
27 S	Sunday after Christmas. <i>St. John Evangelist.</i>
28 M	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29 Tu	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.
30 W	Dr. Jameson's Raid in Transvaal, 1895.
31 Th	Léon Gambetta died, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and black game shooting ends.	Dec. 21. Winter commences. Shortest day.
„ 15. Last day for renewing Solicitors', &c., certificates.	„ 22. Election of Common Council in City of London.
„ 17. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	„ 23. Quarter day. Insurance due.
„ 19. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.	„ 26. Bank Holiday in England and Ireland.
„ 21. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.	„ 31. Dog, &c., licences (Inland Revenue) expire.

TABLE OF TIDAL CONSTANTS

(Calculated from the Nautical Almanac.)

By which the time of high water on any given day, at any of the places enumerated, may, for ordinary purposes, be calculated by addition to or subtraction from the time at London Bridge.

Place.	H.	M.	Place.	H.	M.	Place.	H.	M.
Aberdeen	sub.	0 58	Cowes, West	sub.	3 13	Jersey (St. Helier) ..	add	4 31
Aberystwith	add	5 38	Dieppe	sub.	2 52	Kinsale	add	2 45
Aldborough	sub.	3 13	Donegal Harbour	add	3 20	Land's End	add	2 32
Antwerp	add	2 27	Douglas Harbour	sub.	2 46	Leith	add	0 19
Arran Isle	sub.	2 23	Dover	sub.	2 46	Limerick	add	4 18
Ballyshannon Bar ..	add	1 20	Dublin Bar	sub.	2 46	Liverpool	sub.	2 35
Bantry Harbour	add	1 49	Dundalk	sub.	3 2	Margate	sub.	2 8
Barmouth	add	5 43	Dundee	add	0 34	Milford Haven	add	3 58
Beaumaris	sub.	3 26	Dungeness	sub.	3 13	Needles, The	sub.	4 12
Belfast	sub.	3 15	Dunkerque	sub.	2 8	Newcastle	add	2 25
Berwick	add	0 20	Eddystone	add	3 27	Nore Light	sub.	1 28
Bordeaux	add	4 52	Falmouth	add	2 59	Ostend	sub.	1 33
Boulogne	sub.	2 33	Flamboro' Head	add	2 32	Plymouth(Breakwtr.) ..	add	3 39
Brest	add	1 49	Flushing	sub.	1 4	Portsmouth Dock Yd. ..	sub.	2 17
Brighton	sub.	2 43	Gibraltar	add	0 22	Ramsgate Harbour	sub.	2 19
Bristol	add	5 15	Glasgow	sub.	0 40	Scarborough	add	2 13
Caermarthen Bar	add	3 46	Greenock	sub.	1 50	Shannon Mouth	add	2 2
Calais	sub.	2 9	Hartlepool	add	1 30	Sheerness Dockyard	sub.	1 3
Cal of Man	sub.	2 41	Harwich	sub.	1 52	Southampton	sub.	3 28
Cardigan	add	5 3	Hastings	sub.	3 5	Swansea Bay	add	4 12
Chatham	sub.	0 47	Havre	sub.	4 7	Whitby	add	1 47
Cherbourg	add	5 51	Heligoland	sub.	2 25	Wick	sub.	2 36
Clear, Cape	add	2 2	Holyhead	sub.	3 47	Wicklow	sub.	3 29
Cork	add	3 0	Hull	add	4 31	Yarmouth Roads	sub.	4 3

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COINS.

Showing their circulating value in English money when the relative values of gold and silver are as 15½ to 1 (not the exchange value, which is variable).

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Argentina	Peso (100 C'mos)	3	11½	Italy	Lira (100 Centesimi)	0	9½
Austria	Gulden or Florin	1	11½	Japan	Yen or Dollar (100 Sen) ..	4	0
	(100 Kreuzer=1 Florin) ..			Mexico	Peso (100 Centavos)	4	3½
	Crown (new unit)	0	10	Norway	Krona (100 Öre)	1	1½
Belgium	Franc	0	9½	Persia	Khran	0	7
Brazil	Milreis	2	3	Portugal	Milreis	4	5½
Bulgaria	Leva (100 Stotinkie)	0	9½	Roumania	Ley (100 Banis)	0	9½
Canada	Dollar	4	1½	Russia	Rouble (100 Kopecks)	3	2
Chile, &c.	Peso (100 Centavos)	3	11½	Servia	Dinar (100 Paras)	0	9½
China	Tael (1,000 Cash)	6	6½	Spain	Peseta (100 Centimos)	0	9½
Denmark	Krona (100 Öre)	1	1½		(4 Reales=1 Peseta)		
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	20	3½		(Escudo=10 Reales)		
France	Franc (100 Centimes)	0	9½	Sweden	Krona (100 Öre)	1	1½
Germany	Mark (100 Pfennige)	0	11½	Switzerland	Franc (100 Centimes)	0	9½
	(1 Thaler=3 Marks)				(10 Batzen=1 Franc)		
Greece	Drachma (100 Lepta)	0	9½	Tunis	Piastre	0	6
Holland	Guilder or Florin (100 Cents)	1	8	Turkey	Lira or Medjidie (£1 T.) ..	18	0½
India	Rupce (16 Annas)	1	10½		(100 Piastres)		
	(Lac=100,000 Rupees)			United States	Dollar (100 Cents)	4	1½
	(Crore=10 million Rupees)						

DIFFERENCES OF TIME

Between Greenwich and the principal places on the Earth.

	h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.
Alexandria ..	1 58	e	Chicago	5 50½	l	Madrid	0 14½	l
Amsterdam ..	0 20	e	Christiania ..	0 43	e	Marseilles ..	0 21½	e
Athens	1 35	e	Cologne	0 28	e	Moscow	2 30	e
Berlin	0 53½	e	Constantinople	1 56	e	Munich	0 46½	e
Bombay	4 52	e	Copenhagen ..	0 50	e	New York ..	4 55	l
Bordeaux	0 2½	l	Dublin	0 25½	l	Odessa	2 11	e
Brindisi	1 12	e	Edinburgh ..	0 12½	l	Naples	0 57	e
Brussels	0 17½	e	Geneva	0 24½	e	Palermo	0 43½	e
Bucharest ..	1 35	e	Hamburg	0 40	e	Paris	0 9½	e
Buda Pesth ..	1 16	e	Helsingfors ..	1 40	e	Prague	0 58	e
Calcutta	5 54	e	Lisbon	0 36½	l	Quebec	4 45	l
Cape Town ..	1 14	e	Madras	5 21	e	Rio de Janeiro	2 52½	l
						Rome	0 50	e
						St. Petersburg	2 1	e
						San Francisco	8 10	l
						Smyrna	1 49	e
						Stockholm ..	1 12	e
						Sydney	10 6	e
						Toronto	5 18	l
						Trieste	0 56	e
						Venice	0 49½	e
						Vienna	1 5½	e
						Warsaw	1 24	e
						Wellington, N.Z.	11 39	e

e=earlier. l=later. Thus when it is noon at Greenwich (or London) it is 1.58 p.m. at Alexandria.

The differences are at the rate of 4 minutes for every degree of longitude.

LANDMARKS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	B.C.		A.D.
Creation of the World (Eng. Bible date) ..	4004	Justinian began to reign	527
Call of Abraham	1921	Augustine converted the Saxons	596
Birth of Moses	1571	The Mahometan Hegira	622
Passover Instituted	1491	Saracens defeated at Tours	732
Israelites entered Canaan	1451	Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome..	800
Fall of Troy	1183	Norman Conquest of England	1066
David, King of Israel	1055	First Crusade	1095
Death of Solomon	975	Mogul Invasion	1241
First Olympiad	776	Marco Polo brought in the Compass	1260
Foundation of Rome	753	Last Crusade	1270
Byzantium built	657	Invention of Gunpowder	1340
Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem	588	Invention of Printing	1440
Battle of Marathon	490	Constantinople taken by the Turks	1453
Pericles at Athens	444	Columbus discovered America	1492
Alexander the Great died	323	Moors expelled from Spain	1492
First Punic War	264	First "Protestants" (Diet of Spires)	1529
Second Punic War	218	Copernican System published	1543
Antiochus took Jerusalem	170	Gregory XIII. reformed the Calendar	1582
Third Punic War	149	Destruction of the Spanish Armada	1588
Greece made a Roman Province	147-6	English East India Company established..	1600
Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar	45	Edict of Nantes revoked	1685
Birth of Jesus Christ	4	Watt improved the Steam Engine	1764
	A.D.	Adam Smith pubd. "Wealth of Nations" ..	1776
Arminius defeated the Romans	9	American Declaration of Independence ..	1776
Crucifixion of Jesus Christ	29	French Revolution	1789
Jerusalem destroyed by Titus	70	Battle of Waterloo	1815
Constantine embraced Christianity	313	Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph	1837
Council of Nice	325	Abolition of Slavery in U.S.A.	1862
Huns defeated at Chalons	451	German Empire established	1871

LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

	B.C.		A.D.
Julius Cæsar invaded Britain	55	South Sea Bubble	1720
Cerdic, the Saxon, settled in England	519	Second Stuart rising	1745
St. Augustine arrived in England	596	Peace of Paris. Canada gained	1763
Norman Conquest	1066	Annexation of Isle of Man	1765
Constitutions of Clarendon	1164	"No Popery" Riots	1780
Conquest of Ireland	1172	Separation of America	1782
Loss of Normandy	1204	Grattan's Parliament in Ireland	1782
Magna Charta	1215	Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore	1797
Earls, Barons, & Bishops met in Parliament	1244	Union with Ireland	1801
First complete English Parliament	1295	Abolition of Slave Trade	1807
Wales united to England	1283	Roman Catholic Emancipation Act	1829
Order of the Garter instituted	1349	First Railway in England	1825
Papal demands refused by Parliament	1363	First Reform Act passed	1832
Ch. of England repudiated Papal supremacy	1533	Factory Act passed	1833
Monasteries suppressed	1538	Slavery Abolished in Colonies	1834
Book of Common Prayer authorised	1548	Income Tax re-imposed	1842
The XXXIX. Articles drawn up	1563	Repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws ..	1846
Spanish Armada defeated	1588	First International Exhibition	1851
Gunpowder Plot	1605	War with Russia	1854-6
Petition of Right	1628	Indian Mutiny	1857
Act of Uniformity	1662	Disraeli's Reform Act	1867
Plague of London	1665	Irish Church disestablished	1869
Fire of London	1666	Irish Land Acts	1870 and 1881
Habeas Corpus Act	1679	Artisans Dwellings Act	1875
The Revolution	1688	Treaty of Berlin	1878
Bill of Rights: Protestant succession	1689	County Franchise Act	1884
National Debt begins	1692	Redistribution of Seats Act	1885
Act of Settlement	1701	Irish Home Rule Bill rejected	1886
Gibraltar taken	1704	Local Government Act	1888
Union with Scotland	1707	Free Education introduced	1891
Treaty of Utrecht	1713	Parish Councils instituted	1894
First Stuart rising	1715	War with S. African Republics	1899-02
Septennial Act	1716	Death of Queen Victoria	1901

SOVEREIGNS, DYNASTIES, AND GOVERNMENTS. KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
Egbert	802	Harold II.	1066	Henry VII.	1485
Ethelwulf	839	William I.	1066	Henry VIII.	1509
Ethelbald	858	William II.	1087	Edward VI.	1547
Ethelbert	860	Henry I.	1100	Mary	1553
Ethelred I.	866	Stephen	1135	Elizabeth	1558
Alfred	871	Henry II.	1154	James I.	1603
Edward the Elder	901	Richard I.	1189	Charles I.	1625
Athelstan	925	John	1199	Commonwealth	1649
Edmund I.	940	Henry III.	1216	Charles II.	1660
Edred	948	Edward I.	1272	James II.	1685
Edwy	955	Edward II.	1307	William and Mary	1689
Edgar	959	Edward III.	1327	Anne	1702
Edward the Martyr	975	Richard II.	1377	George I.	1714
Ethelred II.	979	Henry IV.	1399	George II.	1727
Edmund II.	1016	Henry V.	1413	George III.	1760
Canute	1017	Henry VI.	1422	George IV.	1820
Harold I.	1035	Edward IV.	1461	William IV.	1830
Harld Canute	1040	Edward V.	1488	Victoria	1837
Edward the Confessor	1042	Richard III.	1483	Edward VII.	1901

THE KING'S DESCENT FROM EGBERT.

1. Egbert	14. John	27. James V. of Scotland.
2. Ethelwulf.	15. Henry III.	28. Mary Queen of Scots.
3. Alfred the Great.	16. Edward I.	29. James VI. of Scotland and
4. Edward the Elder.	17. Edward II.	I. of England.
5. Edmund the Elder.	18. Edward III.	30. Elizabeth of Bohemia.
6. Edgar.	19. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.	31. Sophia, Electress of Han-
7. Ethelred.	20. Philippa Plantagenet.	over.
8. Edmund Ironside.	21. Roger, Earl of Mortimer.	32. George I.
9. Edward the Exile.	22. Ann Mortimer.	33. George II.
10. Margaret Queen of Scot-	23. Richard, Duke of York.	34. Frederick, Prince of Wales.
land.	24. Edward IV.	35. George III.
11. Matilda, m. Henry I. of	25. Elizabeth of York, m.	36. Edward, Duke of Kent.
England.	Henry VII.	37. Victoria.
12. Matilda, Empress.	26. Margaret Tudor, m. James	38. Edward VII.
13. Henry II.	IV. of Scotland.	

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Augustine	597	Lanfranc	1070	John Morton	1486
Laurence	604	Anselm	1093	Henry Dean	1501
Mellitus	619	Rodulph	1114	Will. Warham	1503
Justus	624	W. Corboyl	1122	Thomas Cranmer	1533
Honorius	634	Theobald	1138	Reginald Pole	1556
Adeodatus	654	Thomas à Becket	1162	Matthew Parker	1559
Theodore	668	Richard	1171	Edmund Grindal	1576
Birthwalde	693	Baldwin	1184	John Whitgift	1583
Tatwine	731	R. Fitz-Jocelin	1191	Richard Bancroft	1604
Nothelm	735	Hubert Walter	1193	George Abbot	1611
Cuthbert	742	Stephen Langton	1207	William Laud	1633
Bregwin	759	R. Wethershed	1229	William Juxon	1660
Lambrith	763	Edmund	1234	Gilbert Sheldon	1663
Athelard	793	Boniface	1245	William Sancroft	1678
Wulfred	804	Rob. Kilwarby	1272	John Tillotson	1691
Theolgild	830	J. Peckham	1278	Thomas Tenison	1694
Ceolnoth	830	Rob. Winchelsey	1294	William Wake	1715
Athelred	871	Walter Raymond	1313	John Potter	1737
Phlegmund	891	Simon Mepham	1328	Thomas Herring	1747
Athelm	923	John Stratford	1333	Matthew Hutton	1757
Wulfelm	928	Thomas de Ufford	1348	Thomas Secker	1758
Odo Severus	941	Th. Bardwardine	1349	Frederick Cornwallis	1768
Dunstan	954	Simon Islip	1349	John Moore	1783
Ethelgar	988	Simon Langham	1366	Charles Manners-Sutton	1805
Siric	989	Will. Wittlesey	1368	William Howley	1828
Aluricius	996	Simon Sudbury	1375	John Bird Sumner	1848
Elphege	1005	Will. Courtney	1381	Charles Thomas Longley	1862
Leovingus	1013	Thos. Arundel	1396	Archibald Campbell Tait	1863
Agelnoth	1020	Henry Chicheley	1414	Edward White Benson	1882
Eadsius	1038	John Stafford	1443	Frederick Temple	1896
Rob. Gemeticensis	1050	John Kemp	1452		
Stigand	1052	Thos. Bouchier	1454		

(Bishops of York, London, and Caerleon-on-Usk attended the Council of Arles, 314.)

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Gen. George Washington	1789	*John Tyler	1841	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
John Adams	1797	James Knox Polk	1845	General J. Abram Garfield	1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801	General Zachary Taylor	1849	*Chester A. Arthur	1881
James Madison	1809	*Millard Fillmore	1850	Grover Cleveland	1885
James Monroe	1817	General Franklin Pierce	1853	Gen. Benjamin Harrison	1889
John Quincy Adams	1825	James Buchanan	1857	Grover Cleveland	1893
General Andrew Jackson	1829	Abraham Lincoln	1861	William McKinley	1897
Martin Van Buren	1837	*Andrew Johnson	1865	*T. Roosevelt	1901
Gen. William H. Harrison	1841	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869		

*Elected as Vice-President.

DYNASTIES SOVEREIGNS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE.

The Merovingians	418 to 752	The Bourbon Restoration—	
The Carolingians	752 to 987	Louis XVIII.	1814
The Capets	987 to 1328	Charles X.	1824
The House of Valois	1328 to 1589	The House of Orleans—	
The House of Bourbon—		Louis Philippe	1830
Henry IV.	1589	The Second Republic—	
Louis XIII.	1610	Louis Napoleon, President	1848
Louis XIV.	1643	The Second Empire—	
Louis XV.	1715	Napoleon III.	1852
Louis XVI.	1774	The Third Republic—	
Louis XVII. (did not reign).		Committee of National Defence	1870
The First Republic—		L. A. Thiers, d., President	1871
National Convention	1792	Marshal MacMahon, d., President	1873
The Directory	1795	Jules Grévy, d., President	1879
The Consulate	1799	M. F. Sadi Carnot, d., President	1887
The First Empire—		J. Casimir-Périer, President	1894
Napoleon I., Emperor	1804	F. Félix Faure, d., President	1895
Napoleon II. (did not reign).		J. Loubet, President	1899

PRUSSIA.

Frederick I.	1701
Frederick William I.	1713
Frederick II. (the Great)	1740
Frederick William II.	1786
Frederick William III.	1797
Frederick William IV.	1840
William I.	1861

GERMAN EMPERORS.

William I. (the preceding)	1871
Frederick III.	1888
William II.	1888

RUSSIA.

Peter the Great	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
Anne	1730
Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741
Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881
Nicholas II.	1894

AUSTRIA.—(From 1705.)

*Joseph I.	1705
*Charles II. (VI. of Germany)	1711
Maria Theresa	1740
Charles VII. (Elector of Bavaria)	1742
*Francis I. (husband of M. Theresa)	1745
*Joseph II.	1765
*Leopold II.	1790
*Francis II.	1792
*Also Emperors of Germany.	

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA

Francis I. (the preceding)	1804
Ferdinand	1835
Francis Joseph I.	1848

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel II.	1861
Humbert I.	1878
Victor Emanuel III.	1900

SPAIN.

(From 1808.)

Ferdinand VII.	1808
Joseph Buonaparte	1808
Ferdinand VII. (Restored)	1813
Isabella II.	1833
Amadeo I.	1870
The Republic	1873
Alfonso XII.	1874
Alfonso XIII.	b. 1886
(Christina, Queen-Regent, 1885)	

TURKEY.

(From 1807.)

Mustapha IV.	1807
Mahmoud II.	1808
Abdul Medjid.	1839
Abdul Aziz	1861
Murad	1876
Abdul Hamid	1876

DENMARK.

(From 1699.)

Frederick IV.	1699
Christian VI.	1730
Frederick V.	1746
Christian VII.	1766
Frederick VI.	1808
Christian VIII.	1839
Frederick VII.	1848
Christian IX.	1863

THE NETHERLANDS.

William I.	1815
William II.	1840
William III.	1849
Wilhelmina (crowned 1898).	1890

GREECE.

Otto	1833
George I.	1863

BELGIUM.

Leopold I.	1831
Leopold II.	1865

PORTUGAL.

(From 1816.)

Joan VI.	1816
Pedro IV.	1826
Maria II.	1826
Miguel I.	1828
Maria II. (restored)	1834
Pedro V.	1853
Luis I.	1861
Carlos I.	1889

SWEDEN & NORWAY.

(From 1818.)

Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

POPES OF ROME.

(From 1700.)

Clement XI.	1700
Innocent XIII.	1721
Benedict XIII.	1724
Clement XII.	1730
Benedict XIV.	1740
Clement XIII.	1758
Clement XIV.	1769
Pius VI.	1775
Pius VII.	1800
Leo XII.	1823
Pius VIII.	1829
Gregory XVI.	1831
Pius IX.	1846
Leo XIII.	1873

The term, "The English Constitution," is commonly so used as to include both the form of public Government under which we live, and the constitutional rights and privileges of private citizens. Considering the various forms of Government as either "absolute," or "pure," or "mixed," the English Constitution belongs to the latter category. By this is meant, that the voice of the ultimate sovereign power, which is the constituent body of the nation, is so obtained as to give expression to the various classes and interests of the collective community. Again, constitutions being either "written" or "unwritten," the English Constitution is "unwritten," i.e., although it results, in some measure, from the decisions of judges, and the provisions of statutes, such as Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, or the Bill of Rights, such decisions and statutes are avowedly declaratory merely of the pre-existing law. Whereas, then, in the case of written Constitutions, such as that of the United States, the question of the bearing of proposed changes upon the Constitution of the State is one of mere interpretation, and to be decided by the ordinary tribunals; in England, on the contrary, "unconstitutional" conduct on the part of a Minister can only mean a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and can only be reached by the extraordinary proceeding of impeachment, which is defined as "a judicial trial by the House of Lords of a person accused by the House of Commons of grave offences, which the ordinary law cannot reach, through its insufficiency or uncertainty." This proceeding has, in modern times, become rare, but in extraordinary cases might still be resorted to.

The Constitution of England is a LIMITED MONARCHY, the supreme political authority being vested in a King or Queen, and two Houses of Parliament. It being conceded that in every constitution which is the growth of ages, and which exercises sway over mixed populations, "there must be two parts, first, that which excites and preserves the reverence of the population—the dignified parts—and next, the efficient parts, those by which it in fact works and rules," the distinctive merit of the English Constitution is, that while its "efficient part" works more easily and simply and better than any instrument of government which has yet been tried, its "dignified parts" are still as capable of exciting and sustaining enthusiasm as when the King was his own Prime Minister. The secret of the efficiency of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the executive and legislative power. The connecting link is

THE CABINET.

By that word, which is technically unknown to any Act of Parliament or in official proceedings, is meant a committee of the legislative body, selected to be the executive body; a committee, however, which has the power of advising the dissolution of the

assembly which indirectly appointed it. Though appointed under one Parliament, it can, with the permission of the Sovereign, appeal to the next. It is nominated by the Crown, but being also responsible to Parliament, it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions agree in the main with the majority of the House of Commons. Among the members of this committee are distributed the great departments of the Administration. Each Minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues; but the most important affairs of every department, and especially such matters as are likely to be the subject of discussion in Parliament, are brought under the consideration of the whole Ministry. When Lord Salisbury's third Ministry came into office in 1895, a Cabinet Committee for National Defence was constituted, composed of several members of the Cabinet, including the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The functions of this body have not been clearly defined, but they in no way limit the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole. In Parliament, the Ministers are bound to act as one man in all questions relating to the Executive Government. If one of them dissents from the rest on a question too important to admit of compromise, it is his duty to retire. While the Ministry retains the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, that majority supports them against opposition, and rejects every motion which reflects on them or is likely to embarrass them. If they forfeit that confidence, or if the Parliamentary majority are dissatisfied with the way in which affairs are conducted, they have merely to declare that they have ceased to trust the Ministry, and to ask for a Ministry which they can trust. By the system of Party, an organised body of men will be always found ready to succeed them; "His Majesty's Opposition" being as much a part of the polity as the Administration itself. It is remarkable that a body wielding such vast powers as the Cabinet should hold all its deliberations and adopt all its decisions in secret. No official record or minute of any kind is kept of its proceedings, and even a private note is disliked. The chief of the Cabinet is

THE PRIME MINISTER,

or Premier. Besides being a Privy Councillor, he usually, though not necessarily, holds the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He has no legal primacy over the other members of the Cabinet; this is, indeed, necessarily the case in a body which has itself no legal status. In official precedence the First Lord of the Treasury ranks below many of the other Ministers. The Prime Minister is selected by the Sovereign, whose choice, among natural-born subjects, is nominally unrestrained, but is, in fact, limited to the leaders of the party which can command a majority in the House of Commons. When charged by the Sovereign with the task of

forming an Administration, he proceeds to the selection of occupants for the various offices, and submits their names for the approval of the Crown. The old Constitutional maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," is now literally true, for his acts are really the acts of his Ministers; and his Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, not merely as of old for any breach of the law, but for the general course of their policy, which must accord with the opinions of the majority of that House, or else, in conformity with Constitutional usage, practically as binding as a legal enactment, the Ministers are bound to resign office.

THE SUCCESSION.

The Succession to the Crown is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in A.D. 1701, and usually called the "Act of Settlement." This Act limited the right of succession to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to her heirs, being Protestants.

All the property which once formed the main revenue of the Crown is now treated as furnishing part of the general State revenues, and the management of it is directly controlled by Parliament. At the commencement of every reign, Parliament fixes the yearly sum which shall be payable to the Crown for all expenses not directly of a public kind. (See under "The Civil Lists and Royal Grants;" *post*.)

THE SOVEREIGN AND PARLIAMENT.

The King (acting by the advice of his Ministers) can prorogue Parliament whenever he pleases, and no Parliament can be assembled, prorogued, or dissolved without his express command. He can also dissolve Parliament at his pleasure; but, since the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716, no Parliament can last longer than seven years. Its annual meeting is secured by the necessity of obtaining from it a grant for the yearly supplies. The assent of the Sovereign is indispensable for any Bill (or proposed law) to become actual law. The legislative power is vested primarily in the two Houses of Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords consists of the first and second Estates of the Realm, viz.: the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. It comprises a varying number of English peers (princes of the blood, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), two archbishops, 24 bishops, 16 representative peers for Scotland chosen for each Parliament, and 28 representative peers for Ireland, elected for life. The Sovereign can make as many new peers as he chooses. His Ministers usually recommend (especially at the time of their giving up office) the grant of peerages to some of their most active and distinguished supporters. When once a person has been summoned to Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, or has actually taken his seat, or when a person has been created

a peer by the King's "letters patent," his succeeding heirs inherit the right to sit, except in the case of certain law Lords, created peers for life under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876. Women cannot sit in the House of Lords, though women may be peeresses by Royal grant, or in a few cases even by descent. The Lord Chancellor, who is always, though not necessarily, a peer, presides over the debates in the House of Lords. Any bills can be proposed in the House of Lords except such as effect taxation. Such bills, on coming up from the Commons, are never altered in the Lords, though they may be thrown out. (See under "House of Lords," *post*.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons (the third Estate of the Realm) consists, since the Redistribution Act of 1885, of 670 members, elected by "constituencies" of counties, boroughs, or universities. The places represented have varied a great deal from time to time, according to their changing size and importance; but through all changes the principle has been maintained that every member represents the interests of some definite locality or place. The main qualification entitling a person to be registered and to vote—both in counties and boroughs—is the inhabitant occupancy of a dwelling-house, on which rates are paid, for twelve months preceding July 15. In counties, the possession of freehold property is an ancient alternative qualification. Full particulars of the qualifications for voting will be found under the article, "Parliamentary Franchise."

The main function of the House of Commons is one hardly recognised by common speech, but may be sufficiently described as the maintenance of the Executive Government. Without a House of Commons divided into organised parties, the carrying on of Government by the Cabinet system would be in a free country impossible. The House of Commons has also what has been called "an informing function." Formerly it was accustomed to inform the Crown of the grievances and complaints of particular persons, and the Sovereign took action at the petition of Parliament. At the present time the function of Parliament is rather to inform public opinion of such grievances and complaints. The practice of asking questions in the House, though often carried to extreme limits, is, it cannot be doubted, a valuable safeguard against abuses of power by the Executive. It is, further, the office of the House of Commons to give expression to the real opinion of the nation on all matters which come before it. The time spent in a debate on some question of foreign policy, apparently without result, may in reality have been employed in the manner most profitable to the general good. Lastly, the House of Commons is the most important branch of the Legislature. The principal measures

are generally brought forward by the Ministers of the day, but private members are equally entitled to introduce Bills, only that it is more difficult for them to carry such through. There is one important exception, however, to the rule just stated. No private person can propose a Bill having for its object an increase of taxation. By this rule is secured the responsibility of the Cabinet for the national finance; without it, the nation might be continually enlarging its expenditure, the blame for such increase attaching to separate and irresponsible private members.

PRIVILEGES AND SAFEGUARDS.

The right of public meeting and the right to petition Parliament are important Constitutional privileges. The maintenance of what is called "the liberty of the subject" forms a valuable part of the English Constitution. Its chief safeguards, independently of the mode of making laws, are (1), the administration of justice on the trial of accused persons; (2), the general prevention of illegal imprisonment; (3), the definition and limitation of the duties of the police.

To the first category belong (a) the institution of "trial by jury," which secures a fair trial by twelve persons chosen at random from the body of the people, having nothing to hope or fear from the Executive; (b) the protection accorded to jurymen, by which they cannot be made civilly or criminally responsible for their verdicts; also, the protection of their

functions from possible encroachments by judges; (c) the independence of the judges, secured by the enactment which makes their commission "during good behaviour," and renders them irremovable, except upon a joint address from both Houses of Parliament.

An example of the second class of safeguards is the rule which secures that anyone whose liberty is restrained shall have an opportunity, under the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, of having the ground of his restraint judicially investigated; of being speedily brought to trial if accused, and of suffering his imprisonment at fixed places, not at the discretion of the Executive. The right to claim damages in a civil action for illegal detention, and the rule that "excessive bail must not be required," belong to this class of safeguards.

The last class is concerned with the definition and regulation of the duties of the police, especially in respect of subjecting suspected persons to a preliminary judicial investigation. Depending, as these safeguards do, on fine distinctions as to when a "warrant" is necessary in bringing an accused person before justices, they cannot be here discussed: though, in concluding, we may notice the Constitutional principle under which "general warrants," or warrants to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing any specially, or to apprehend all persons guilty of a crime therein specified, are illegal, and will not, like legal warrants, protect the officer who executes them.

THE CROWN.

POWERS AND FUNCTION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

The durability, the regularity, and the popularity of the English Monarchy are curiously illustrated by the statement made by more than one writer on the Constitution, that from Egbert (802 A.D.) to Edward VII., the blood of Cerdic, the first King of Wessex (519 A.D.), has run in the veins of every English Sovereign, with the exception of Sweyn, Canute, Harold, and William the Conqueror. (See p. 18.)

In Saxon times the Crown was essentially dependent upon the popular will. It was not strictly hereditary. Preference would be given *ceteris paribus* to the son of a deceased king, but the chief object was to obtain a leader capable of maintaining the defence and the order of the realm. It was held that the Witanagemót, or national council, had power to depose an unworthy sovereign, and to revoke grants of public land unwisely made by him. The privileges and the powers of the King were nevertheless considerable. He was entitled to maintenance for himself and his retinue on public journeys, and to the produce of wrecks, tolls, mines, fines, and forfeitures. He was the leader of the national forces. He was the fountain of justice, a court of appeal in the last resort, with arbitrary powers both of

mercy and of punishment. The grounds upon which William and Harold respectively laid claim to the Crown of Saxon England illustrate the position of the Monarchy. Harold urged that his oath of allegiance to William had been extorted by force, that he could not promise a Crown that was not his, that he had been elected by the freewill of the people. William relied on the oath of Harold, who had sworn fealty upon the sacred relics, and on the choice of Edward the Confessor.

After the Norman Conquest, the power of the Crown was greatly augmented. This arose from the stern character of William, from his authority as a military conqueror, and from the change in the tenure of land. At Salisbury, in 1085, William received the fealty of all landholders, both of those who held in chief and of their tenants. All held from the Crown. One of the peculiar attributes of the feudal compact was thus infringed and altered. The Crown became despotic for 130 years, and its exactions were tremendous. At last, in 1215, Magna Charta laid the foundations of English liberty. It appears that this great statute was confirmed no less than thirty-two times, for

whenever money was required by the King its renewal was demanded. It now stands on the Statute Book as 25 Edward I. (1297). Section 29 of this Act is the keystone of English history. "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be diseised of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him nor condemn him but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right." Personal freedom, security of property, and liberty of movement, thus became the essential rights of every Englishman.

The Crown was not strictly hereditary until the time of Edward II. It was declared to be hereditary by a Statute in the 25th year of Edward III.

From the time of the confirmation of the Great Charter (1297) to the accession of the House of Tudor (1485), the prerogative of the Crown was often exercised in an arbitrary manner, though there was a constant assertion of privilege on the part of the Commons. Parliament met irregularly, at the King's pleasure. The right of purveyance, the sale of pardons, the fines demanded on the accession or marriage of an heir, gave occasion for exactions that were heavy and uncertain. Windsor Castle was built in the reign of Edward III., under the right of purveyance, by which writs were issued to sheriffs of counties to furnish such workmen as might be required.

Under the House of Tudor, 1485—1603, the Crown had great power. The country was weary of civil war, and dreaded above all things a disputed succession; the nobles were exhausted, and had lost much of their power, and the Commons had not learned to use their strength. Henry VII., by means of the Star Chamber, treated with great rigour the nobles, the members of Parliament, and the jurors who offended him.

Henry VIII. was almost absolute, and his proclamations had the force of law. The reign of Edward VI. was marked by a milder rule, and by a repeal of the Statute giving to the King's proclamation the force of law.

Elizabeth, strong, despotic, and self-willed, yet had the wisdom so essential to a great ruler. She knew when and how to yield, without loss of dignity or of power. She was the first Sovereign under whom the constitutional right of Parliament to grant supplies was recognised; and the loans that were raised were punctually repaid.

The Stuarts were a very different race (1603—1688). Through good and through ill fortune, they clung to the idea of the absolute power and privilege of the throne. They forgot the great truth of the English Constitution, that English law ought to guide and to protect the highest and the lowest in the realm alike. Yet great

Constitutional progress was made during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, and the power of the Commons was asserted and established. The Petition of Right presented to Charles I. in 1628 by the Commons, prayed—(1) That no loan or tax be levied except by consent of Parliament. (2) That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process. (3) That soldiers and sailors should not be billeted in private houses. To these demands the King, after some delay, replied, "*Soit droit comme il est désiré.*" In 1641 the Star Chamber and the Courts of High Commission, the engines of arbitrary power employed by the Tudors, were abolished, and the King's Council was deprived of the power of arbitrary imprisonment. In the reign of Charles II. (12 Car. 2, cap. 24) the old feudal rights of wardship, purveyance, and other exactions were abolished. The Act of Habeas Corpus was also passed in this reign (31 Car. 2, cap. 2), 1679.

The "Declaration of Right" drawn up by Parliament and accepted by William and Mary on their accession in 1688, may be said to have terminated the long struggle between the Crown and the people. The most essential articles of this declaration are the following:—"The King cannot dispense with laws without the consent of Parliament. He cannot erect any tribunal of his own will. He cannot levy money without a Parliamentary grant. No standing army to be kept in time of peace without consent of Parliament. Excessive fines and immoderate punishments prohibited." The Revolution of 1688 also established the important principle that the Sovereign shall profess the Protestant faith, and shall be bound to maintain the Protestant religion as by law established. In the Coronation oath he swears that he will "maintain the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law." The Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) further enact that no person professing the Popish religion, or who shall marry a Papist, is capable of inheriting or possessing the Crown, and the people are released from their allegiance in such case.

The Royal Prerogative in 1688 was described as follows in a pamphlet written in that year—"The King has no prerogative but what the law gives him. We must not therefore presume a prerogative and then conclude it law, but first find the law, and by it prove the prerogative, and when we have found the prerogative it must be measured by what the public good will bear. The King is supreme in the legislative part as well as in the executive part, but has not the whole supremacy in the legislative part as in the executive."

The following portion of the Coronation oath, as settled at the Revolution, is also interesting and instructive:—

"Question—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

Answer—I solemnly promise so to do.

Question—Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

Answer—I will."

During the reigns of the four Georges, the respective rights and duties of the King, Lords, and Commons were gradually settled and acknowledged. The King, however, exercised a far more active and direct authority than accords with the custom of the present day. George III., indeed, at the commencement of his reign, endeavoured to assert to the utmost extent the influence of the Sovereign. He permitted Lord Bute to hold a position of confidential adviser, independently of the Ministry and of Parliament. At a later period, during the administration of Lord North, the King assumed to himself the right of interference in all the details of administration. As soon, however, as Mr. Pitt was enabled, by the assistance of the Crown, but with the support of the country, to defeat the Opposition in the House of Commons, and at the general election of 1784 to secure a majority for himself, he became the Minister in fact as well as in name, and the relations between the Sovereign and the Minister gradually approximated to the existing system.

Although many of the powers of the Royal prerogative are dormant, the influence of the Crown is nevertheless deservedly great. And in the modified sense of the prerogative it has been said that the Crown has three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn.

Yet even now the power and prerogative of the Crown, and also its duties, are considerable. The King can prorogue or dissolve Parliament, even before it proceeds to business, and he can create peers without restriction as to numbers. He can veto laws, and is the irresponsible head of the Executive. The Sovereign is

the "Fountain of Justice"; that is, with the advice of his responsible Ministers, he appoints directly, or by delegation, all judges and magistrates. All criminal prosecutions are conducted in his name, and he can, with a few exceptions, pardon all offenders, either before or after conviction; though this prerogative is in practice seldom exercised. He is the head of society in the kingdom. All degrees of nobility are or have been derived by grant from the Crown. All titles of honour are in the gift of the Crown, and all corporations owe their charters, either directly or indirectly, to the same source. The Sovereign alone can coin money, impress what stamp he chooses upon it, and impart to it its legally current value. The Sovereign, being "Supreme governor as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes temporal," appoints all archbishops and bishops of the Established Church. In respect of external affairs, the Sovereign appoints all ambassadors and diplomatic agents to foreign Governments, receives foreign potentates and ambassadors, and conducts all negotiations with those States; appoints Commissions of enquiry; concludes treaties and makes war or peace; has the supreme command of the army and navy, and appoints all the officers of those services; appoints the viceroys of Ireland and India, and the governors of Colonies and foreign possessions. In the case of certain of the Colonies he prescribes the form of government, and in all of them his assent is essential to the validity of all acts of colonial legislation.

But the old times of arbitrary power and the irresponsible use of it have passed away. The tyranny of Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart Kings has disappeared. The power of the great nobles is only a subject for romance. The power of the Commons remains strong, rigorous, and restless: yet there is a sentiment that has controlled, and ought still to control, the dominant element in the State—an unswerving regard for British freedom and British law, the security of property, and the safety of the person.

THE CIVIL LIST AND ROYAL GRANTS.

The Civil List of King Edward VII. is exceeded in amount by the revenue of several foreign monarchs. The income of some of the foreign sovereigns is stated to be as follows:—Russia, unknown, but generally believed to be upwards of £2,000,000; Austria-Hungary, £780,000; Prussia, £770,000; Italy, £614,000; Spain, £380,000. The King's Civil List is also considerably less than that of previous British Sovereigns. The Civil List of George II. was £800,000; that of George III., in 1815, amounted to £1,030,000; and William IV. received £510,000.

In his speech from the Throne on February 14th, 1901, His Majesty stated that he placed the Hereditary revenues of the Crown, as his predecessor had done, unreservedly at the disposal of the House of Commons. The Civil List Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII., cap. 4), was passed in recognition of the fact that these revenues belonged to the Crown.

It is enacted, therefore, that the Hereditary Revenues specified in the Civil List Act of 1837 (which were then declared to be due and payable to Her Majesty Queen Victoria) shall be carried to the credit

of the Consolidated Fund, and that the clear yearly sum of £470,000 shall be paid out of the same as a provision for the honour and dignity of the Crown.

The manner in which the Royal income is to be applied is strictly defined, as follows:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse*	£110,000
Salaries of H.M. Household, and Retired Allowances.....	125,800
Expenses of H.M. Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200
Unappropriated Moneys	8,000

£470,000

His Majesty also enjoys the revenues arising from the Duchy of Lancaster Estates, amounting in 1901 to £61,000.

The above arrangement lasts during the present reign and for six months afterwards. It is not unfavourable to the nation, since the Crown estates have produced an annual rental almost equal to, and sometimes greater, than the amount of the Civil List.

The net income of the Crown Lands in 1901-2 amounted to £455,000, and the smaller branches of the Hereditary revenue produced £64,500.

TAXES ON THE ROYAL INCOME.

Income Tax is paid upon His Majesty's private estates, upon the Civil List for Their Majesties' Privy Purse, upon the sum allotted to the expenses of the Household, and upon unexpended and unappropriated moneys arising out of the remaining classes of the Civil List.

There is an exemption under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 35, Section 88, in favour of Government Stock or dividends belonging to the Crown, and property belonging to and in the virtual occupation of the Crown is not assessed.

Duty is paid in respect of the Estate of a member of the Royal Family, but not upon that of the Sovereign.

The Royal Family are exempt from Legacy and Succession Duties, under the provisions of Acts of Parliament (35 George III., cap. 1, and Schedule; and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 51, Sec. 18); and also from the necessity for taking out Establishment Licences (32 and 33 Vic., c. 14, Sec. 19).

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The grants made by Parliament, and now payable annually for the support of the Royal Family, in addition to the income granted to His Majesty, are as follows:—

Prince of Wales†.....	£20,000
Princess of Wales	10,000
His Majesty's daughters	18,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000

Princess Christian of Schles- wig-Holstein	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	6,000
Duchess of Albany.....	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg- Strelitz	3,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000

Total..... £118,000

Provision is also made for a contingent annuity of £70,000 for Her Majesty Queen Alexandra in the event of her widowhood, and of £80,000 for the Princess of Wales in the like event.

The principles upon which the grants to the younger children of the Sovereign have been made in the past were clearly stated by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on the annuity to the Duke of Connaught, July 31, 1871. He reminded the House that Parliament had assented to an arrangement by which, instead of attempting to make a general provision at the commencement of each reign for the possible issue of the Sovereign, each particular case had been dealt with as it arose. That arrangement had some disadvantages, inasmuch as it was liable to be misunderstood out of doors, and that, being so misunderstood, it was apt to cause unjust remarks to be made upon the Royal Family and the Sovereign. He considered, however, that there were recommendations of a high order attaching to the present plan. In the first place, it was the one by far the most agreeable to the spirit of a free Constitution; it established a considerable degree of moral control which Parliament might otherwise lose. If the Sovereign were to be responsible for realizing out of his annual income funds sufficient to endow a family, however numerous, in a manner becoming their station, it would be necessary to enlarge the allowance at the commencement of the reign; and, further, the arrangement would lose all its elasticity, because, whether the Sovereign had issue or not, the sum at his disposal would remain the same. The present method of provision also tended greatly to promote and confirm harmony between the great powers of the State. It placed the conduct of the Sovereign and of the Royal Family, especially of its junior members, in view of the public and the Legislature, and while preserving a salutary Parliamentary control, it likewise preserved in the hands of the Sovereign an important control over the younger branches of the Royal Family. Supposing the Sovereign were granted what was necessary for annual expenditure, but that every Royal Prince and Princess, on arriving at full

* The amount assigned by His Majesty to the Queen was stated in Parliament (10th June, 1901) to be £33,000.

† The Prince of Wales also receives the income of the Duchy of Cornwall estates, which in 1901 amounted to £22,000.

age, or at marriage, should receive a fixed annuity, this moral and general control would be relaxed or destroyed. Mr. Gladstone said that, in his opinion, the nature of the provision was excellent, as long as it was worked in a spirit of liberality, of prudence, and of attachment to the Sovereign; but it undoubtedly would be grievously marred, and might become hardly practicable or secure, were it unfortunately to be dealt with in a different spirit. The arrangement between the Crown and Parliament was made by *no written covenant*, nor would it be possible to frame one without fettering the liberty of the people and Constitutional control. But there were other engagements besides written words, and it was recorded, beyond doubt, that Parliament was morally liable to deal with these cases when they arose. He referred to the terms of the Civil List Act, and the Report of the Committee of 1837, as showing that the income was bestowed upon the Sovereign after a careful investigation of details, and an exact appreciation of what each of the burdens would require in order to maintain the dignity of the Sovereign, and with it the dignity of the nation. As shewing the moral liability of Parliament to provide for the junior branches of the Royal Family as they come to mature age, there was not, either in the Report of the Committee, nor in any debates of Parliament, the slightest claim, or the faintest expectation, that out of that income savings could be made adequate to a due provision for them. There was, moreover, positive evidence that upon every previous occasion Parliament had, without question, by an overwhelming vote, admitted the virtual bond of honourable obligation to make such provision. After referring to numerous instances in previous reigns, Mr. Gladstone concluded by asserting that a long and unbroken series of practical acknowledgments by Parliament for generations, embracing every possible case to which the principle could apply, constituted a state of just expectation on the part of the Sovereign, from which it was impossible for Parliament to recede, and which it would be utterly unworthy of it to disregard.—*Hansard's Debates*, vol. 208, p. 571.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS IN 1889.

In July, 1889, Queen Victoria communicated to Parliament the approaching marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, and requested that Parliament would make provision for her, and also for (the late) Prince Albert Victor.

A committee was thereupon appointed, with instructions to inquire into the former practice with respect to provisions for Members of the Royal Family, and to report upon the principles which it is expedient to adopt in the future. The Report of the majority of the Committee was to this effect:—

"That since the accession of the House of Hanover there is precedent for provision for every child of an Heir Apparent, and no precedent for the omission of such a provision; and there is also precedent for provision for the children of every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and for provision for a younger son of the Heir Apparent.

"The Committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a Government by a Minister of the Crown, that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the Royal Family would be changed; or that Her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for her to make provision for the members of her family. In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion that Her Majesty would have a claim on the liberality of Parliament should she think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent, may become requisite for the support of the Royal Family. But the Committee have been informed that Her Majesty does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future Sovereigns, the Committee are of opinion that at the proper time arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise.

"In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, the Committee recommend the creation of a special fund by the quarterly payment, during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty, and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as he may think fit."

In accordance with this Report a Bill was passed through Parliament, receiving Royal assent on August 12th, 1889, by which an annual sum of £36,000 was assigned to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, for the support of his children, in the manner recommended by the Committee. This grant expired on July 22nd, 1901.

REVISED GRANTS IN 1901.

On His Majesty's accession the question of provision for the younger children of the Sovereign and the children of the Heir Apparent was considered by the Select Committee on the Civil List, who reported as follows:—

"In the first place they recommend that an annuity of £20,000 shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to His Royal

Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York (now Prince of Wales) who has succeeded to the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. They also recommend the grant of an annuity of £10,000 to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York (now Princess of Wales) during the continuance of her marriage with His Royal Highness.

"Your Committee have carefully considered whether it would be advisable that any provision, whether immediate or contingent, should be made at the present time for those children of the Heir Apparent who may reach an age at which they may require separate establishments; but in view of the youth of their Royal Highnesses and the consequent uncertainty of the future, they do not recommend that any such provision should be made on the present occasion, and content themselves by recording the fact that nothing for this purpose is included either in the Civil List or in the annuities proposed.

"Your Committee have already called attention to the fact that the annuity granted by the Prince of Wales's Children Act, 1889, ceases on 22nd July, 1901. It is therefore necessary to make fresh provision for their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria and Princess Maud (Princess Charles of Denmark). Your Committee accordingly recommend that an annuity of £18,000

for their joint lives, diminishing by £6,000 with each death, should, in accordance with the precedent of the Prince of Wales's Children Act, 1889, be paid to trustees by quarterly payments out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this fund the Sovereign, with the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be empowered to make such assignments and in such manner to their Royal Highnesses as in his discretion he may from time to time think fit."

In introducing the Bill to give effect to these recommendations, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained that whatever remained from the private fortune or savings of Queen Victoria had been devoted to the benefit of her younger children, and that, therefore, the King had no personal fortune, and was dependent upon the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Parliamentary grant. Basing his calculations on the increase in the value of the surrendered hereditary revenues of the Crown, he estimated that during the next sixteen years the average annual cost of the Royal family to the taxpayer would not be more than £33,000. The proposals of the Committee were agreed to by Parliament, and were embodied in the Civil List Act of 1901, referred to above.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD.—Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.

Treasurer.—V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.

Comptroller.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.

Master of the Household.—Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.—Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.

Vice-Chamberlain.—Lord Wolverton.

Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.—Lord Belper.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Earl Waldegrave.

Comptroller of Accounts.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Master of Ceremonies.—Col. Hon. Sir W. J. Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Poet Laureate.—Alfred Austin.

Examiner of Plays.—G. A. Redford.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KEEPER OF H.M. PRIVY PURSE.—Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Private Secretary.—Lord Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.—Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Lord Chamberlain.—Viscount Colville of Culross, K.T., G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain.—Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer.—Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.

Private Secretary.—Hon. S. R. Greville, C.B., M.V.O.

PRINCE OF WALES' HOUSEHOLD.

Lords of the Bedchamber.—Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Lord Chesham, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Comptroller and Treasurer.—Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir W. P. Carington, K.C.V.O.

Private Secretary.—Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

PRINCESS OF WALES' HOUSEHOLD.

Chamberlain.—Earl of Shaftesbury.

Private Secretary.—Hon. A. N. Hood.

THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS MAJESTY, EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, **KING**, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George; of the Order of the Indian Empire, of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, the Royal Victorian Order, the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Order of Merit, the Royal Red Cross, and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Knight of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of St. Stephen of Austria, of the Southern Cross of Brazil, of the Black Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour (France), and of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Cambridge and Dublin; Protector of the University Coll. of Wales; F.R.C.P. Lond.; a Bencher of the Middle Temple; a Governor of the Charterhouse and of Christ's Hospital; Protector of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; an Elder Brother of Trinity House; Grand Master of the Freemasons, 1874-1901. Field-Marshal in the Army, 1875; Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Life Gds.; 2nd Life Gds.; Royal Horse Gds.; 10th Hussars; Grenadier Gds.; Coldstream Gds.; Scots Gds.; Irish Gds.; Gordon Highlanders; Duke of Lancaster's Impl. Yeomanry; 1st Prussian Dragoon Gds.; and 5th Pomeranian Hussars. Hon. Colonel of the Imperial Yeomanry; the King's Own Norfolk Impl. Yeomanry; Oxfordshire Hussars; 6th Bengal Cavalry; 3rd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Lt. Inf.; 3rd Bn. Gordon Highlanders; 4th Bn. Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regt.; Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk Artillery; Civil Service Rifle Vols.; Oxford Univ. Vols.; Cambridge Univ. Vols.; 3rd Glamorgan Vols.; 1st Sutherland Vols.; and Captain General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company.

His Majesty was born at Buckingham Palace, 9th November, 1841; married 10th March, 1863, Princess **ALEXANDRA CAROLINE**, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark (b. 1st December, 1844; Order of Victoria and Albert; Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; Royal Red Cross; Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem); ascended the throne on the death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22, 1901, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on August 9th, 1902.

His Majesty has had issue—

1. **ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE**, b. 8 Jan., 1864, d. 14 Jan., 1892.

2. **GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES**, Duke of Cornwall (1837) and York, (1892) and Rothesay (1898); Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Earl of Chester (1901), Earl of Carrick, Earl of Inverness, Baron Renfrew and Killarney; Great Steward of Scotland, and Lord of the Isles. K.G., K.T.; K.P.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.V.O.; P.C. Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. General in the Army. Rear-Admiral in the Navy. Personal A.D.C. to the King. Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marines, Royal Fusiliers; Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Hon. Colonel Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars, 1st Bengal Lancers; 3rd Middlesex Vol. Artillery; 3rd Bn. Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regt., 5th Bn. Hampshire Regt.; 4th County of London Impl. Yeo. (King's Colonials); Cape Peninsula Regt.; and 8th German Cuirassiers. Master of Trinity House, Chancellor of the Univ. Coll. of Wales, and of the Cape of Good Hope Univ., F.R.S., High Steward of Reading and Plymouth, President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, etc.

H.R.H. was born at Marlborough House, 3rd June, 1865; married, 6th July, 1893, his cousin Princess **VICTORIA MARY, C.I.** (b. 26 May, 1867), only daughter of H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B. *Marlborough House, S.W., and York Cottage, Sandringham.* H.R.H. has issue:

1. **EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE PATRICK DAVID**, b. 23 June, 1894.
2. **ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE**, b. 14 December, 1896.
3. **VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY**, b. 25 April, 1897.
4. **HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT**, b. 31 March, 1900,

3. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, C.I., b. 20 Feb., 1867; mar. 27 July, 1889, the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has issue, two daughters. 15, *Portman Square, W.*

4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, C.I., b. 6 July, 1888.

5. MAUD CHARLOTTE VICTORIA MARY, b. 26 Nov., 1869; mar. 22 July, 1896, Prince Charles of Denmark, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Appleton, Sandringham.*

6. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, b. 6 April, d. 7 April, 1871.

HIS MAJESTY'S NEAR RELATIVES.

Brother. H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN (1874) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C., V.D., b. 1 May, 1850; mar. 13 Mar., 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (3rd dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia). Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Duke of Saxony; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; Knight of the Osmanli Order, and Grand Cross of Charles III. of Spain. Great Prior of Ireland. Govr. of Wellington Coll. Grand Master of the Freemasons since 1901; Master of Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin. Elder Brother of Trinity House. A Field-Marshal in the Army. A.D.C. to the King. Col.-in-Chief of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; Highland Lt. Inf.; and Rifle Brigade. Col. of the Scots Guards. Hon. Col. of the Royal East Kent Imp. Yeo.; Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and I. of Wight Art. Mil.; Sligo Art. Mil.; 3rd and 4th Battns. Highland Lt. Inf.; 3rd Vol. Battn. Hampshire Regt.; 3rd Battn. Queen's Own West Kent Regt.; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Vols.; 1st Bombay Lancers; 7th Bengal Inf.; and 29th Bombay Inf. Brig.-Genl. Aldershot, 1880-2 and 1883; Comd. Brigade in Egypt, 1882; Bengal, 1883-5; Major-General Comg. a Bengal army div., 1886-7; Com.-in-Chief Bombay army, 1887-90; Gen.-Comg. Southern Dist., 1890-3; Aldershot Dist., 1893-8; Commanding the Forces in Ireland since 1899, and the 3rd Army Corps since 1901.—*Clarence House, S.W., and Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin.* Has issue—

1. MARGARET V. A. C. N., b. 15 Jan., 1882.

2. ARTHUR F. P. A. (Earl of Sussex), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 7th Hussars, b. 13 Jan., 1883.

3. VICTORIA P. H. E., b. 17 Mar., 1886.

Sisters. 1. H.R.H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, C.I., R.R.C., b. 25 May, 1846; mar. 5 July, 1866, Gen. H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.—*Schomberg House, Pall Mall, S.W., and Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.* Has had issue—

1. CHRISTIAN VICTOR A. L. E. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 14 Apr., 1867; Rifle Brigade, d. in S. Africa, 29 Oct., 1900.

2. ALBERT J. C. F. A. G., G.C.V.O., b. 2 Feb., 1869; Capt. Prussian Garde du Corps. —*Potsdam*

3. VICTORIA L. S. A. A. H., b. 3 May, 1870.

4. FRANZISCA J. L. A. M. C. H., b. 14 Aug., 1872; mar. Pr. Arlbert of Anhalt, G.C.B. (marriage dissolved, 1900).

5. FREDERICK C. A. L. E. H., b. 12 and d. 20 May, 1876.

2. H.R.H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, C.I., R.R.C., b. 18 March, 1848; mar. 21 March, 1871, the 9th Duke of Argyll (then Marquis of Lorne), K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.—*Kensington Palace, W.*

3. H.R.H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, C.I., R.R.C., Governor and Capt. of the Isle of Wight and Gov. of Carlsbrooke Castle, b. 14 April, 1857; mar. 23 July, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry M. of Battenberg, K.G., who d. 20 Jan., 1896.—*Kensington Palace, W., and Osborne Cottage, Whippingham, Isle of Wight.* Issue—

1. ALEXANDER A. A., b. 23 Nov., 1886.

2. VICTORIA E. J. E., b. 24 Oct., 1887.

3. LEOPOLD A. L., b. 21 May, 1889.

4. MAURICE V. D., b. 3 Oct., 1891.

HIS MAJESTY'S OTHER NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

Surviving issue of H.R.H. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal of England (b. 21 Nov., 1840; mar. 25 Jan., 1858, the late German Emperor Frederick, and d. 5 Aug., 1901):—

1. FRIEDRICH WILHELM VICTOR A. (German Emperor Wilhelm II.), K.G., b. 27 Jan., 1869; mar. 27 Feb., 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has, with other issue, Friedrich Wilhelm V. A. E., b. 6 May, 1882.—*Berlin.*

2. V. E. A. CHARLOTTE, b. 24 July, 1860; mar. to the Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue.—*Breslau.*

3. A. W. HEINRICH, K.G., G.C.B., b. 14 Aug., 1862; mar. to Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue.—*Kiel.*

4. F. A. W. VICTORIA, b. 12 April, 1866; mar. to Pr. Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe, G.C.B. —*Brunswick.*

5. SOPHIA DOROTHEE U. A., b. 14 June, 1870; mar. to the Duke of Sparta, and has issue.—*Athens.*

6. MARGARET BEATRICE F., b. 22 April, 1872, mar. to Prince F. C. L. C. of Hesse, G.C.B. Surviving issue of H.R.H. ALICE MAUD MARY (b. 25 Apr., 1843; mar. 1 July, 1862, to the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and d. 14 Dec., 1878):—

1. VICTORIA A. E. M. M., b. 1863; mar. to Capt. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, R.N., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. (Egypt, 1882), and has issue.

2. ELIZABETH A. L. A., b. 1864; mar. to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, G.C.B. —*Moscow.*

3. IRENE M. L., b. 1866; mar. to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, K.G.—(See above.)

4. ERNEST LOUIS C. A. W., Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., b. 1868; mar. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg, and has issue. (Marriage dissolved, 1902).—*Darmstadt*.
5. VICTORIA ALEX. H. L. B. (Empress Alexandra Feodorovna), b. 1872; m. 1894 to the Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia, and has issue, four daughters.—*St. Petersburg*.

Surviving issue of H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (b. 6 Aug., 1844; mar. 23 Jan., 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and d. 30 July, 1900):—

1. MARIE A. V., b. 1875; mar. to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, G.C.B., and has issue, —*Bucharest*.
2. VICTORIA MELITA, b. 1876; mar. to the Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G. (See above.) *Coburg*.
3. ALEXANDRA L. O. V., b. 1878; mar. to Prince Ernest of Hohenlöh-Langenburg, Prince Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has issue.—*Coburg*.
4. BEATRICE L. V., b. 1884.—*Coburg*.

*Issue of H.R.H. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, DUKE of ALBANY (b. 7 Apr. 1853; mar. 27 Apr., 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and d. 28 Mar., 1884):—

1. ALICE M. V. A. P., b. 25 Feb., 1883.
2. LEOPOLD C. E. G. A., 2nd Duke of Albany, K.G., G.C.V.O., and Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; b. 19 July, 1884; succ. 1900 as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. *Claremont, Esher; and Coburg*.

OTHER RELATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY.

GEORGE W. F. C., 2nd DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria, b. 26 Mar., 1819. Field-Marshal in the Army, Chief Personal A.D.C. to the King; Hon. Col.-in-Chief to the Forces; Col.-in-Chief 17th Lancers; Royal Regt. of Artillery, Royal Engineers, and King's Own Royal Rifle Corps; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Hon. Colonel of the Middx. Impl. Yeo., Royal Malta Artillery, 4th Batt. Suffolk Regt., and 1st London Rifle Volr. Brigade; Field-Marshal Comg.-in-Chief, 1356-95.—*Gloucester House, Piccadilly, W.*

AUGUSTA, C.I., dau. of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria, b. 19 July, 1822; mar. to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, K.G., and has issue.—*Neustrelitz*.

Issue of the late Princess MARY of TECK, dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge and cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria (b. 1833; mar. 1866 Francis, Duke of Teck, and d. 1897):—

1. VICTORIA MARY, b. 26 May, 1867; mar. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. (See ante.)
2. ADOLPHUS, Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., Maj. 1st Life Gds., b. 1868; mar., and has issue. —4, *Devonshire Place, W.*
3. FRANCIS, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., late Major 1st R. Dragoons, b. 1870.
4. ALEXANDER, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Capt. 7th Hussars, b. 1874.

Children of the late King GEORGE V. of Hanover, cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria—

1. ERNEST W. A. G. F., 3rd DUKE of CUMBERLAND, K.G., G.C.H., b. 21 Sept., 1845; suc. 1873; mar. Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue. A General in the British army.—*Villa Cumberland, Gmünden, Austria*.
2. FREDERICA, C.I., R.R.C., b. 1848; mar. 1880 to Freiherr V. Pawel-Rammingen, K.C.B. K.C.V.O. —*Biarritz*.
3. MARY, C.I., b. 1849.—*Gmünden*.

Descendants of H.M. Queen Victoria's mother, the DUCHESS of KENT, whose first husband was Emich, Prince of Leiningen—

1. HERMANN E., Prince of Hohenlöh-Langenburg, G.C.B., Count Gleichen, b. 1832. Gen. in the Prussian army; mar. and has issue.—*Strasbourg*.
2. Prince CHARLES LOUIS of Hohenlöh-Langenburg, b. 1829; in the Würtemberg army. —*Salzburg*.
3. ERNEST LEOPOLD, Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., Adm. R.N. (Burma, 1851-2, Black Sea, 1854, Baltic, 1855); b. 1830, m. Princess Marie of Baden (d.), and has issue. —2, *Carlisle Place, S.W.*
4. Prince EDWARD FREDERIC of Leiningen, b. 1833. Major (retired) Prussian army. —*Amorbach, Bavaria*.

His Majesty's Royal Palaces and private residences are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral Castle, Sandringham, and Birk Hall, Aberfeldy, of which the last three are understood to be the private property of His Majesty. The remaining Royal palaces, which are inhabited by members of the Royal family, chief officials, or widows of officers formerly in Queen Victoria's or His Majesty's service, are Kensington Palace; St. James's Palace; Holyrood Palace (Edinburgh); Hampton Court Palace and Bushey House; Kew Palace; Osborne House, Isle of Wight (presented by His Majesty to the nation in 1902); Cumberland Lodge and Frogmore House (Windsor); White Lodge, Pembroke Lodge, East Sheen Cottage, and Thatched House Lodge (Richmond Park); the Tower of London; Claremont House (Esher); Blackheath House; and the Castle, Dublin.

Clubs:—Marlborough, Army and Navy, and United Service.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.,
ABROAD.FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.,
IN ENGLAND.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	Amb.—Count F. Dèym.
Belgium	Env. Ex.—Sir E. C. H. Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Env. Ex.—Baron Whettnall.
Bulgaria	Agent & Cons. Gen.—F. E. H. Elliot	—
Denmark	Env. Ex.—Sir W. E. Goschen, K.C.M.G.	Env. Ex.—M. de Bille.
FRANCE	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir Edmond J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Amb.—M. Paul Cambon.
GERMANY	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Amb.—Count P. Wolff-Metternich.
Bavaria and Wurtemberg	Min.—V. A. W. Drummond, C.B.	—
Saxony & Coburg	Min.—Viscount Gough	—
Greece	Env. Ex.—Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Env. Ex.—M. Métaxas.
ITALY	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Lord Currie, G.C.B.	Amb.—Signor Pansa.
Montenegro	Min.—R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.	Cons.—M. G. Golcher.
Netherlands	Env. Ex.—Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Env. Ex.—Baron Gericke v. Herwijnen.
Portugal	Env. Ex.—Sir M. H. Gosselin, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Env. Ex.—Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G.
Roumania	Env. Ex.—Sir J. G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	Env. Ex.—M. A. C. Catargi.
RUSSIA	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir C. S. Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Amb.—Count Benckendorff.
Servia	Env. Ex.—Sir Geo. F. Bonham, Bt.	Env. Ex.—M. Militchewitch.
SPAIN	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Amb.—Duke of Mandas and Villanueva.
Sweden and Norway	Env. Ex.—Hon. Sir W. A. C. Barrington, K.C.M.G.	Env. Ex.—Baron de Bildt.
Switzerland	Env. Ex.—Sir W. C. Greene, K.C.B.	Env. Ex.—
TURKEY	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Amb.—
Crete	Cons.—R. W. Graves, C.M.G.	—
AMERICA.		
UNITED STATES	Amb.—Rt. Hon. Sir M. Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Amb.—Hon. J. H. Choate.
Argentine Rep.	Env. Ex.—W. H. D. Haggard	Env. Ex.—Don F. L. Dominguez.
Paraguay	—	Min.—Senor E. Machain.
Bolivia	—	Env. Ex.—Don F. A. Aramayo.
Brazil	Env. Ex.—Sir H. N. Dering, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Env. Ex.—Senor J. Nabuco.
Chile	Env. Ex.—G. A. Lowther	Env. Ex.—Senor D. Gana.
Colombia	Min.—G. Earle-Welby	Env. Ex.—Dr. I. Gutierrez-Ponce.
Cuba	Min.—L. E. G. Carden.	Min.—Senor R. Montoro.
Guatemala	Min.—E. Thornton	Env. Ex.—Dr. F. Cruz.
Costa Rica	—	Cons. Gen.—M. J. A. Le Lacheur.
Honduras	—	Cons. Gen.—M. J. Kelly.
Nicaragua	Min.—G. F. B. Jenner	Env. Ex.—Don Crisanto Medina.
Salvador	—	Env. Ex.—Dr. R. Zaldivar.
Hayti	—	Min.—M. Janvier.
Dominican Rep.	Cons. Gen.—A. Cohen	Cons. Gen.—Senor M. Ventura.
Mexico	Env. Ex.—G. Greville, C.M.G.	Env. Ex.—Senor Don A. L. Jones.
Peru	Min.—W. N. Beauclerk	Env. Ex.—Senor Candamo.
Equator	—	Env. Ex.—Senor H. Marla.
Uruguay	Min.—Walter Baring	Ch. d'Aff.—A. S. de Zumaran.
Venezuela	Min.—H. G. O. Bax-Ironside	Env. Ex.—
AFRICA.		
Egypt	Agent & Cons. Gen.—Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. C.I.E.	—
East Africa Protect.	Commr. & Cons. Gen.—Sir C. N. Elliot, C.B.,	—
Zanzibar	Agent & Cons. Gen.—K.C.M.G.	—
Uganda	Commr.—Col. J. H. Sadler, C.B.	—
Somali Coast Prot.	Commr. & Cons. Gen.—Lt. Col. Swayne	—
Centl. Africa Prot.	Commr. & Cons. Gen.—A. Sharpe, C.B.	—
Abyssinia	Agent & Cons. Gen.—Lt. Col. J. L. Harrington, C.B., C.V.O.	—
Congo Free State	Cons.—R. Casement	Cons. Gen.—J. Houdret.
Liberia	Cons.—Capt. C. F. Cromie	Env. Ex.—Dr. E. W. Blyden.
Morocco	Env. Ex.—Sir A. Nicolson, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	—
Tripoli	Cons. Gen.—T. S. Jago	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	Cons. Gen.—E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	Represented by France.
ASIA.		
Japan	Env. Ex.—Sir Claude M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Env. Ex.—Viscount T. Hayashi.
China	Env. Ex.—Sir E. M. Satow, G.C.M.G.	Env. Ex.—Te Yi Chang.
Corea	Min.—J. N. Jordan, C.M.G.	Min.—Yung Ton.
Persia	Env. Ex.—Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Env. Ex.—Gen. Mirza Mahommed Ali Khan.
Siam	Env. Ex.—R. T. Tower	Env. Ex.—Phya Prasiddhi Salakar.
Borneo	{ High Commr. & Cons. Gen.—	—
Malay Confeder'n.	{ Res. Gen.—Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	—
OCEANIA.		
Pacific Islands	Cons. Gen.—Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.	—

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

GOVERNORS, PRIME MINISTERS, AGENTS-GENERAL, &c.

GOVERNORS AND PRIME MINISTERS.		AGENTS, &c., IN LONDON.
INDIAN EMPIRE—	Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., <i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i>	India Office, S.W.
BOMBAY	Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	"
MADRAS	Lord Amphil, G.C.I.E., <i>Govr.</i>	"
BENGAL	<i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
UNITED PROVINCES	Hon. Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
PUNJAB	Hon. Sir C. M. Rivas, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
BURMA	H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
ASSAM	Hon. Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., <i>Ch. Commr.</i>	"
CENTRAL PROVINCES	J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., <i>Ch. Commr.</i>	"
N. W. FRONTIER PR.	Lt.-Col. Deane, C.S.I., <i>Ch. Commr.</i>	"
DOMINION OF	Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor-General</i>	Lord Strathcona and Mount
CANADA—	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	Royal, High Commr., 17, Victoria Street, S.W.
ONTARIO	Hon. Sir O. Mowat, G.C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
QUEBEC	Sir L. A. Jetté, K.C.M.G.	"
NOVA SCOTIA	Hon. A. G. Jones, "	"
MANITOBA	Sir D. H. Macmillan, K.C.M.G.	"
N. W. TERRITORIES	A. E. Forget, "	"
PR. EDWARD ISLAND	P. A. McIntyre, "	"
NEW BRUNSWICK	Hon. J. B. Snowball, "	C. A. Duff-Miller, <i>Agt.-Gen.</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Sir H. de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.	J. H. Turner, <i>Agt.-Gen.</i>
NEWFOUNDLAND	Sir C. Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents, Downing St., S.W. (See p. 56.)
WEST INDIES, &c.—	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
JAMAICA	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	W. D. Young, <i>Commr.</i>	"
BAHAMAS	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
BARBADOS	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	"
BERMUDA	Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Le G. Geary, K.C.B.	"
BRITISH GUIANA	Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	"
BRITISH HONDURAS	Col. Sir D. Willson, K.C.M.G., "	"
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G., "	"
WINDWARD ISLANDS	Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., "	"
ST. VINCENT	E. J. Cameron, <i>Admr.</i>	"
ST. LUCIA	<i>Admr.</i>	"
LEeward ISLANDS	Sir G. Strickland, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
MONTserrat	F. H. Watkins, <i>Acting-Commr.</i>	"
St. CHRISTOPHER	"	"
& NEVIS	C. T. Cox, <i>Admr.</i>	"
VIRGIN ISLANDS	N. G. Cookman, <i>Commr.</i>	"
DOMINICA	H. J. H. Bell, <i>Admr.</i>	"
FALKLAND ISLANDS	W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
COMMONWEALTH	Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.-Genl.</i>	Agents-General:
OF AUSTRALIA—	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, G.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	Hon. H. Copeland, 7, Victoria
NEW S. WALES	Vice-Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	[St., S.W.
VICTORIA	Sir John See, K.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	—
QUEENSLAND	Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Hon. W. H. Irvine, <i>Prime Min.</i>	1, Victoria St., S.W.
TASMANIA	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	Hon. H. A. Grainger,
NEW ZEALAND	Hon. R. Philp, <i>Prime Min.</i>	1, Crosby Sq., E.C.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	<i>Govr.</i>	Hon. A. Dobson, 5, Victoria
FIJI Is. & W. PACIFIC	Hon. J. G. Jenkins, <i>Prime Min.</i>	St., S.W.
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	Hon. Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., <i>Govr.</i>	Hon. W. P. Reeves,
AFRICA—	Sir N. E. Lewis, K.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	13, Victoria St., S.W.
SOUTH AFRICA—	Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	Hon. H. B. Lefroy, 15, Vic-
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, <i>Prime Min.</i>	toria St., S.W.
NATAL	<i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents.
TRANSVAAL	Hon. W. James, <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
ORANGE RIVER	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G., <i>Gov. & H. Commr.</i>	T. E. Fuller, 112, Victoria
BASUTOLAND	G. R. Le Hunte, C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	St., S.W.
BECHUANALAND	Visct. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.,
S. RHODESIA	Hon. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	26, Victoria St., S.W.
GAMBIA	Right Hon. Sir G. Sprigg, G.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	Colonial Office.
GOLD COAST	Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
LAGOS	Rt. Hon. Sir A. L. Hime, K.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
NIGERIA, N.	Visct. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
NIGERIA, S.	Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
ST. HELENA	Visct. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
SIERRA LEONE	Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
	H. C. Sioley, <i>Res. Commr.</i>	"
	R. C. Williams, C.M.G., <i>Res. Commr.</i>	"
	Sir Marshal J. Clarke, K.M.G., <i>Res. Commr.</i>	"
	Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents.
	Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Sir W. McGregor, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Br.-Gen. Sir F. J. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>H. Com.</i>	"
	Sir R. B. D. Moor, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	"
	Lt. Col. H. L. Galloway, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.—CONTINUED.

MEDITERRANEAN—		
GIBRALTAR	Gen. Sir G. S. White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents.
MALTA AND GOZO ..	Gen. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
CYPRUS	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., <i>High Comr.</i>	"
EASTERN—		
CEYLON	Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., <i>Govr.</i>	"
HONG-KONG	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
WEI-HAI-WEI	J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G., <i>Commr.</i>	"
MAURITIUS	Sir C. Bruce, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
SEYCHELLES ISLANDS	E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
LABUAN		
BR. NORTH BORNEO	E. W. Birch, C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
OTHER DEPENDENCIES—		
ISLE OF MAN	Lord Raglan, <i>Govr.</i>	—
JERSEY	Maj.-Gen. Abadie, C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	—
GUERNSEY	Maj.-Gen. Seward, C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	—

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1702.

Installed.	Prime Minister.	Duration.	
		Years.	Days.
8 May.....1702	Earl of Godolphin.....	T.	7 92
1 June.....1711	Earl of Oxford.....	T.	3 59
30 July.....1714	Duke of Shrewsbury.....	W.	.. 91
5 Oct.....1714	Earl of Halifax.....	W.	.. 236
10 Oct.....1715	Robert Walpole.....	W.	1 144
10 April.....1717	James (Earl) Stanhope.....	W.	.. 337
16 March.....1718	Earl of Sunderland.....	W.	3 2
20 March.....1721	Robert Walpole.....	W.	20 326
11 Feb.....1742	Earl of Wilmington.....	W.	1 9
26 July.....1743	Henry Pelham.....	W.	.. 116
20 Nov.....1744	H. Pelham ("Broad Bottom Ministry").....	W.	9 106
10 Feb.....1746	E. of Bath ("Short Lived Ministry").....	..	.. 2
12 Feb.....1746	Henry Pelham.....	W.	8 22
21 April.....1754	Duke of Newcastle.....	W.	2 205
16 Nov.....1756	Duke of Devonshire.....	W.	.. 142
June.....1757	Duke of Newcastle.....	W.	4 335
May.....1762	Earl of Bute.....	..	.. 319
April.....1763	George Grenville.....	W.	2 85
12 July.....1765	Marquis of Rockingham.....	W.	1 20
2 Aug.....1766	Duke of Grafton.....	W.	3 176
28 Jan.....1770	Lord North.....	T.	12 48
20 March.....1782	Marquis of Rockingham.....	W.	.. 104
3 July.....1782	Earl of Shelburne.....	W.	.. 273
5 April.....1783	Duke of Portland (Coalition).....	..	.. 259
23 Dec.....1783	William Pitt.....	T.	17 79
17 March.....1801	Henry Addington.....	T.	3 55
15 May.....1804	William Pitt.....	T.	1 253
11 Feb.....1806	Lord Grenville ("All the Talents").....	W.	1 43
31 March.....1807	Duke of Portland.....	T.	2 243
2 Dec.....1809	Spencer Perceval.....	T.	2 161
9 June.....1812	Earl of Liverpool.....	T.	14 39
24 April.....1827	George Canning.....	T.	.. 106
5 Sep.....1827	Viscount Goderich.....	T.	.. 125
25 Jan.....1823	Duke of Wellington.....	T.	2 295
22 Nov.....1830	Earl Grey.....	L.	3 236
18 July.....1834	Viscount Melbourne.....	L.	.. 128
26 Dec.....1834	Sir Robert Peel.....	C.	.. 108
18 April.....1835	Viscount Melbourne.....	L.	6 144
6 Sep.....1841	Sir Robert Peel.....	C.	4 296
6 July.....1846	Lord John Russell.....	L.	5 230
27 Feb.....1852	Earl of Derby.....	C.	.. 293
28 Dec.....1852	Earl of Aberdeen.....	L.	2 33
10 Feb.....1855	Viscount Palmerston.....	L.	3 10
25 Feb.....1858	Earl of Derby.....	C.	1 106
18 June.....1859	Viscount Palmerston.....	L.	6 122
6 Nov.....1865	Earl Russell.....	L.	.. 232
6 July.....1866	Earl of Derby.....	C.	1 234
27 Feb.....1868	Benjamin Disraeli.....	C.	.. 279
9 Dec.....1868	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	5 70
21 Feb.....1874	Earl of Beaconsfield.....	C.	6 59
28 April.....1880	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	5 56
24 June.....1885	Marquis of Salisbury.....	C.	.. 221
1 Feb.....1886	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	.. 175
26 July.....1886	Marquis of Salisbury.....	C.	6 23
18 Aug.....1892	W. E. Gladstone.....	L.	1 196
3 March.....1894	Earl of Rosebery.....	L.	1 118
29 June.....1895	Marquis of Salisbury.....	U.	7 12
12 July.....1902	A. J. Balfour.....	U.	.. —

T. Tory. W. Whig. L. Liberal. C. Conservative. U. Unionist.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

I.—CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS 1885–1903.

* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet during the whole or part of their tenure of the office. The names in capitals are those of the existing Cabinet (Dec. 1, 1902). Those in italics are former holders of the office.

Titles, &c., in brackets were acquired subsequently to taking office. *d.* signifies decease.

† The acceptance of any of these offices necessitates a new election, if the holder is a member of the House of Commons when appointed. For Liberal Administrations, 1868–95, see page 42.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, Since July, 1902.
1 PRIME MINISTER	*RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.
2 †FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (£5,000)	*THE PRIME MINISTER
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN (£10,000)	*EARL OF HALSBURY
4 †LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (£8,000)	*LORD ASHBOURNE
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (£2,000)	*DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G. †
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL (Unpaid)	*THE PRIME MINISTER
7 †CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (£5,000)	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P. *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P., 1902.
8 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£5,000).	*RT. HON. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS, M.P. *Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1902.
9 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£5,000)	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
10 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (£5,000) ..	*RT. HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.
11 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (£5,000)	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, M.P.
12 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (£5,000)	*RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.
13 †FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (£4,500)	*EARL OF SELBORNE
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£20,000)	Earl of Dudley
15 †CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£4,425).	*RT. HON. G. WYNDHAM, M.P.
16 †SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000)	*LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T. . . .
17 †CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (£2,000)	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. .. *Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O., 1902.
18 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (£2,000)	*RT. HON. G. W. BALFOUR, M.P.
19 †PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£2,000).	*RT. HON. WALTER H. LONG, M.P.
20 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (£2,000)	*RT. HON. R. W. HANBURY, M.P.

† Also Chairman of the Cabinet Committee of National Defence.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS 1885-1903.

* The names marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet. *d.* signifies decease.

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, June, 1885—January, 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, July, 1886—August, 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, June, 1895—July, 1902.
1 *Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. . .	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. . .	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
2 *Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	*The Prime Minister, 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1887-91. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1891-2.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
3 *Lord (Earl of) Halsbury	*Lord (Earl of) Halsbury	*Earl of Halsbury.
4 *Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Ashbourne.
5 *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
6 *Earl of Harrowby, <i>d.</i> (unpaid)	*Earl Cadogan (unpaid)	*Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 1895-00 (unpaid). *The Prime Minister (£2,000) 1900-2. *Rt. Hn. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P.
7 *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i> , 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., (Viscount Goschen), 1887-92.	*Rt. Hn. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P.
8 *Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. (Viscount) Cross.	*Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, M.P., (Viscount Llandaff).	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. White-Ridley, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Ridley), 1895-00.
9 *The Prime Minister	*Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>d.</i> , 1886-7. *The Prime Minister, 1887-92.	*Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1900-2. *The Prime Minister, 1895-00.
10 *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (Earl of Derby).	*Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1886-7. *Lord (Viscount) Knutsford, 1887-92.	*Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., 1900-2. *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.
11 *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , July, 1885—Jan., 1886. *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, Jan., 1886.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1887-92.	*Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G., 1895-00. *Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., 1900-2.
12 *Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P., <i>d.</i>	*Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.
13 *Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hn. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1895-00. *Earl of Selborne, 1900-2.
14 *Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1886-9. Earl (Marquis) of Zetland, 1889-92.	*Earl Cadogan, K.G.
15 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P., June, 1885— Jan., 1886. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., <i>d.</i> , Jan., 1886.	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1887-91. *Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton), M.P., 1891-92	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P., 1895-00. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P., 1900-2.
16 *Duke of Richmond & Gordon, Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1886-7. Marquis of Lothian, K.T., <i>d.</i> , 1887-92.	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
17 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P. . .	*Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.	*Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O.
18 *Duke of Richmond & Gordon, June-Aug., 1885. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> , Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886.	*Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), 1886-8. *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., 1888-92.	*Rt. Hn. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1895-00. *Rt. Hn. G. W. Balfour, M.P., 1900-2.
19 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., 1895-00. *Rt. Hn. W. H. Long, M.P., 1900-2. *Rt. Hn. W. H. Long, M.P., 1895-00. *Rt. Hn. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., 1900-2.
20 (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., 1889-92.	

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (£2,000).	*Marquis of Londonderry, K.G.
2 †FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (£2,000)	Lord Windsor. *Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P., 1902
3 †POSTMASTER-GENERAL (£2,500)	*Rt. Hon. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. *Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1902.....
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000).	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bart., M.P. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P., 1902.
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000)	W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. (Rt. Hon.) J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 19
6 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY (£1,000)	H. T. Anstruther, M.P. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P. H. W. Forster, M.P. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., 1902.
7 PAYMASTER-GENERAL (unpaid)	Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., M.P., M.V.O. Duke of Marlborough, K.G., 1902.
8 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY :— First Naval Lord (£1,500)..... Second Naval Lord (£1,200)	Adm. Lord Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, G.C.B. R.-Adm. W. H. May, R.N., M.V.O. R.-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B., D.S.O. E. G. Pretyma, M.P.
Controller of the Navy (£1,700) JUNR. NAVAL LORD (£1,200)	
Civil Lord (£1,000)	
9 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (£2,000).	H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P
10 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (£1,200).	A. Bonar Law, M.P..... Earl of Dudley, 1902.
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£1,200).	J. Grant Lawson, M.P.
12 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£1,500).	Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, M.P. Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., 1902.
13 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£1,500).	Viscount Cranborne, C.B., M.P.....
14 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES (£1,500)....	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.....

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 (Office not established)	(Office not established)	*Duke of Devonshire, K.G., 1900-2.
2 Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore).	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore.)	*Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.
3 *Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P. (Duke of Rutland).	Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., d., 1886-91. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., M.P., 1891-2.	Duke of Norfolk, K.G., 1895-00. *Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1900-2.
4 Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P.
5 Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Knutsford), June- Aug., 1885. (Rt. Hon.) Sir M. White-Ridley, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Ridley), Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886. (Rt. Hon.) W. L. Jackson, M.P. (Lord Allerton), Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P. (Lord Allerton), 1886-91. Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1891-2.	Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., 1895-00. (Rt. Hon.) J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 1900-02.
6 Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Sir) Charles Dalrymple, M.P.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Rt. Hon.) Sir Herbert Max- well, Bt., M.P.	W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. H. T. Anstruther, M.P. Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P., 1895-00. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., 1900-02.
7 Earl Beauchamp, d.	Earl Beauchamp, d., 1886-7. Earl Brownlow, 1887-90. Earl of Jersey, 1890-1. Lord Windsor, 1891-2.	Earl of Hopetoun (Marquis of Linlithgow), K.T., G.C.M.G., 1895-98. Duke of Marlborough, K.G., 1898-02.
8 V.-Adm. (Lord) Hood, C.B., d. V.-Ad. Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B. d. Vice-Admiral Brandreth, d. Capt. Codrington, C.B., d. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., d., (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., d., 1886-8 and 1891-2. V.-Ad. Fairfax, C.B., d., 1889-92. V.-Ad. Sir J. O. Hopkins, K.C.B., 1888-92. Capt. F. Bedford, C.B., 1889-92. Lord C. Beresford, M.P., 1886-8. Adm. Sir W. Graham, 1886-8. Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton, G.C.B., 1888-91. Adm. Sir A. (Lord) Hood, d., 1886-9. V.-Adm. (Sir) C. Hotham, 1888-9. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., d. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Lord W. T. Kerr, G.C.B., 1899-02. Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1895-7, and 1902. R.-Adm. W. H. May, R.N., M.V.O., 1901-2. R.-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B., D.S.O., 1901-2. V.-Adm. Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.B., 1895-8. Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B., 1895-9. Adm. Sir F. C. Bedford, G.C.B., 1895-9. R.-Adm. Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., K.C.B., 1897-01. R.-Adm. Sir A. W. Moore, K.C.B., 1898-01. (Rt. Hon.) J. A. Chamberlain, M.P. (Civil Ld.), 1895-00. E. G. Pretyman, M.P. (Civil Ld.), 1900-2.
9 (Rt. Hon.) C. T. Ritchie, M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood, M.P., d.	(Rt. Hon.) W. G. E. Macartney, M.P., 1895-00. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., 1900-2.
10 Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright).	Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright), 1886-8. E. of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1888. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1888-92.	Earl of Dudley.
11 Earl Brownlow	(Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long, M.P.	T. W. Russell, M.P., 1895-00. J. Grant Lawson, M.P., 1900-2.
12 (Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart- Wortley, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart- Wortley, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.
13 Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. (Lord Connemara), d.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., M.P., 1886-91. (Rt. Hon.) J. W. Lowther, M.P., 1891-2.	Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. (Lord Curzon of Kedleston), 1895-8. Rt. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., 1898-00. Viscount Cranborne, C.B., M.P., 1898-02.
14 Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	E. of Dunraven, K.P., 1886-7. E. of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Ld. Pirbright), 1888-92.	Earl of Selborne, 1895-00. Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1900-2.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA (£1,500)	Earl Percy, M.P. <i>Earl of Hardwicke, 1902.</i>
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR (£1,500).....	Earl of Hardwicke..... <i>Lord Raglan, 1902.</i>
3 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (£1,500)	Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P.
4 SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (£1,200) ..	Sir William R. Anson, Bt., M.P.
5 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL (£7,000 and fees)	Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., M.P.....
6 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL (£6,000 and fees)	Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., M.P.
7 †LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (£5,000)	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P.
8 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000).....	C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.
9 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£5,000 and fees)	Right Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C., M.P.
10 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£2,000 and fees)	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C.
11 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE, &C., IRELAND (£1,350)	Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett
12 LORD STEWARD (£2,000)	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.
13 †TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£700)	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.
14 †COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£700)	Rt. Hon. Visc. Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.
15 LORD CHAMBERLAIN (£2,000)....	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
16 †VICE-CHAMBERLAIN (£700).....	Lord Wolverton..... <i>Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt., M.P., 1902.</i>
17 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (£1,000) ..	Lord Belper

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1886-91. (Rt.) Hon. G. Curzon, M.P. (Ld. Curzon of Kedleston), 1891-2.	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1895-00. Earl of Hardwicke, 1900-2.
2 Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G. (E. of Albemarle), d.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., 1886-9 .. Earl Brownlow, 1889-92.	Rt. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., 1895-8. (Rt. Hon.) G. Wyndham, M.P., 1898-00. Lord Raglan, 1900-2. Rt. Hon. J. Powell-Williams, M.P., 1895-00. Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P., 1900-2. (Office not established).
3 Hon. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P. (Lord Northcote).	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P.	
1 (Office not established)....	(Office not established).....	
5 Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. (Lord Alverstone).	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. (Lord Alver- stone).	Sir R. E. Webster, Bt., Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Alverstone), 1895-00. Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., M.P., 1900-2.
6 (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.	Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., 1895-00. Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., M.P., 1900-2.
7 Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh).	Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh), 1886-8. Rt. Hn. J. P. B. (Lord) Robert- son, Q.C., M.P., 1888-91. Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Ld.) Pearson, Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1891-2.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson, Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1895-6. Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P., 1896-02.
8 J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson, Q.C.	J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-8. M. T. S. (Lord) Darling, Q.C., M.P., 1888-90. Sir Charles (Ld.) Pearson, Q.C., M.P., 1890-1. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P., 1891-2.	A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P., 1895-6. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P., 1896-02.
9 Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. P. O'Brien, Q.C. (Ld. O'Brien), 1888-9. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1889-92. Rt. Hn. J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1892.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C., M.P.
10 (Rt. Hon. Justice) J. Monroe, Q.C., d., 1885. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gib- son, Q.C., M.P., 1885-6.	Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. P. O'Brien, Q.C. (Ld. O'Brien), 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1888-9. (Rt. Hon.) J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1889-92. (Rt. Hon. Sir) E. H. Carson, Q.C., M.P., 1892.	(Rt. Hon. Justice) W. Kenny, Q.C., M.P., 1895-8. (Justice) D. P. Barton, Q.C., M.P., 1898-00. (Justice) G. Wright, K.C., 1900-1. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., 1901-2.
11 (Office not established).....	(Office not established).....	Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett, 1899-02.
12 Earl of Mount Edgcumbe....	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.	Earl of Pembroke and Mont- gomery, G.C.V.O.
13 Visc. Folkestone, M.P. (Earl of Radnor), d.	Earl of Radnor, 1886-91, d. Lord W. Lennox, M.P., 1892.	M. of Carmarthen, M.P. (D. of Leeds), 1895-6. Viscount Curzon, M.P. (Earl Howe), 1896-00. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., 1900-2. Rt. Hu. Ld. A. Hill, M.P., 1895-8. Rt. Hon. Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., 1898-02. Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., d., 1895-8. Earl of Hopetoun (M. of Linlith- gow), K.T., G.C.M.G., 1899-00. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., 1900-2. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., 1895-00. Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt., M.P., 1900-2.
14 Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Right Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Lord Belper.
5 Earl of Lathom, d.	Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., d.	
16 Rt. Hon. Visc. Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth).	Viscount Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth), 1886-91. Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marquis of Exeter), d., 1891-2. Viscount Barrington, d., 1886-7. Earl of Rosslyn, d., 1887-90. Earl of Yarborough, 1890-2.	
7 Earl of Coventry		

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (£1,000) ..	Earl Waldegrave
2 MASTER OF THE HORSE (£2,000)	Duke of Portland, K.G.
3 LORDS IN WAITING (£500)	Earl of Denbigh. Earl Howe. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O. Lord Bagot. Lord Kenyon. Lord Lawrence. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
4 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (£500)	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
5 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished, 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.
6 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (£2,000; office abolished, 1902).	—
7 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (£1,500; office abolished, 1887).	—
8 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS (£1,700; office abolished, 1901).	—
9 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM-IN-WAITING (£234; office discontinued, 1892).	—

THE BEACONSFIELD CABINET, 1874-1880.

PRIME MINISTER & FIRST LORD OF TREASURY	Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (E. of Beaconsfield), d.
LORD CHANCELLOR	Lord (Earl) Cairns, d.
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND	In Commission, 1874. Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, d., 1875-80.
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	Earl of Malmesbury, d., 1874-6. The Prime Minister, d., 1876-8. Duke of Northumberland, d., 1878-80.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), d.
HOME SECRETARY	Rt. Hon. R. A. (Visc.) Cross.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	Earl of Derby, K.G., d., 1874-8. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1878-80.
COLONIAL SECRETARY	Earl of Carnarvon, d., 1874-8. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1878-80.
WAR SECRETARY	Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (E. of Cranbrook), 1874-8. Col. Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley (E. of Derby), 1878-80.
INDIAN SECRETARY	Marquis of Salisbury, 1874-8. Visc. (E. of) Cranbrook, 1878-80.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	Rt. Hon. G. W. Hunt, d., 1874-7. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d., 1877-80.
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND	Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1874-8. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, 1878-80.
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE	Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), d., 1878-80.
POSTMASTER GENERAL	Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland).

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 Viscount Barrington, <i>d.</i>	Earl of Kintore, 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, <i>d.</i> , 1889-92.	Earl of Limerick, K.P., <i>d.</i> , 1895-6. Earl Waldegrave, 1896-02.
2 Earl of Bradford, <i>d.</i>	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
3 Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. Earl of Kintore. E. of Hopetoun (Mq. of Lin lithgow). Viscount Bridport. Lord Henniker, <i>d.</i> Lord Boston. Lord Elphinstone, <i>d.</i> Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Sackville (extra), <i>d.</i>	Earl Waldegrave. Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Elphinstone, <i>d.</i> Lord Henniker, <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport. Earl of Onslow, 1886-7. Earl of Hopetoun (Mq. of Linlithgow), 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, <i>d.</i> , 1886-9. Ld. Balfour of Burleigh, 1886-9 Viscount Torrington, <i>d.</i> , 1889. Earl of Romney, 1889-92. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1889-92. Lord de Ramsey, 1890-2. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Earl of Denbigh, 1897-02. Earl Howe, 1900-2. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1895-02. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1895-02. Lord Bagot, 1896-02. Lord Kenyon, 1900-2. Lord Lawrence, 1895-02. Lord Suffield, K.C.B., 1901-2. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., 1895-00. Lord Henniker, <i>d.</i> , 1895. Earl Waldegrave, 1895-6. Earl of Ranfurly, 1895-97. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., 1895-00. Visc. Bridport, G.C.B., 1895-01. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queens- berry.
4 Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.		
5 Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., <i>d.</i> 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1885-6.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1886-7. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt., M.P., 1887-92.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
6 Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.
7 Hon. Guy Dawnay, <i>d.</i>	Hon. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P.(Ld. Northcote), 1886-7.	—
8 Marquis of Waterford, K.P., <i>d.</i>	Earl of Coventry	Earl of Coventry, 1895-00. Lord Chesham, K.C.B., 1900-01.
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., M.P.	Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marq. of Exeter), <i>d.</i> , 1886-91.	—

CHANGES IN LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY, NOVEMBER, 1900.

OFFICE.	BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION.	AFTER RECONSTRUCTION.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	*VISCOUNT CROSS	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.
HOME SECRETARY	*SIR M. W. (VISC.) RIDLEY	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.
SECRETARY FOR WAR	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, [M.P.]
FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY ..	*RT. HON. G. J. (VISC.) GOSCHEN	*EARL OF SELBORNE.
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P....	*RT. HON. G. W. BALFOUR, M.P.
PRESIDENT, LOCAL GOVT. BD.	*RT. HON. H. CHAPLIN, M.P....	*RT. HON. W. H. LONG, M.P.
PRES. BD. OF AGRICULTURE ..	*RT. HON. W. H. LONG, M.P....	*RT. HON. R. W. HANBURY, M.P.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ..	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P....	Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P.
Financial Secretary to Treasury	R. W. Hanbury, M.P.	J. A. Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretary to Admiralty	W. G. E. Macartney, M.P.	H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.
Under Secretary Foreign Office	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P..	Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Under Secretary Colonial Office	Earl of Selborne	Earl of Onslow.
Under Secretary for India	Earl of Onslow	Earl of Hardwicke.
Under Secretary for War	G. Wyndham, M.P.	Lord Raglan.
Secretary Local Govt. Bd.	T. W. Russell, M.P.	J. G. Lawson, M.P.
Financial Secretary War Office	J. Powell-Williams, M.P.	Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	J. A. Chamberlain, M.P.	E. G. Pretymann, M.P.
Junior Lord of the Treasury ..	Lord Stanley, M.P.	Hon. A. Fellowes, M.P.
Treasurer of the Household ..	Earl Howe	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (£1,000) ..	Earl Waldegrave
2 MASTER OF THE HORSE (£2,000)	Duke of Portland, K.G.
3 LORDS IN WAITING (£500)	Earl of Denbigh. Earl Howe. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O. Lord Bagot. Lord Kenyon. Lord Lawrence. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
4 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (£500)	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
5 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished, 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.
6 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (£2,000; office abolished, 1902).	—
7 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (£1,500; office abolished, 1887).	—
8 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS (£1,700; office abolished, 1901).	—
9 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM-IN-WAITING (£334; office discontinued, 1892).	—

THE BEACONSFIELD CABINET, 1874-1880.

PRIME MINISTER & FIRST LORD OF TREASURY	Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (E. of Beaconsfield), d.
LORD CHANCELLOR	Lord (Earl) Cairnes, d.
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND	In Commission, 1874. Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, d., 1875-80.
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	Earl of Malmesbury, d., 1874-6. The Prime Minister, d., 1876-8. Duke of Northumberland, d., 1878-80.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), d.
HOME SECRETARY	Rt. Hon. R. A. (Visc.) Cross.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	Earl of Derby, K.G., d., 1874-8. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1878-80.
COLONIAL SECRETARY	Earl of Carnarvon, d., 1874-8. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1878-80.
WAR SECRETARY	Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (E. of Cranbrook), 1874-8. Col. Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley (E. of Derby), 1878-80.
INDIAN SECRETARY	Marquis of Salisbury, 1874-8. Visc. (E. of) Cranbrook, 1878-80.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	Rt. Hon. G. W. Hunt, d., 1874-7. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d., 1877-80.
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND	Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1874-8. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, 1878-80.
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE	Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), d., 1878-80.
POSTMASTER GENERAL	Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland).

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 Viscount Barrington, d.	Earl of Kintore, 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, d., 1889-92.	Earl of Limerick, K.P., d., 1895-6. Earl Waldegrave, 1896-02.
2 Earl of Bradford, d.	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
3 Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. Earl of Kintore. E. of Hopetoun (Mq. of Linlithgow). Viscount Bridport. Lord Henniker, d. Lord Boston. Lord Elphinstone, d. Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Sackville (extra), d.	Earl Waldegrave. Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Elphinstone, d. Lord Henniker, d. Viscount Bridport. Earl of Onslow, 1886-7. Earl of Hopetoun (Mq. of Linlithgow), 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, d., 1886-9. Ld. Balfour of Burleigh, 1886-9 Viscount Torrington, d., 1889. Earl of Romney, 1889-92. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1889-92. Lord de Ramsey, 1890-2. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Earl of Denbigh, 1897-02. Earl Howe, 1900-2. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1895-02. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1895-02. Lord Bagot, 1896-02. Lord Kenyon, 1900-2. Lord Lawrence, 1895-02. Lord Suffield, K.C.B., 1901-2. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., 1895-00. Lord Henniker, d., 1895. Earl Waldegrave, 1895-6. Earl of Ranfurly, 1895-97. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., 1895-00. Visc. Bridport, G.C.B., 1895-01. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
4 Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	
5 Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d. 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1885-6.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1886-7. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt., M.P., 1887-92.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
6 Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.
7 Hon. Guy Dawnay, d.	Hon. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P. (Ld. Northcote), 1886-7.	—
8 Marquis of Waterford, K.P., d.	Earl of Coventry	Earl of Coventry, 1895-00. Lord Chesham, K.C.B., 1900-01.
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., M.P.	Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marq. of Exeter), d., 1886-91.	—

CHANGES IN LORD SALISBURY'S MINISTRY, NOVEMBER, 1900.

OFFICE.	BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION.	AFTER RECONSTRUCTION.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	*VISCOUNT CROSS	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.
HOME SECRETARY	*SIR M. W. (VISC.) RIDLEY	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.
SECRETARY FOR WAR	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, [M.P.]
FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY ..	*RT. HON. G. J. (VISC.) GOSCHEN	*EARL OF SELBORNE.
PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRADE	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.	*RT. HON. G. W. BALFOUR, M.P.
PRESIDENT, LOCAL GOVT. BD.	*RT. HON. H. CHAPLIN, M.P.	*RT. HON. W. H. LONG, M.P.
PRES. BD. OF AGRICULTURE ..	*RT. HON. W. H. LONG, M.P.	*RT. HON. R. W. HANBURY, M.P.
Chief Secretary for Ireland ..	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P.	Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P.
Financial Secretary to Treasury	R. W. Hanbury, M.P.	J. A. Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretary to Admiralty	W. G. E. Macartney, M.P.	H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.
Under Secretary Foreign Office	Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Under Secretary Colonial Office	Earl of Selborne	Earl of Onslow.
Under Secretary for India	Earl of Onslow	Earl of Hardwicke.
Under Secretary for War	G. Wyndham, M.P.	Lord Raglan.
Secretary Local Govt. Bd.	T. W. Russell, M.P.	J. G. Lawson, M.P.
Financial Secretary War Office	J. Powell-Williams, M.P.	Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	J. A. Chamberlain, M.P.	E. G. Pretzman, M.P.
Junior Lord of the Treasury ..	Lord Stanley, M.P.	Hon. A. Fellowes, M.P.
Treasurer of the Household ..	Earl Howe	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

OFFICE.	ROSEBERY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG. 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 PRIME MINISTER.....	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i>
2 FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	*The Prime Minister	*The Prime Minister
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>
4 LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S. Walker.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S. Walker.
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.	*The Prime Minister (unpaid) ..	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., <i>d.</i> (unpd.)
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL	*Lord Tweedmouth (unpaid)....	*The Prime Minister (unpaid)
7 CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.
8 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPT.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
9 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., <i>d.</i>	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
10 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
11 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.
12 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., <i>d.</i>
13 FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe)	Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe) ..
15 CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P. ..	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.
16 SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.
17 CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., March-May, 1894. *Lord Tweedmouth, May, 1894—June, 1895.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P.
18 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i> , March-May, 1894. *Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., May, 1894—June, 1895.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i>
19 PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.
20 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. (Lord Burghclere).	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. (Lord Burghclere).

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 } *Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 2 } M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., d.
3 *Lord Herschell, G.C.B., d. . .	*Earl of Selborne, d.	*Lord Hatherley, d., 1868-72.
4 Rt. Hon. J. Naish, d.	Lord O'Hagan, d., 1880-1 . . . Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, d., 1881-4 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Sullivan, Bt., d., 1884-5. Rt. Hon. J. Naish, d., 1885.	*Lord (Earl of) Selborne, d., 1872-74. Rt. Hon. T. (Lord) O'Hagan, d.
5 *Earl Spencer, K.G.	*Earl Spencer, K.G., 1880-3 . .	*Earl (Marq.) of Ripon, 1868-73.
6 *The Prime Minister (unpaid).	*Lord Carlingford, d., 1881-3 . . *Duke of Argyll, K.G., d., 1880-1. *Lord Carlingford, d., 1883-5 . . *Earl of Rosebery, K.G., 1883-5 *The Prime Minister, 1880-2.	*Lord Aberdare, d., 1873-74. *Earl of Kimberley, d., 1868-70. *Viscount Halifax, d., 1870-74.
7 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), d., 1868-73.
8 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.	*The Prime Minister, 1873-74. *Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce (Ld. Aberdare), d., 1868-73.
9 *Earl of Rosebery, K.T.	*Earl Granville, K.G., d. . . .	*Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), d., 1873-74.
10 *Earl Granville, K.G., d. . . .	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d., 1880-2.	*Earl of Clarendon, d., 1868-70.
11 *Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P.	*Earl of Derby, K.G., d., 1882-5 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d., 1880-2. *Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1882-5.	*Earl Granville, d., 1870-74. *Earl Granville, d., 1868-70. *Earl of Kimberley, d., 1870-74.
12 *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d. . .	*Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1880-2. *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. E. (Visc.) Cardwell, M.P., d.
13 *Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	*Earl of Northbrook, K.G. . . .	*Duke of Argyll, K.G., d.
14 Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	*Earl Cowper, K.G., 1880-2. *Earl Spencer, K.G., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d., 1868-71.
15 *Rt. Hon. J. Morley, M.P. . . .	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., d., 1880-2. Rt. Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., d., 1882. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1882-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1884-5. (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1871-74. Earl Spencer, K.G.
16 *Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P., Jan.-March. Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., d., March-July.		*Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Lord Carlingford), d., 1868-70. *Marq. of Hartington, M.P. (Duke of Devonshire), 1870-74.
17 Rt. Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage, M.P., January-March. Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bart., M.P. (Lord Shuttleworth) March-July.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., d., 1880-2. *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), d., 1882-4. *Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1884-5.	(Office not established.)
18 *Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella, M.P. d.	*Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.	*Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, d., 1868-72. *Rt. Hn. H. C. E. Childers, d. 1872-74.
19 *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., January-March. *Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., d., March-July.	*Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1882-5. *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), d., 1880-2. (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., d., 1868-70. *Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Lord Carlingford), d., 1870-74.
20 (Office not established.)		*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, d., 1871-74. (Office not established.)

OFFICE.	ROSEBURY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 POSTMASTER-GENERAL	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P. ...	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P.
2 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.
3 FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Thomas E. Ellis, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth).
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.
6 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.	W. A. McArthur, M.P. R. K. Causton, M.P. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.	T. E. Ellis, M.P., <i>d.</i> R. K. Causton, M.P. W. A. McArthur, M.P.
7 PAYMASTER-GENERAL	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P. ...	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P.
8 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Lord Walter Kerr (2nd Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. Sir G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. Naval Lord). E. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). R.-Adm. (Sir) J. A. Fisher, C.B. (2nd N. Lord). R.-Adm. Lord W. Kerr, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. (Sir) G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. N. Lord). E. Robertson, M.P. (Civil Lord). Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> , 1892-3.
9 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth).	Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth).
10 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.	Thomas Burt, M.P.	Thomas Burt, M.P.
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERN- MENT BOARD.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.
12 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.....	G. W. E. Russell, M.P. ...	(Rt. Hon.) Herbert Gladstone, M.P.
13 UNDER - SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-4. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1884-5.	*Mq. of Hartington (Duke of Devon- shire), 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> 1873-4. *Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., <i>d.</i>
2 Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon (Lord) Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
3 Earl of Morley, Jan.-March... Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, March-July.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1880. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880-4. *Earl of Rosebery, 1884-5.	Hon. G. Glyn, M.P. (Lord Wol- verton), <i>d.</i> , 1868-73. Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, M.P., 1873-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) Arnold Morley, M.P.	Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. (Ld. Stalbridge).	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-71. Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-8. Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-9. Marq. of Lansdowne, 1869-72. (Sir) W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4. Hon. A. F. (Ld.) Greville, M.P., 1873-4.
5 Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.	Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1882-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1884-5.	Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1872-3. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Vice-Ad. Sir S. C. Dacres, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Adm. Sir A. Milne, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Sir B. Seymour (Ld. Alcester), <i>d.</i> Adm. Sir W. H. Stewart, <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. V.-Ad. Sir E. S. Robinson, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> R.-Ad. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., <i>d.</i> Capt. Lord John Hay, C.B. (Rt. Hon. Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. (Civil), 1868-71. Earl of Camperdown (Civil), 1871-4.
6 Cyril Flower, M.P. (Lord Battersea). G. Leveson-Gower, M.P. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.	C. C. Cotes, M.P., <i>d.</i>	
7 Lord Thurlow	J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. Hayter, Bt., M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P., 1881-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	
8 Admiral Lord J. Hay, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir A. H. Hos- kins, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Vice-Adm. (Sir) W. Graham. Adm. (Sir J. E.) Erskine. (Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir A. C. Key, <i>d.</i>	
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. T. Hibbert, M.P.	Vice-Adm. Lord J. Hay, 1880-2 Rear-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. Adm. Lord Alcester, <i>d.</i> , 1883-5 Adm. Sir F. Richards, 1883-5. Adm. Sir W. H. Stewart, <i>d.</i> , 80-1. G. W. Rendel, <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1880-4 (Civil). W. S. Caine, M.P., 1884-5 (Civil). Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1882-4. Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1884-5. (Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1880-2. J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1880-3. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., 1883-5.	(Rt. Hon.) W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> 1868-71. (Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1871-4.
10 (Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1880-2. J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1880-3. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., 1883-5.	(Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. 1868-71. (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., 1868-71. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1871-4.
11 (Rt. Hon.) Jesse Collings, M.P. Jan.-March. W. C. Borlase, M.P.; March- July.	Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, 1880. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1880-1. Earl of Rosebery, 1881-3. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1883-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P., 1884-5. (Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1880-2. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., 1882-5.	Rt. Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (Ld. Brabourne), <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. H. S. P. Winterbotham, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4.
12 H. Broadhurst, M.P.		
13 (Rt. Hon.) J. Bryce, M.P.		(Rt. Hon. Sir) A. J. Otway, M.P., 1868-70. Visc. Enfield (E. of Stafford), <i>d.</i> , 1870-4.

OFFICE.	ROSEBERRY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.	Sydney C. Buxton, M.P.	Sydney C. Buxton, M.P.
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E..	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.
3 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.	Lord Sandhurst, 1894-5 Lord Monckswell, 1895	Lord Sandhurst
4 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE.	W. Woodall, M.P., d.	W. Woodall, M.P., d.
5 ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Sir John (Lord Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., May-Oct., 1894. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., d. (Ld. Russell of Killowen), March-May, 1894 Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., Oct., 1894—July, 1895.	Sir C. Russell, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Russell of Killowen), d.
6 SOLICITOR-GENERAL	Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., March-May, 1894 Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., May-October, 1894. Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., d., Oct., 1894—July, 1895.	Sir John Rigby, Q.C., M.P. (Ex- Ld. Justice).
7 LORD (ADVOCATE OF SCOT- LAND.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross).	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross).
8 SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C., M.P.	A. Asher, Q.C., M.P.
9 ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C.
10 SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Q.C.	(Rt. Hon.) C. H. Hemphill, Q.C.
11 LORD STEWARD.....	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
12 TREASURER OF THE HOUSE- HOLD.	Hon. A. G. Brand, M.P.	Earl of Chesterfield.....
13 COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.
14 LORD CHAMBERLAIN	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G.	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G..
15 VICE-CHAMBERLAIN	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.
16 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLE- MEN-AT-ARMS.	Earl of Chesterfield	Lord Vernon, d.
17 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.	Lord Kensington, d.	Lord Kensington, d.
18 MASTER OF THE HORSE.....	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. ..	Viscount Oxenbridge, d.
19 MASTER OF THE BUCK- HOUNDS.	Lord Ribblesdale.....	Lord Ribblesdale

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.—JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1881-2. (Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P. 1882-5.	Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), d.
2 (Rt. Hon.) Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth), Jan.-March. E. S. Howard, M.P., March- July.	Marquis of Lansdowne. 1880. Viscount Enfield (Earl of Strafford), d., 1880-3. J. K. Cross, M.P., d., 1883-5.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P.
3 Lord Sandhurst.....	Earl of Morley.....	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook, 1868-72. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., d., 1872-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., M.P., 1882-5.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell-Banner- man, M.P., 1871-4.
5 Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Russell of Killowen), d.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, Q.C., M.P. (Lord James of Here- ford).	Sir H. James, M.P. (Lord James of Hereford), 1873-4. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, d., 1871-3. Sir E. P. Collier (Lord Monkswell), d., 1868-71.
6 Sir Horace (Lord) Davey, Q.C.	Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, Q.C., M.P., d.	Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., 1873-4. Sir H. (Lord) James, M.P., 1873. Sir G. Jessel, M.P., d., 1871-3. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, M.P., d., 1868-71.
7 Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross).	Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren, M.P., 1880-1. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., 1881-5 (Ld. Kinross).	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1869-74. Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) Moncreiff, d., 1868-9.
8 A. Asher, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C. M.P., 1880-1 (Ld. Kinross). A. Asher, Q.C., M.P., 1881-5.	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1868-9. A. (Ld.) Rutherford Clark, d., 1869-74.
9 Right Hon. S. (Ld. Justice) Walker, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. H. Law, M.P., d., 1880-1. Rt. Hon. W. M. (Justice) Johnson, 1881-3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Porter, M.P., 1883-4. Rt. Hon. J. Naish, Q.C., d., 1884-5. Rt. Hon. S. (Lord Justice) Walker, 1885.	Rt. Hon. E. Sullivan, d., 1868-9. Rt. Hon. C. R. (Ld. Justice) Barry, d., 1869-72. Rt. Hon. R. (Bar.) Dowse, d., 1872-3. Rt. Hon. C. (Ld. Ch. Baron) Pailles, 1873-4.
10 (Rt. Hon.) The MacDermot, Q.C.	W. M. (Justice) Johnson, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon. Sir) A. M. Porter, Q.C., M.P., 1881-3. J. Naish, Q.C., d., 1883-4. S. (Lord Justice) Walker, 1884-5. The MacDermot, Q.C., 1885.	C. R. (Ld. Jus.) Barry, d., 1868-9. R. Dowse, Q.C., M.P., d., 1869-72. (Lord Ch. Bar.) C. Pailles, 1872-3. (Rt. Hon.) Hugh Law, d., 1873-4.
11 Earl Sydney, G.C.B., d.	Earl Sydney, G.C.B., d.....	Earl of Beasborough, d.
12 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Earl (Marquis) of Breadalbane	Lord de Tabley, d., 1868-72. Lord Poltimore, 1872-3. Lord Monson (Visc. Oxenbridge), d. 1873-4.
13 Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth).	Rt. Hon. Lord Kensington, M.P., d.	Lord Otho Fitzgerald, M.P., d.
14 Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.....	Viscount (Earl) Sydney, d.
15 Rt. Hon. Visc. Kilcourseie, (Earl of Cavan), M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. Ld. C. Bruce, M.P. d.	Viscount Castlerosse, M.P. (Earl of Kenmare), 1868-72. Lord R. Grosvenor (Lord Stalbridge) 1872-4.
16 Lord Sudeley.....	Earl (Duke) of Fife, 1880-1... Lord (Earl) Carrington, 1881-5.	Lord Foley, d., 1868-9. Marquis of Normanby, d., 1869-72.
17 Lord Monson (Visc. Oxen- bridge), d.	Lord Monson (Viscount Oxen- bridge), d.	Duke of St. Albans, d.
18 Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.	Duke of Westminster, K.G., d.	Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., d.
19 Lord Suffield, K.C.B.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.

OFFICE.	ROSEBERRY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 LORDS-IN-WAITING	Earl of Buckinghamshire. Earl Granville. Lord Acton, K.C.V.O., <i>d.</i> Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport (non-political). Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, <i>d.</i> , 1894. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., 1894-5. Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> , 1894. Lord Monkswell, 1894-5.	Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> Lord Acton, K.C.V.O., <i>d.</i> Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Monkswell. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, <i>d.</i> Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport (non-political). Lord Wolverton, 1892-3.
2 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (discontinued as a political office 1892-5).	—	—
3 JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B.
4 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE. (Office abol- ished in 1887.)	—	—
5 PARLIAMENTARY GROOM IN WAITING (office dis- continued 1892).	—	—

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1868.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i> Lord Hothfield. Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe). Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Thurlow. Visc. Bridport (non-political).	Earl of Dalhousie, <i>d.</i> Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Sudeley. Lord Thurlow. Lord Sandhurst. Lord Wrottesley. Lord Sackville, <i>d.</i> Visc. Bridport (non-political). Earl of Listowel, 1880-1. Earl (Mq.) of Zetland, 1880-1. Viscount Enfield (Earl of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1880. Visc. Torrington, <i>d.</i> , 1880-4.	Earl of Camperdown, 1868-71. Marquis of Breadalbane, 1873-4. Marquis of Huntly, 1870-3. Earl of Kenmare, 1872-4. Earl of Morley, 1869-74. Lord Suffield, 1869-72. Lord Wrottesley, 1869-74. (And others.)
2 Vacant.....	Duchess of Bedford, <i>d.</i> , 1880-3. Duchess of Roxburghe, <i>d.</i> , '83-5	Duchess of Argyll, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Duchess of Sutherland, <i>d.</i> , 1869.
3 Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir C. O'Loughlen, M.P. <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. Rt. Hon. J. R. Davison, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-2.
4 W. Woodall, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, 1880-3. <i>d.</i> Hon. H. R. Brand, M.P. (Visc. Hampden), 1883-5.	Sir R. J. Phillimore, Bt., <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>
5 (Rt.) Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.	Col. Hon. (Sir) W. Carington, M.P., 1880-3. W. H. Grenfell, 1883. Col. (Sir) Gerard Smith, M.P., 1883-5.	Hon. A. F. Greville, M.P. (Lord Greville), 1869-73.

TABLE OF ADMINISTRATIONS

SINCE 1800

YEAR.	PRIME MINISTER.	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	WARRIOR OR PEACE.
1800	William Pitt	Ld. Loughboro'	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Lord Grenville	H. Dundas	W. Windham	Lord Grenville	W.
1801	H. Addington	" "	" "	Lord Pelham	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Hobart	Chas. Yorke	Earl of Dartmouth	W.
1802	" "	" "	" "	C. P. Yorke	" "	" "	C. Bathurst	V. Castlereagh	W.
1803	William Pitt	" "	William Pitt	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Harrowby	Earl Camden	H. Dundas	" "	W.
1806	" "	" "	" "	" "	Lord Mulgrave	Visc. Castlereagh	R. Fitzpatrick	" "	W.
1807	Ld. Grenville	L. Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Earl Spencer	C. J. Fox	W. Windham	" "	Lord Minto	W.
1808	" "	" "	" "	" "	Lord Howick	G. Canning	J. M. Pakeney	G. Tierney	W.
1809	D. of Portland	L. Eldon	S. Perceval	Lord Hawkesbury	Earl Bathurst	V. Castlereagh	Granville	H. Dundas	W.
1810	" "	" "	" "	Ed. Ryder	Marquis Wellesley	Earl of Liverpool	V. Palmerston	" "	W.
1811	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1812	E. of Liverpool	" "	N. Vansittart	Viscount Sidmouth	V. Castlereagh	Earl Bathurst	" "	Earl of Buckinghamshire	W.
1813	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1814	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1815	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1816	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1817	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1818	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	G. Canning	P.
1819	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1820	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	W.
1821	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	P.
1822	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	P.
1823	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	P.
1824-6	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	P.
1827	G. Canning	" "	J. Robinson	" "	G. Canning	" "	" "	" "	P.
1828	V. Goderich	Ld. Lyndhurst	G. Canning	Sturges Bourne	Visc. Dudley	Visc. Goderich	" "	Earl Bathurst	P.
1829	D. of Wellington	" "	J. C. Herries	Ld. Lansdowne	Earl of Aberdeen	W. Huskisson	" "	Chas. Wynn	P.
1830	" "	" "	H. Goulburn	Sir R. Peel	" "	Sir G. Murray	" "	" "	P.
1831	Earl Grey	Ld. Brougham	Lord Althorp	Visc. Melbourne	V. Palmerston	Visc. Goderich	Sir H. Hardinge	Viscount Melville	P.
1832	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Leveson-Gower	E. of Ellenborough	P.
1833	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Chas. Wynn	C. Grant	P.
1834	V. Melbourne	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	H. Parnell	" "	P.
1835	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	J. C. Hobhouse	" "	P.
1836	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	E. Ellice	" "	P.
1837	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Herries	" "	P.
1838	Ld. Lyndhurst	" "	Sir E. Peel	V. Duncannon	D. of Wellington	Lord Stanley	" "	E. of Ellenborough	P.
1839	" "	" "	" "	H. Goulburn	" "	T. Spring Rice	" "	" "	P.
1840	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	Earl of Aberdeen	" "	" "	P.

(W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) an Indian, Colonial or minor war, (P) peace.

ADMINISTRATIONS—Continued.

Y. M.	PRIME MINISTER.	LORD CHAN- CELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	WAR OR PEACE.	INCOME TAX.
1836	V. Melbourne	[In Comm.]	Spring Rice	Lord J. Russell	V. Palmerston ..	Lord Glenelg	Vicet. Howick	C. P. Thomson	P.	
1836	"	L. Cottenham	"	"	"	"	"	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	P.	
1837	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.	
1838	"	"	F. T. Baring	Marq. of Normanby	"	Mq. of Normanby	T. B. Macaulay	"	w.	w.
1839	"	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	"	w.	w.
1840	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	w.
1841	Sir R. Peel ..	L. Lyndhurst	H. Goulburn	Sir Jas. Graham	Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Stanley	Sir H. Hardinge	E. of Ellenborough Lord Fitzgerald.	w.	w.
1842	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Earl of Ripon	w.	w.
1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	w.
1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	w.
1844	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	w.
1845	"	"	"	"	"	W. E. Gladstone	T. F. Fremantle	"	w.	7d.
1846	Ld. J. Russell	L. Cottenham	Sir C. Wood	Sir Geo. Grey	V. Palmerston ..	Earl Grey	Sidney Herbert	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	w.	7d.
1847	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fox Maule	"	w.	7d.
1848	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1849	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1850	"	[In Comm.]	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1850	"	L. Truro.	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1851	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1851	Earl of Derby	L. St. Leonards	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl Granville ..	Sir J. Pakington	W. Beresford	J. C. Herries	w.	7d.
1852	E. of Aberdeen	L. Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	V. Palmerston	E. of Malmesbury	Duke of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert	Sir C. Wood	w.	7d.
1853	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sec. of Sr. for WAR.	"	w.	7d.
1854	"	"	"	"	"	Sir Geo. Grey	Duke of Newcastle	"	w.	7d.
1855	V. Palmerston	"	"	Sir Geo. Grey	Earl of Clarendon	Colonial Secretary.	Lord Panmure	R. Vernon Smith.	w.	14d.
1856	"	"	"	"	"	Sidney Herbert	"	"	w.	16d.
1857	"	"	"	"	"	Lord J. Russell	"	"	w.	16d.
1858	Earl of Derby	L. Chelms- ford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	"	Sir W. Molesworth	"	"	w.	7d.
1859	V. Palmerston	L. Campbell	W. E. Gladstone	T. H. S. Escourt.	E. of Malmesbury	Lord Stanley	General J. Peel	E. of Ellenborough Lord Stanley.	w.	7d.
1860	"	"	"	Sir G. C. Lewis	Lord J. Russell ..	Duke of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert	Sir C. Wood	w.	9d.
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1862	"	L. Westbury	"	Sir G. Grey	Earl Russell	"	Sir G. C. Lewis	"	w.	10d.
1863	"	"	"	"	"	"	Earl de Grey	"	w.	9d.

(W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) an Indian, Colonial or minor war, (P) peace. (*) For rates of Income Tax since 1863 see Statistical Tables.

ADMINISTRATIONS—Continued.

Year	Prime Minister.	Party	Lord Chancellor.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	Colonial Secretary.	Secretary of State for War.	Indian Secretary.	War Office
1864	V. Palmerston	L.	L. Westbury	W. E. Gladstone	Sir Geo. Grey	Earl Russell	Ed. Cardwell	Earl de Grey	Sir C. Wood	P.
1865	Earl Russell	L.	L. Cranworth	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl of Clarendon	Earl of Carnarvon	M. of Hartington	Earl de Grey	P.
1866	Earl of Derby	C.	L. Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	Gathorne Hardy	Lord Stanley	D. of Buckingham	General J. Peel	Visct. Cranborne	P.
1867	B. Disraeli	C.	L. Cairns	G. Ward Hunt	H. A. Bruce	"	"	Sir J. Pakington.	Sir S. Northcote	W.
1868	W. E. Gladstone	L.	L. Hatherley	Robert Lowe	Earl of Clarendon	Earl of Clarendon	Earl Granville	Ed. Cardwell	Duke of Argyll	W.
1869	" [stone]	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1870-1	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1872	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1873	B. Disraeli	C.	L. Selborne	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	Earl Granville	"	"	"	W.
1874	"	C.	E. Cairns	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Earl of Derby	E. of Carnarvon	Gathorne Hardy	Mq. of Salisbury	W.
1875	E. Beaconsfield	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1876	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1877	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1878	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1879	"	C.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1880	W. E. Gladstone	L.	E. of Selborne	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	Marq. of Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Col. F. A. Stanley	Viscount Cranbrook	W.
1881	" [stone]	L.	"	"	"	"	"	H. C. E. Childers	Mq. of Hartington	W.
1882	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
to	"	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1885	Mq. Salisbury	L.	L. Halsbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir E. A. Cross	Mq. of Salisbury	Col. F. A. Stanley	W. H. Smith	Lord R. Churchill	W.
1886	W. E. Gladstone	C.	L. Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Earl of Rosebery	Earl Granville	Viscount Cranbrook	Earl of Kimberley	P.
"	" [stone]	L.	"	"	"	"	"	H. Campbell-Ban-	"	P.
1887	Mq. Salisbury	C.	L. Halsbury	Lord R. Churchill	H. Matthews	E. of Idlesleigh	Ed. Stanhope	W. H. Smith	Viscount Cross	P.
to	"	C.	"	G. J. Goschen	"	Mq. of Salisbury	L. Knutsford	Ed. Stanhope	"	P.
1892	"	L.	L. Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Earl of Rosebery	Marquis of Ripon	[German. H. Campbell-Ban-	Earl of Kimberley	P.
1893	W. E. Gladstone	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1894	E. of Rosebery	L.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1895	Mq. Salisbury	U.	E. of Halsbury	Sir M. W. Ridley	"	Mq. of Salisbury	J. Chamberlain	"	Lord G. Hamilton	W.
to	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1899	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1900	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1901	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	W. St. J. Brodrick	"	W.
1902	"	U.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
"	A. J. Balfour	U.	"	"	A. A. Douglas	"	"	"	"	P.

(W) denotes a war with a European power; (w) an Indian, Colonial, or minor war; (P) peace.

* First Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Idlesleigh.

† The Marquis of Salisbury was First Lord of the Treasury, 1886-7; the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith from 1887 to 1891; and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour in 1891-2, and since 1895.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[The following pages describe the principal functions exercised by the chief Departments and Officers of the Executive Government, and includes several Offices which, though not, strictly speaking, Government Departments, are intimately connected with them. In modern times, if a Department is represented in Parliament by two officials, one, as a rule, is in each House. The Home Office is generally an exception (both Secretary of State and Under-Secretary being in the House of Commons), and occasionally the Board of Trade and Local Government Board. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and usually the heads of the great spending Departments, are in the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, and the great Officers of the Household, are always Peers.]

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall, S.W.), is under a Board, who, since the reign of Queen Anne, have been appointed as "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Board at present consists of six members, viz.: the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First and Second Naval Lords; the Third Naval Lord, who is also Controller of the Navy; the Junior Naval Lord, and the Civil Lord. There are also a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. He also deals personally with all political questions, and matters connected with promotions and removals of Officers of the Navy and Marines, honours and rewards, His Majesty's Yachts, Civil appointments and promotions (with some exceptions), the nominations to Naval Cadetships and Assistant Clerkships, R.N.; and the appointment of Flag Officers, Captains, Officers commanding Ships, Coast Guard Commanders, Medical Officers, Royal Marines, Staff, &c.

The First Naval Lord advises the First Lord of the Admiralty on all questions of maritime defence, strategy, and naval policy; he also is responsible to the First Lord for ships in commission, and the distribution and organisation of the Fleet; the appointment of Commanders, the Intelligence and Hydrographic Departments, questions of discipline and Courts Martial, signalling, collisions, the slave trade, the *personnel* of the gunnery and torpedo service, together with questions of prize money and leave.

The Second Naval Lord is similarly responsible for the manning of the fleet, and the mobilisation of the fleet and reserves, so far as relates to *personnel*; the Royal Marines, the steam reserve, the training establishment, and education generally; the coast guard, naval reserve and naval volunteers, the appointment of officers of and below the rank of lieutenant, and other minor matters.

The Third Naval Lord and Controller of the Navy is responsible for the dockyards, the *matériel* of the steam reserves, the construction and repair of ships and machinery, the purchase and disposal of ships, naval ordnance, including torpedoes, electric lighting, and other matters.

The Junior Naval Lord has charge of the

transport, medical, and victualling services, the coaling of the fleet, appointments of clerks and carpenters, questions relating to chaplains, medical officers, paymasters, uniform, pay allowances, compensation and pensions, and other matters of inferior importance.

The Civil Lord has charge of the Works Department, including contracts for stores and purchases of land, the civil staff of naval establishments, Greenwich hospital, dockyard schools, and special questions affecting retirement pay and allowances.

FIRST LORDS SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. H. T. Lowry-Corry, <i>d.</i> ...	1867
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i> ...	1868
Rt. Hon. George J. (Viso) Goschen	1871
Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i> ...	1874
Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i> ...	1877
Earl of Northbrook	1880
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1885
Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	1886
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1886
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1892
Rt. Hon. G. J. (Viso.) Goschen	1895
Earl of Selborne	1900

For names of Parliamentary Secretaries and Lords of the Admiralty, see under Executive Government, *ante*.

PERMANENT SECRETARY—Sir Evan Macgregor, K.C.B., I.S.O.

ADVOCATE, THE LORD.—See under Scotland, *post*.

AGRICULTURE, BOARD OF (4, Whitehall Place, S.W.). This Department, established by an Act of 1889, consists nominally of the Lord President of the Council, the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons as His Majesty may appoint. The President is a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Ministry for the time being; and if a member of the House of Commons has to undergo re-election on appointment. The Board has control over the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Destructive Insects Acts, formerly exercised by the Privy Council. It superseded the Land Commission, taking over their functions in regard to the Tithe Rent-charge, Copyhold, Inclosure of Commons, and Allotment Acts, as well as their general duties connected with the drainage and improvement of land, agricultural holdings,

AGRICULTURE, Board of—*contd.*
 glebe and settled lands. The powers and duties of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act, 1870, were vested in the Board of Agriculture; and the collection and preparation of agricultural and forest statistics, as well as the inspection and assistance of technical agricultural schools, were also transferred to it. It has power to make, and assist, enquiries and experiments for the promotion of agriculture and forestry; to prescribe rules for preventing rabies in dogs, and to regulate the seizure, detention, and disposal of stray dogs.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1889.

Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	1889
Rt. Hon. H. Gardner (Ld. Burghclere)	1892
Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	1895
Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury	1900

SECRETARY.—Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.

AGRICULTURE.—See also under Ireland.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE (Royal Courts, W.C.), is the chief law officer of the Crown, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and almost necessarily must be in the House of Commons. He represents the Crown in the courts of law, prosecutes by himself or by his nominee in criminal cases, exhibits informations in revenue cases in the Exchequer, and takes proceedings on behalf of those who come under the protection of the Crown as *parens patriæ*, such as lunatics, or the objects of a charitable trust. Legal questions are constantly referred for his opinion by the different Government offices. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Committee of Privileges in peerage cases, he is present in a judicial capacity to express the views of the Crown on any point which may arise. Letters patent for inventions are considered to be issued under his general superintendence, and under the patent laws appeals from the Comptroller may in certain cases be brought to him. He is the official head of the Bar, and to him all questions of professional etiquette are referred.

Under an arrangement made in 1895, the Law Officers are precluded from appearing on behalf of private clients, and a clerical staff is assigned to them.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE 1867.

Sir J. B. Karslake, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir R. P. Collier (L. Monkswell), <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i>	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James	1878
Sir J. B. Karslake, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir R. (Ld. Justice) Baggeallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Holker, <i>d.</i>	1875
Right Hon. Sir H. (Lord) James	1880
Sir R. E. Webster (Ld. Alverstone)	1885
Sir Charles (Lord) Russell, <i>d.</i>	1886
Sir R. E. Webster (Ld. Alverstone)	1886
Sir Charles (Ld.) Russell, G.C.M.G., <i>d.</i>	1892
Sir John (Ex-Ld. Justice) Rigby	1894
Sir Robert T. Reid	1894
Sir R. E. Webster (Ld. Alverstone)	1895
Sir R. B. Finlay	1900

AUDIT OFFICE.—See Exchequer and Audit Department.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.—See under Ireland.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—See under Museums.

CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.—The office of the Lord Chamberlain (St. James' Palace, S.W.) is a department of His Majesty's Household, and its head, who is always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, is a member of the Ministry for the time being. He superintends all the officers and servants of the Household *above* stairs (see Lord Steward *below*), the department of the Wardrobe, the Jewel House at the Tower of London, and the licensing of plays in the metropolis north of the Thames. He has the direction of the details of State functions such as coronations, Royal marriages, public entries, and funerals. In his department are the Royal Physicians, the Chaplains, the Chapels Royal, the Sergeants-at-Arms in Parliament, and the care of the Royal swans on the Thames. His Deputy, the Vice-Chamberlain, is usually a member of the House of Commons, and until recently has also been a Privy Councillor.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Bradford, <i>d.</i>	1867
Visct. (Earl) Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1868
Marquis of Hertford, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, G.C.V.O.	1879
Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	1880
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	1886
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1886
Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G.	1892
Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., <i>d.</i>	1895
E. of Hopetoun (M. of Linlithgow)	1898
Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.	1900

SECRETARY.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD GREAT (House of Lords, S.W.).—This is an hereditary office, at present held by the Marquess of Cholmondeley as the Delegate of the joint heirs, who were declared, in 1902, to be the Earl of Ancaster, Earl Carrington, and himself. Admission to the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting is granted to strangers under regulations made by the Lord Great Chamberlain. On all State occasions he has the charge of Westminster Hall, as when it is used for a trial or a coronation. At a coronation he has functions of a numerous and varied character. When the Sovereign goes to Parliament, this officer walks on the right of the Sword of State, next to the Royal Person.

CHANCELLOR—THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN is the highest judicial officer in the Kingdom, and ranks next to the Sovereign. He is ordinarily appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody. He is keeper of the Royal conscience, custodian of the

CHANCELLOR, Lord—continued.

Great Seal, visitor in right of the Crown of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation, and patron of between 600 and 700 Crown livings and twelve canonries. Representing the Sovereign as *parens patriæ*, he has the general superintendence of all charitable trusts, and he is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. As a judge, he is President of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, besides presiding, if present, when the House of Lords is exercising its appellate jurisdiction. He is a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor, and is usually, though not necessarily, a Peer. He presides on the woolsack as Speaker (or Prolocutor) of the House of Lords, and when in office takes precedence of every temporal lord. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the Session, for giving the Royal Assent to Bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always a Commissioner, and reads the King's Speech. He appoints the justices of the peace in every county, usually, though not necessarily, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant; and directly in every Borough (except in Lancashire, where the Chancellor of the Duchy exercises the patronage). The Lord Chancellor nominates to many important offices connected with the administration of justice. Letters patent under the Great Seal are passed by him, and all writs for the commencement of civil proceedings in the courts of law are "tested" or witnessed in his name. The Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction is confined to Great Britain.

LORD CHANCELLORS SINCE 1867.

Lord Chelmsford, <i>d.</i>	1867
Lord Cairns, <i>d.</i>	1868
Lord Hatherley, <i>d.</i>	1868
Lord Selborne, <i>d.</i>	1872
Lord (Earl) Cairns, <i>d.</i>	1874
Lord (Earl of) Selborne, <i>d.</i>	1880
Lord Halsbury,	1885
Lord Herschell, <i>d.</i>	1886
Lord Halsbury,	1886
Lord Herschell, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1892
Lord (Earl of) Halsbury,	1895

SECRETARY—Sir K. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.

CHARITY COMMISSION (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.) is superintended by a Chief Commissioner, a permanent official appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury, assisted by three other commissioners, one of whom is a member of the House of Commons, and represents the Commission in Parliament. Their duties are to superintend the preparation of schemes for the general administration of charities, and also of Endowed Schools and the City of London Charities, under special Acts of Parliament. Under the Board of Education Act, 1899, some of the duties of the Commission in regard to educational charities have been transferred to that Board.

COMMISSIONERS.—C. H. Alderson, C.B. (Chief); Sir G. Young, Bt. (Second);

D. R. Fearon, C.B. (Third); A. S. G. Boscaawen, M.P. (Fourth, unpaid).

SECRETARY—R. Durnford.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (Burlington Gardens, W.) is administered by two permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. Their duty is to examine all candidates for the Civil Service in respect of age, health, and character; they also make arrangements for all literary examinations for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

COMMISSIONERS.—W. J. Courthope, C.B. (First); Lord Francis Hervey (Second).

SECRETARY.—J. S. Lockhart.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.), not strictly a Government Department, is presided over by the Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk). Its officers carry out Royal proclamations, grant coats of arms, direct public funerals, and transact genealogical and similar business. Attached to the Department are three Kings of Arms, bearing respectively the titles of Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six Heralds (Chester, York, Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster, and Richmond), four Pursuivants, and a Registrar.

GARTER KING OF ARMS.—Sir A. Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

COLONIAL OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent, one Parliamentary, and four Assistant Under-Secretaries. In the Colonies, having responsible Government, the Colonial Secretary recommends the Governors to the Crown for appointment, and has power to advise the disallowance of laws passed by Colonial Legislatures, where they conflict with Imperial legislation or touch on Imperial interests, but otherwise exercises little interference. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, he exercises direct executive action, and all important officers are appointed by the Crown on his recommendation. Their legislation is subject to revision, and the Colonial Secretary exercises considerable control over their expenditure.

COLONIAL SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Duke of Buckingham, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1878
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Derby, <i>d.</i>	1882
Col. Hon. F. Stanley (E. of Derby)	1885
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1886
Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1886
Sir H. Holland (V. Knutsford) ...	1887
Marquis of Ripon	1892
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain	1895

PERM. UNDER SECRETARY.—Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

COLONIAL OFFICE—continued.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES (Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.).—These officials, three in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State, and transact under his supervision all the financial, commercial, emigration, and other business in this country on behalf of such of the Colonial Governments as are not represented by Agents-General, together with that of certain Protectorates under the Foreign Office. In the case of the Colonies having responsible Government this work is done by the Agents-General, who are appointed by the several Colonial Governments (see page 32).

CROWN AGENTS.—Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.; Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.; W. H. Mercer.

AN EMIGRATION INFORMATION OFFICE (31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.) was organised by the late Mr. E. Stanhope when Colonial Secretary in 1886. Its duty is to collect and circulate the latest and most accurate information respecting the Colonies, for the guidance of intending emigrants, and to answer personal enquiries (which average about 6,000 per annum), but it does not actively promote emigration, nor is it responsible for advising emigrants in the selection of their destination.

COMPANIES, REGISTRATION OF.
—See under Inland Revenue.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.
—See under Ireland.

CORNWALL (DUCHEY OF) OFFICE (Buckingham Gate, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and a Council; it is charged with the management of the estates belonging to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The jurisdiction and powers of the Stannaries Court were transferred to the County Courts of Cornwall in 1896.

LOAD WARDEN.—Earl of Ducie.

SEC.—Sir M. Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE ROYAL (Strand, W.C.).—The Courts of Justice, though not, strictly speaking, part of the Executive Government, are now maintained out of Imperial funds, and may properly be noticed here. The Supreme Court of Judicature for England was constituted by the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 66. It consists of two permanent divisions, "His Majesty's High Court of Justice," with both original and appellate jurisdiction, and "His Majesty's Court of Appeal," mainly exercising appellate jurisdiction. The High Court of Justice is divided into three divisions, and now consists of (1) The Lord Chancellor and six Justices of the Chancery Division; (2) The Lord Chief Justice of England, and fourteen Justices of the King's Bench Division, and (3) the President and one Justice of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. The Court of Appeal consists of four *ex-officio* Judges, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Lord

Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division; and five Lords Justices of Appeal, who are all Privy Counsellors. The various offices of the Courts were amalgamated in 1879 and a "Central Office" was constituted, under the superintendence of the Masters of the Supreme Court, ten in number, three of whom are Taxing Officers. In its various departments is transacted the general business of litigation leading up to the hearing of cases in Court, including the machinery for recording the Orders of the Courts. The six Chancery Judges, working in pairs, have, in addition, sittings of Chambers, and four Chancery Masters are assigned to each pair for dealing with questions affecting property, &c., over which the Chancery Division has jurisdiction. The salaries of all the officers of the Courts are defrayed from moneys voted by Parliament, with the exception of the Judges, whose salaries are charged upon the Consolidated Fund. (See under Paymaster-General, *post*.)

The following is a list of H.M. Judges in England, and the dates of appointment.

H.M. COURT OF APPEAL.

The Lord Chancellor (President)....	1895
Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., (Lord Chief Justice of England)	1900
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Henn Collins (Master of the Rolls)	1901
Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B. (President of Probate, &c., Division). 1892	

Lords Justices.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Vaughan Williams.	1897
Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Romer, G.C.B.	1899
Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling	1900
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Mathew	1901
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Cozens-Hardy.....	1901

H.M. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.**Chancery Division.**

The Lord Chancellor (President)	
Hon. Sir A. Kekewich	1886
Hon. Sir E. W. Byrne	1897
Hon. Sir G. Farwell	1899
Hon. Sir H. B. Buckley	1900
Hon. Sir M. Ingle Joyce	1900
Hon. Sir C. Swinfen Eady	1901

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Pres.).	
Hon. Sir Alfred Wills	1884
Hon. Sir W. Grantham	1886
Hon. Sir J. C. Lawrence	1890
Hon. Sir R. S. Wright	1890
Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce	1892
Hon. Sir W. R. Kennedy.....	1892
Hon. Sir E. Ridley.....	1897
Hon. Sir J. C. Bigham... ..	1897
Hon. Sir C. J. Darling	1897
Hon. Sir A. M. Channell	1897
Hon. Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bt....	1897
Hon. Sir T. T. Bucknill	1899
Hon. Sir J. Walton.....	1901
Hon. Sir A. R. Jelf.....	1901

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Div.

Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B. (Pres.).	
Hon. Sir J. Gorell Barnes.....	1892

(Other departments of the Judiciary are referred to under House of Lords, Lord Chancellor, Privy Council, Railway Commission, &c.)

CROFTERS COMMISSION.—See under Scotland.

CUSTOMS. (Lower Thames Street, E.C.) The Customs Establishment is administered by three permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the collection of all customs duties at the ports of the United Kingdom. For this department the Treasury is responsible in Parliament.

Commissioners.—Sir G. L. Ryder, K.C.B. (Chairman), J. A. Kempe, C.B. (Deputy Chairman), and T. J. Pittar, C.B.

Secretary.—R. Henderson.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSION (10, Whitehall Place, S.W.). This Office, not strictly a Government Department, is administered by a body consisting of the archbishops, bishops, three deans, and twenty eminent laymen. The principal duties are discharged by the Church Estates Commissioners, the chief of whom, always a Peer, is nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury, one other is commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one is ordinarily a member or supporter of the Government for the time being. They administer the large estates vested in them, and apply the proceeds in promoting the work and efficiency of the Church of England, and increasing its endowments. They have also power, under Acts of Parliament, to create new ecclesiastical districts. An annual report is made to the Home Secretary. It is proposed to unite Queen Anne's Bounty Board (q.v.) with this Commission.

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—Earl Stanhope (Chairman); Lees Knowles, M.P., and Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., C.B., M.P.

Secretary.—Sir A. de B. Porter, K.C.B.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF.—By an Act passed in 1899, the Board of Education was established, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to Education. The Board consists of a President, and of the Lord President of the Council (unless he shall be appointed President), the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education was, up to 1902, a member of the Board, and responsible for the Department in the House of Commons, but in that year the office was abolished and a Parliamentary Secretary substituted. The Board takes the place of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education (including the Department of Science and Art) and also under Order in Council has taken over some of the powers of the Charity Commissioners and the Board of Agriculture in relation to education. It may also inspect or superintend the inspec-

tion of secondary schools in England, desiring to be inspected. The Act also created a Consultative Committee, upon which sit representatives of the Universities and other bodies interested in education, and questions may be referred to them by the Board. The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, M.P., is the Chairman of this Committee. The supervision of the Museums at South Kensington and Bethnal Green, and of the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, rests with the Board; also the direction of the Geological Survey. An Educational Library, open to the public, is established at St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, S.W.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Duke of Devonshire, K.G. 1900

Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. ... 1902

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL SINCE 1867.

Lord Robert Montagu, *d.* 1867

Right Hon. W. E. Forster, *d.* ... 1868

Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), *d.* 1874

Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton 1878

Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, *d.* ... 1880

Right Hon. E. Stanhope, *d.* 1885

Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford) 1885

Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, *d.* ... 1886

Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford) 1886

Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt. 1887

Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland ... 1892

Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, 1895

PARL. SECRETARY.—Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., M.P., 1902.

SECRETARY.—R. L. Morant, C.B. (designate).

See also under Scotland and Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—See Colonial Office and Board of Trade.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—See under Ireland.

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR OF.—See under Treasury.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT (Victoria Embankment, W.C.), under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, has the duty of auditing all public accounts. He reports to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, a body of fifteen members, nominated at the commencement of every Session "for examination of the accounts showing the expenditure of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure," and any matters so reported are investigated by them. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has a high degree of independence in relation to other Government Departments, and his salary is, like those of the Judges, charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—D. C. Richmond., C.B.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who changes with the Government, assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Under-Secretary of State, with three Assistant Under-Secretaries. All negotiations with, and despatches to and from foreign Powers pass through this Office; and all diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are

FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.

appointed by, and report to, the Foreign Secretary. A very important branch of work is transacted in the Commercial Department, which collects, through our Consuls abroad, information likely to be of use to the commercial community in this country, and circulates it among Chambers of Commerce, &c. Commercial agents, distinct from Consuls, have been appointed in some few countries for the purpose of promoting British trade interests.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES SINCE 1868.

Earl of Clarendon, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Derby, <i>d.</i>	1874
Marquis of Salisbury.....	1878
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1880
Marquis of Salisbury.....	1885
Earl of Rosebery.....	1886
Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>d.</i>	1886
Marquis of Salisbury.....	1887
Earl of Rosebery.....	1892
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1894
Marquis of Salisbury.....	1895
Marquis of Lansdowne.....	1900

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir T. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY (28, Abingdon St., S.W.) is managed by a permanent Chief Registrar, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This officer exercises all the statutory powers of supervision over the Friendly and Building Societies of the country. These powers, however, are very limited and do not make him in any way responsible for the management or solvency of any society.

The Friendly Societies Acts were consolidated in 1896.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, the Registrar has the duty of certifying the soundness of societies for mutual insurance against accidents.

CHIEF REGISTRAR.—E. W. Brabrook, C.B.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.—See College of Arms.

HOME OFFICE (Whitehall, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (changing with the Ministry, but always in the House of Commons), assisted by one Permanent and one Assistant Under-Secretary, and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary. This department is charged generally with the maintenance of order and the repression of crime in Great Britain. It has complete control over the Metropolitan Police (outside the City), but only certain statutory financial powers over the provincial police. It controls all prisons, whether convict prisons or those transferred from local authorities under the Prisons Act, 1877, and is in this work assisted by Boards of Visitors appointed locally. The prerogative of mercy vested in the Crown is exercised upon the advice of the Home Secretary, except as to Ireland and Scotland, where it is exercised by the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary for Scotland respectively. The direction of Public Pro-

secutions is an important branch of the Home Office work, but is transacted at the Treasury by the Solicitor to that Department. Amongst other duties of the Home Office are the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools, of coal and metalliferous mines, of quarries, of explosives, and of factories and workshops. It administers the Burial Acts, the Inebriates Acts, the Vivisection Act, the Cruelty to Animals Act, and other statutes. The Home Office also prepares the Criminal and Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, and the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom.

HOME SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hn. G. Hardy (E. of Cranbrook).....	1867
H. A. Bruce (Lord Aberdare), <i>d.</i>	1868
R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i>	1873
R. A. Cross (Visc. Cross).....	1874
Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt.....	1880
R. A. Cross (Visc. Cross).....	1885
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1886
H. Matthews (Visc. Llandaff).....	1886
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith.....	1892
Sir M. W. Ridley (Visc. Ridley).....	1895
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie.....	1900
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.....	1902

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B.

HORSE, MASTER OF THE.—

(Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.) This official, who is a peer, and changes with the Government, has charge of all His Majesty's stables and horses. In his department are the Royal equerries, pages of honour, footmen, &c., and tradesmen supplying the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's pay, and wearing the King's livery. In any public procession he rides next behind the King.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—See under Museums.

INDIA OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and by a Council composed originally of fifteen members having Indian experience; the number, however, is now eleven, and will be reduced to ten on the occurrence of a vacancy. The members of Council are appointed by the Secretary of State, are ineligible to Parliament, and hold office for a term of ten years, but a member may for special reasons be continued in office for a further period of five years. The major part of them must consist of persons who have resided in India at least ten years, and who have not left India more than ten years previously to their appointment. The "Secretary of State in Council" is charged with such superintendence of the Government of India as is entrusted to him by the Government of India Act of 1858. The precise relations between the India Office and the Governor-General

INDIA OFFICE—*continued.*

of India, and between the Secretary of State and his Council, are somewhat difficult to explain, being regulated by the Act of 1858 before-mentioned, which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, and vested the powers of the old Court of Directors of the East India Company in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA SINCE 1856.

Viscount Canning, <i>d.</i>	1856
Earl of Elgin, <i>d.</i>	1862
Sir John (Lord) Lawrence, <i>d.</i> ..	1864
Earl of Mayo, <i>d.</i>	1869
Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Lord (Earl of) Lytton, <i>d.</i>	1876
Marquis of Ripon	1880
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, <i>d.</i> ..	1884
Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1893
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1898

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1867.

Sir S. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), <i>d.</i>	1867
Duke of Argyll, <i>d.</i>	1868
Marquis of Salisbury	1874
Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook	1878
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1882
Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1892
Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I.	1894
Lord George Hamilton	1895

UNDER-SEC.—Sir J. A. Godley, K.C.B.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE

(Somerset House) is administered by a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, all permanent, and appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This Office is charged with the collection of the Imperial Taxes and of the Estate and the Stamp duties. It also has many important duties in connection with the Registration of Joint Stock Companies and Newspapers, the collection of Bank Returns and the redemption of Land Tax. The Treasury is responsible for it in Parliament. A Government Laboratory is attached to the Department. The Twenty-eighth Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (*Parlia. Paper, C. 4474 of 1885*) contains an exhaustive account of the history, development, and extent of the various taxes and duties then under the control of the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.—Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman), L. N. Guillemaud (Deputy Chairman), B. Mallet, and E. E. N. Bower.

SECRETARIES.—E. E. Stoodley (Stamps and Taxes); J. B. Meers (Excise); E. Freeth (Estate Duty).

IRELAND:—

IRISH OFFICE (36, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.).—This is a branch of the office of the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. It is presided over by the

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry), and assists him in carrying on the Parliamentary business of the department, for which he is the responsible Minister.

LORDS LIEUTENANT SINCE 1866.

Marquis (Duke) of Abercorn, <i>d.</i> ...	1866
Earl Spencer	1868
Duke of Abercorn, <i>d.</i>	1874
Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i>	1876
Earl Cowper	1880
Earl Spencer	1882
Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Aberdeen	1886
Marquis of Londonderry	1886
Earl (Marquis) of Zetland	1889
Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe)	1892
Earl Cadogan	1895
Earl of Dudley	1902

CHIEF SECRETARIES SINCE 1866.

Lord Naas (Earl of Mayo), <i>d.</i> ...	1866
Col. Patten (Ld. Wimmerleigh), <i>d.</i>	1868
C. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford) <i>d.</i>	1868
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1870
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1874
Right Hon. J. Lowther	1878
Right Hon. W. E. Forster, <i>d.</i> ...	1880
Lord F. Cavendish, <i>d.</i>	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan	1882
Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	1884
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1885
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. John Morley	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1887
Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton)	1891
Right Hon. John Morley	1892
Right Hon. G. W. Balfour	1895
Right Hon. G. Wyndham	1900

UNDER-SECRETARY.—Rt. Hon. Sir Antony McDonnell, G.C.S.I.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF (Upper Merrion Street, Dublin).—Under an Act of 1899, a Department with this title was created for Ireland, having as President the Chief Secretary, and a Parliamentary Vice-President. Its powers and duties include all matters relating to Agriculture and Fisheries in Ireland, as well as the administration of the grants for Science, Art, and Technical Instruction. It is assisted by a Council of Agriculture, a consultative body formed of local representatives; an Agricultural Board, and a Board of Technical Instruction, who advise on matters submitted to them by the Department. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Department to be applied in promoting various objects of national interest defined in the Act, which include the aiding, improving, and developing of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Dairying, Cattle-Breeding, Flax-growing, Sea and Inland Fisheries, &c.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett.

SECRETARY.—T. P. Gill.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin) is appointed

IRISH LAND COMMISSION— *continued.*

to administer the Irish Land Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts 1885 to 1896. The Commissioners are aided in the work of fixing judicial rents by Assistant Commissioners and skilled valuers, and the hearing of appeals from the decisions of these officers is the principal duty of the Chief Commissioners. The Land Commission is constituted as a judicial body, and the Church Temporalities Commission, appointed under the Irish Church Act, 1869, is merged in it.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Meredith (Judicial Commr.), Hon. Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C., Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench; S. J. Lynch and Murrough O'Brien.

SECRETARY.—Sir J. H. Franks, Kt., C.B.

IRISH CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD (23, Rutland Square, Dublin).—Established by the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1891, for the purpose of developing the resources of the poorer districts of the West of Ireland. It consists of the Chief Secretary, the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, one Land Commissioner, and five members nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. With funds provided out of the Church Surplus and from other sources, the Board is enabled to aid the migration or emigration of occupiers of small holdings, or to amalgamate such holdings; also to encourage suitable industries in the congested districts. An Annual Report is presented to Parliament.

SECRETARY.—F. W. D. Mitchell.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION, COMMISSIONERS OF (Marlboro' St., Dublin). The Board consists, when complete, of twenty unpaid Commissioners (ten Protestant and ten Roman Catholic), one of whom is a paid Resident Commissioner, and all are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for administering the funds placed at its disposal by Parliament for the purposes of National Education.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.—W. J. M. Starkie, Litt.D.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION, IRELAND (23, Nassau Street, Dublin), for the regulation of certain Endowed Schools, consists of ten *ex-officio* Commissioners, and ten appointed by the Government.

SECRETARY.—N. D. Murphy.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE (1, Hume Street, Dublin), was established under the Act 41 and 42 Vict., c. 66, and consists of twelve unpaid Commissioners, and two paid Assistant Commissioners (one Protestant and one Roman Catholic) appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—T. J. B. Brady, LL.D., and S. P. Johnston.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND (Custom House, Dublin), established under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 69, for administering the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts. Its President is the Chief Secretary for the time being, and the permanent Under-Secretary is an *ex-officio* member. It consists, in addition, of a Vice-President and three Commissioners, one of whom belongs to the medical profession.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B.

SECRETARY.—H. M. Swaine, I.S.O.

IRISH PUBLIC WORKS, BOARD OF (Custom House, Dublin). This Department, under three Commissioners, is controlled by the Treasury in London, and is not under the Irish Government. It has extensive functions relating to the administration of public loans for various purposes, such as the drainage of rivers, reclamation of land, construction of railways, control of Harbour Works, &c.

CHAIRMAN.—G. C. V. Holmes.

VALUATION OF IRELAND (General) AND BOUNDARY SURVEY (6, Ely Place, Dublin). This Department, established by 17 Vict., c. 17, under a Commissioner, deals with the valuation, for rating purposes, of lands and premises throughout Ireland, and has extensive duties relating to the registration of voters, the fixing of polling places, and kindred subjects. A large staff of professional valuers is attached to the office.

COMMISSIONER.—Sir J. G. Barton, Kt., C.B.

JUDGE ADVOCATE - GENERAL (7, Victoria Street, S.W.). The "Advocate-General, or Judge-Martial of His Majesty's Forces," as he is officially designated, was usually, up to 1892, a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry. The salary of the office, formerly £2,000 a year, was reduced in 1888 and subsequently abolished, the office being made non-political and conferred upon one of H.M. Judges. His principal duty consists in revising the judgments of Army Courts-Martial and advising as to their legality. He submits the proceedings of General Courts-Martial at home directly to the Sovereign (being for that purpose always a Privy Councillor), and is the legal adviser of the War Office and the military authorities in all matters not falling within the province of their Solicitor. He is assisted by a permanent legal Deputy and two military Deputy Judge-Advocates.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—Right Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.

DEPUTY.—Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.

LANCASTER, OFFICE OF THE DUCHY OF (Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.), is presided over by a Chancellor (changing with the Ministry) and a Council,

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF—*contd.*
whose duties are nominal. The Office manages all the estates of the Duchy. The Chancellor has the appointment to forty-one livings in various parts of the country, and of all borough magistrates in the county of Lancashire.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY SINCE 1867.

Col. Patten (L. Winmarleigh), <i>d.</i>	1867
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1872
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1873
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1880
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton) <i>d.</i>	1888
Right Hon. H. Chaplin	1885
Right Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage	1886
Rt.Hn.Sir U.K.(Ld.) Shuttleworth	1886
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1886
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1892
Lord Tweedmouth	1894
Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O.	1895
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt.	1902

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.—W. Rose Smith.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE
(Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.), established under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 53, and subsequent Land Transfer Acts, for registering freehold and leasehold estates, with the object of facilitating proof of title, and rendering the dealing with land more safe, simple, and economical.

REGISTRAR.—C. Fortescue Briekdale.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
(Whitehall, S.W.), formerly the Poor Law Board, is administered by a President (who is always a member of the Legislature, and changes with the Ministry) assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Secretary. It is charged with most multifarious duties, of which the chief relate to the Poor Law and Public Health. Among questions under the former head are the inspection of workhouses, pauper schools, boarded-out children, pauper lunatic asylums, and various duties as to vagrancy, &c. Besides administering the Local Government and Public Health Acts, the Board has to carry out the provisions of the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, and other legislation for local improvements, the Canal Boats Act, the Allotments Acts, the Alkali Acts, the Metropolis Water Act, and to sanction the grant of borrowing powers to local authorities. In addition to these, functions of great importance and of vast detail arise in connection with the Turnpike and Highway Acts, the Vaccination Acts, local taxation, the division of parishes, and the audit of local accounts.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Devon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. (Visc.) Goschen	1868
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i>	1871
G. Solater-Booth (Ld. Basing), <i>d.</i>	1874
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton) <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt.	1882
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1885

Right Hon. J. Chamberlain	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler	1892
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1894
Right Hon. Henry Chaplin	1895
Right Hon. W. H. Long	1900

SECRETARY.—Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.—

See also under Ireland and Scotland.

LORD ADVOCATE.—See under Scotland.

LUNACY COMMISSION (66, Victoria Street, S.W.) consists of an unpaid Chairman and ten Commissioners in Lunacy (four of whom are honorary), appointed under 32 and 33 Vict., c. 91, for the regulation and care of lunatics and idiots. They have extensive powers of inspection of such in public and private asylums, gaols, and workhouses, and for the prosecution of offences. Licenses are granted by them to keepers of private asylums. A periodical report is made to the Lord Chancellor. The powers of the Commissioners were varied and extended by the Lunacy Acts of 1886 and 1890.

CHAIRMAN.—Earl Waldegrave.

SECRETARY.—L. L. Shadwell.

MINT, THE ROYAL (Little Tower Hill, E.C.), is nominally presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as "Master and Worker of the Mint," but is actually managed by the Deputy Master, a permanent official, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It manufactures the coinage and medals of the country, and also supplies silver and bronze coin to certain colonies. The work of this Department, according to ancient custom, is annually tested by the "trial of the pyx," when specimens of the coinage of the year are carefully examined by a jury of experts, presided over by the King's Remembrancer, with the assistance of the officers of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

DEP.-MASTER.—

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES.—

BRITISH MUSEUM (Great Russell St., W.C.). Is managed by a Board of Trustees, some of whom are official, some serve in right of their relationship to families who have made large bequests to the Museum, and the rest are nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury. They elect from themselves a Standing Committee, in whom the real power is vested. The chief management under them is entrusted to the Director and Principal Librarian. Under the charge of this body are placed all the collections in the British Museum itself, and in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. An annual grant is made for the purchase and acquisition of new objects of interest, besides which special purchases are occasionally authorised.

The British Museum is open to the public from 10 a.m. till dusk, and from 8 to 10 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. till dusk. The British and Mediæval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday. The

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES— *continued.*

Reading Room is open daily to readers: September to April, from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.; May to August, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Reading tickets are granted on application, stating age (not under 21), abode, business or profession, and object of application; and a recommendation from a householder of recognised position, or some well-known person, must accompany it.

DIRECTOR AND PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.—Sir E. Maunde-Thompson, K.C.B., LL.D.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.—A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Open free on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Wednesdays at similar hours, admission 6d. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Jermyn Street (under the Board of Education), open every weekday except Friday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the winter months, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at other times. Monday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed August 10th to September 10th.

DIRECTOR.—J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE (South Kensington). This Institute, erected as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is under the management of the Board of Trade. It is open to the public at the same hours as the other Museums.

INDIAN MUSEUM, South Kensington (under the Board of Education). It is open on every weekday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

NATIONAL GALLERY (Trafalgar Square) is managed by a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister, and a responsible Director. The national collection of pictures, established by Lord Liverpool's administration in 1824, is entrusted to them, as well as the purchase of additions (subject to the sanction of the Treasury). Open to the public free from 10 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Sundays, April to Sept., from 2 p.m. till dusk; and on Thursday and Friday, after 11 a.m., admission 6d.

DIRECTOR.—Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt., P.R.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (Millbank, S.W.), a gift to the nation by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also presented many valuable pictures, was opened in 1897. Open free on Monday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday; and Sunday afternoon. Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.

KEEPER.—C. Holroyd.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM (South Kensington).—A branch of the British Museum. It is open daily from 10 a.m. till dusk; Monday and Saturday, from May 1st to July 15th, till 8 p.m., and thence till August 31st, till 7 p.m. Sundays 2 p.m. dusk.

DIRECTOR.—Prof. E. Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (St. Martin's Place, W.C.), founded at the instance of the late Earl Stanhope in 1869, is vested in a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister. The national collection of portraits is under their charge, and they are responsible for all fresh purchases, a small grant being annually made by Parliament. The chief executive duties are vested in the director. The present building, adjoining the National Gallery, was erected under an Act passed in 1889, at the cost of a private donor, Mr. W. L. Alexander. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., free; Thursday and Friday, 6d.; Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., April to October.

DIRECTOR.—Lionel Cust, M.V.O.

PATENT MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, South Kensington, under the direction of the Patent Office. Open daily free from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON, is under the control of the Board of Education. It is open daily. Free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk; on other days from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., admission 6d.

WALLACE COLLECTION (Hertford House, Manchester Square), a gift to the nation of the art treasures of the late Sir Richard Wallace. Open daily, free, except Tuesday and Friday, 6d.; Sunday, 2 p.m. till dusk.

KEEPER.—C. Phillips.

NATIONAL DEBT AND LIFE ANNUITY OFFICE (Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.), presided over by Commissioners *ex-officio*, viz., the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The duties of the department include all the transactions for carrying out the Acts of Parliament which regulate the reduction of the National Debt, the creation and cancellation of Terminable Annuities, the investment of Government funds, &c.

SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

—G. W. Hervey, C.B.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE (43, Parliament Street, S.W.), presided over by a Director-General, carries on the survey of the United Kingdom, the operations being directed from the head-quarters at Southampton. Reports are made to the President of the Board of Agriculture.

DIRECTOR-GEN.—Col. D. A. Johnston, R.E.

PATENT OFFICE (Southampton Buildings, W.C.).—The Patent Office, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, is charged with the duty of granting and registering patents, and registering designs and trade marks subject to appeal to the Law Offices of the Crown. It publishes a periodical journal, containing information as to the various inventions which are brought under its jurisdiction. The Patent

PATENT OFFICE—continued.

Museum at South Kensington is under the control of this office.

COMPTROLLER-GEN.—C. N. Dalton, C.B.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL (Whitehall, S.W.) is an unpaid official, a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Government of the day. The post has sometimes been held together with that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or of Judge Advocate-General. The duties of the Paymaster-General consist in the payment of all salaries, wages, and pensions in the public service, and are performed under delegation by an Assistant Paymaster-General (appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury).

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—C. J. Maude.

The SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE (45, Royal Courts, W.C.), a separate Department, is also nominally under the Paymaster General, the duties being delegated to the "Assistant Paymaster-General for Supreme Court business," who is appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This officer has charge of the receipt and payment of all funds in the Chancery and other Divisions of the High Court. The Parliamentary vote for the Supreme Court of Judicature is also accounted for by him. The amount of cash and securities in Court, 1902, was about £55,000,000.

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—W. H. Rowe.

PAYMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, K.P., <i>d.</i>	1868
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1872
Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i>	1873
Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1880
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1885
Lord Thurlow	1886
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl Brownlow	1887
Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.	1890
Lord Windsor	1891
Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne	1892
E. of Hopetoun (M. of Linlithgow)	1895
Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	1899
Rt. Hn. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., M.P.	1902

POST OFFICE (St. Martin's-le-Grand).

—The General Post Office is presided over by the Postmaster-General, changing with the Government, assisted by three permanent secretaries. It has charge of the Postal system of the United Kingdom, of all the Post Office telegraphs, has a royalty on all telephones, and manages the Post Office Savings Banks, Money Order and Postal Order Offices, besides being a medium for the issue of Inland Revenue Licences and Stamps to the public. The number of letters dealt with in 1901-2 was 2,451 millions; of other postal missives, 1,468 millions; and of telegrams over 90 millions. In the Post Office Savings Bank there were 8,787,000 depositors' accounts, and £140,372,000 stood on deposit. The total number of officers was 179,000, of whom 86,000 were females.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1866.

Duke of Montrose, <i>d.</i>	1866
Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1868
Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (L. Emly), <i>d.</i>	1871
Right Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i>	1878
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1874
Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1884
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1885
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt.	1891
Right Hon. Arnold Morley	1892
Duke of Norfolk, K.G.	1895
Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.	1900
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain	1902

SECRETARY.—Sir G. H. Murray, K.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE (Downing

Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord President, who changes with the Ministry. There are nominally three Parliamentary Vice-Presidents, one of whom has charge of Education in England and Wales, one is also the Secretary for Scotland, and one is President of the Board of Agriculture.

The granting of Charters, and the promulgation of Orders in Council, on the recommendation of other Departments, are among the other duties of the Privy Council Office.

LORD PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Marlborough, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marquis) of Ripon, K.G.	1868
Lord Aberdare, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1873
Duke of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.	1874
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1880
Lord Carlingford, K.P., <i>d.</i>	1883
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	1885
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1886
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	1886
Earl of Kimberley, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1892
Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	1894
Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	1895

CLERK OF COUNCIL.—A. W. FitzRoy, C.V.O.

The Committees of Privy Council are:—

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL consists mainly of legal peers and ex-judges, three of whom are paid. They hear judicial appeals from India and the Colonies, from the Admiralty Division of the High Court, and also, when sitting with certain ecclesiastical assessors, appeals in ecclesiastical causes. Appeals against the decisions of the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts, and for prolongation of patents, are also heard by this Committee.

The members attending the Judicial Committee, other than legal peers and ex-judges of the High Court, are—

Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bt.	
" Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.	
" Sir S. H. Strong, Kt.	
" Sir A. E. Scoble, K.C.S.I.	
" Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt.	
" Sir A. Wilson, K.C.I.E.	

REGISTRAR.—E. S. Hope, C.B.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, has power to review the Statutes made for either University.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE—*contd.*
THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. (See under SCOTLAND, *post.*)

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE is now called the **BOARD OF TRADE** (which see), and is an independent office.

THE COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURE, and on EDUCATION for England have been similarly merged in the **BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**, and the **BOARD OF EDUCATION**, respectively.

PRIVY SEAL, LORD (Downing St., S.W.).—The post of Lord Privy Seal is an ancient office conferring high precedence, but having merely nominal functions, and is vacated on a change of Ministry. The duties formerly assigned to this department were abolished by the Act 47 and 48 Vict., c. 80, but the Lord Privy Seal has often been entrusted with the discharge of important work which for any special reason requires the attention of a Minister in Parliament. The office, which is often an honorary one, has usually carried with it a seat in the Cabinet, and is at present held by the Prime Minister.

LORDS PRIVY SEAL SINCE 1867.

Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1868
Viscount Halifax, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1874
*Earl of Beaconsfield, <i>d.</i>	1876
Duke of Northumberland, <i>d.</i>	1878
Duke of Argyll, <i>d.</i>	1880
Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i>	1881
Earl of Rosebery	1884
Earl of Harrowby, <i>d.</i>	1885
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl Cadogan	1886
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1892
Lord Tweedmouth	1894
Viscount Cross	1895
*Marquis of Salisbury	1900
*Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1902

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION (Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.), appointed under 38 and 39 Vic., c. 89, and 63 and 64 Vic., c. 36, consists of a body of 18 unpaid Commissioners, chiefly eminent merchants and bankers, appointed every five years, who are empowered to authorise loans out of public funds for harbours, docks, artisans' dwellings, waterworks, school buildings, and other public works.

CHAIRMAN.—Sir Herbert Barnard, Kt.

SECRETARY.—R. Philpot.

See also under Ireland.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. (3, Dean's Yard, S.W.).—A Board of "Governors" instituted in 1704, and regulated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament. It receives the revenue of first-fruits and tenths of benefices, which are invested to form a perpetual fund, called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of poor livings. A Bill was introduced in 1902 to amalgamate this Board with the Ecclesiastical Commission.

* Also Prime Minister.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC COMMISSION (108, Royal Courts, W.C.), appointed under the Railways and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. It consists of two permanent Commissioners, appointed on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade (one being skilled in railway management), and three *ex-officio* Commissioners, the latter being judges of the superior Courts in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively, and holding office for five years. They are a judicial body, constituted with the powers of a Court of Record, to hear complaints from traders and others as to unfair rates, undue preference, illegal charges, &c. They also have power to decide disputes referred to them by railway companies, to confirm working agreements, order traffic facilities, prescribe hours of labour under the Act of 1893, to review rules for the prevention of accidents under the Act of 1900, and to deal with other matters.

Under the Metropolis Water Act, 1897, the Commissioners have certain powers to hear complaints and order remedies in regard to the water supply of London.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Wright (England), Hon. Lord Stormonth Darling (Scotland), Rt. Hon. Justice Gibson (Ireland), Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., Viscount Cobham.

REGISTRAR.—W. H. Macnamara.

RECORD OFFICE (Chancery Lane, W.C.), is presided over by the Master of the Rolls, assisted by a permanent Deputy Keeper, and has charge of all the public records of the country. Under its direction are prepared the Calendars of State Papers, and publications connected with the history of England are issued under its supervision. Investigations are also occasionally made in foreign countries. The work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is carried on in this Department.

DEPUTY KEEPER.—Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.

REGISTER OFFICE (General), Somerset House, W.C., presided over by a permanent Registrar-General, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and its functions include the taking of the general decennial Census, and the quinquennial Census of London.

REGISTRAR-GENL.—W. C. Dunbar, C.B.

REGISTER OFFICE (for Seamen, &c.). See Board of Trade.

SCOTLAND:

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Dover House, Whitehall, and Parliament Square, Edinburgh). The Office of Secretary for Scotland was created by Act of Parliament in 1885.† It is a political appointment, the holder changing with the Government, and may be held by a member of either House of Parliament. The

† There was a Secretary of State for Scottish affairs from 1708 to 1746.

SCOTLAND, Secretary for—*contd.*

powers formerly vested in the Home Office (except such as relate to Factories and Workshops, Mines, Explosives, Vivisection, and Reformatories); the Privy Council (except the Science and Art Department of the Board of Education); the Local Government Board; the Board of Trade; and the Treasury, are transferred, so far as regards Scotland, to the Secretary for Scotland. They include practically most of the administrative branches of the Government in Scotland, embracing Law and Justice, Education, the Poor Law, Public Health, Prisons, Police, Fisheries, Valuation, Artisans' Dwellings, Loans for Public Works, and many other departments.

SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

Duke of Richmond and Gordon	1885
Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan	1886
Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.....	1886
Marquis of Lothian, K.T., <i>d.</i>	1887
Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	1892
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.	1895
UNDER-SECRETARY.—Reginald MacLeod,	
C.B.	

EDUCATION, SCOTLAND.—The Committee of the Privy Council for Education in Scotland (55, Parliament St., S.W.) has generally consisted of six to nine members, and is presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, as Scotch Vice-President of the Council. It exercises in regard to Scotland control over the public elementary education of the country.

SECRETARY.—Sir H. Craik, K.C.B.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND (125, George Street, Edinburgh). Established by the Scotch Local Government Act of 1894, to take over all the powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Supervision, in relation to the Poor Law and Public Health, and to perform duties in relation to Local Government analogous to those of the Local Government Board in England. The Board consists of the Secretary for Scotland (President), the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Under Secretary for Scotland, together with three members (appointed on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland), one of whom is Vice-President and Chairman, the second and third being legal and medical members respectively.

CHAIRMAN.—Malcolm McNeill, C.B.

LORD-ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (Dover House, Whitehall). The Lord-Advocateship of Scotland is an ancient Office of State which is held direct from the Crown, and the holder changes with the Government. He is Public Prosecutor for Scotland, and in his duties as such is assisted by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, four principal Advocates Depute, and one Assistant Depute. His political functions in the management of Scottish affairs are of importance, many discretionary powers and a considerable amount of

patronage being entrusted to him. Prior to the Union, he held a seat *ex-officio* in the Parliament of Scotland, and the Office has still the title of Right Honourable attached to it, in respect of its holder being *ex-officio* a member of the ancient Scottish Privy Council. Since the Union he has almost invariably had a seat in the House of Commons, where he answers questions relating to the legal business of Scotland, and assists in conducting Scotch legislation, the Government Bills being drafted under his superintendence. The Lord-Advocate is counsel for the Crown in all Crown civil cases, and also practises ordinarily in the Scottish Courts, having the privilege of sitting on the right of the table within the bar. He is usually appointed a Privy Councillor and a King's Counsel. The Lord Advocate's office was formerly intimately connected with the Home Office, but it is now limited in that respect to matters relating to law and justice.

LORD-ADVOCATES SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. J. (Lord) Moncrieff, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. G. (Lord) Young	1869
Rt. Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1871
Right Hon. W. (Lord) Watson, <i>d.</i>	1876
Right Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren ...	1880
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord	
Justice General Lord Kinross)	1881
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald,	
K.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh) ...	1885
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord	
Justice General Lord Kinross)	1886
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald,	
K.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh) ...	1886
Rt. Hon. J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson	1888
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson ...	1891
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord	
Justice General Lord Kinross)	1892
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson ...	1895
Rt. Hon. A. Graham Murray	1896

CROFTERS COMMISSION, SCOTLAND. (Office: 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh). This body, consisting of one Chief and two Sub-Commissioners, was appointed in 1886 to carry out the provisions of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, a measure similar in some respects to the Irish Land Act of 1881.

The Congested Districts Board, on which the Commission is represented, carries out duties similar to those performed by the Irish Board (see *ante*).

CHAIRMAN.—Sheriff D. Brand.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, THE (Royal Courts, W.C.), is the second law officer of the Crown in England, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and usually has a seat in the House of Commons. He is the Deputy of the Attorney-General, and appears with him in court to represent the Crown in all cases of importance. He also in many cases advises the public offices jointly with the Attorney-General (*q. v. ante*).

SOLICITORS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Sir C. J. (Ld. Justice) Selwyn, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir W. B. Brett (Visc. Esher), <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir R. (Ld. Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir G. Jessel (M. of Rolls), <i>d.</i>	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James	1873
Sir W. V. Harcourt	1873
Sir R. (Lord Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Holker, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir H. Giffard (E. of Halsbury)	1875
Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, <i>d.</i>	1880
Sir J. E. Gorst	1885
Sir Horace (Lord) Davey	1886
Sir Edward Clarke	1886
Sir John (Ex-Ld. Justice) Rigby	1892
Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, <i>d.</i>	1894
Sir Frank Lockwood, <i>d.</i>	1894
Sir R. B. Finlay	1895
Right Hon. Sir E. H. Carson	1900

STATIONERY OFFICE (Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by a permanent Controller, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the supply of printing, stationery, and books for the home and foreign departments of the Government, and of the printing for the Houses of Parliament. The Controller is the "King's Printer," and the copyright of Government publications is vested in him.

CONTROLLER.—T. D. Pigott, C.B.

STEWARD, LORD, always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, changing with the Government, is head of the Board of Green Cloth, and has precedence of all dukes not of the blood Royal. He has the sole direction of the Royal Household *below* stairs (see Lord Chamberlain for *above*), his authority extending over all the officers and servants of the Household, except those of the King's chapel, chambers, and stable. He usually bears a white staff on State occasions, and at the funeral of a Sovereign breaks it over the Royal coffin. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household (until of late years usually Privy Councillors) are subordinate political officers in this department. (Office—Buckingham Palace, S.W.)

LORD STEWARDS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Tankerville, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Bessborough, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	1885
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	1886
Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	1892
Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery	1895

STEWARD, LORD HIGH, is an officer appointed only for a specific purpose, as for a coronation, when he walks next before the Sovereign, bearing the crown of St. Edward, or at the trial of a peer for high treason or felony, when he presides. In the latter case modern custom usually assigns this office to the Lord Chancellor.

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.
See under Paymaster-General.

TRADE, THE BOARD OF (Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).—The Board is merely a nominal body, entitled the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and has not met for many years. It is administered by a President, who changes with the Government, and is assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary. All matters relating to trade and commerce fall to its charge, except certain functions exercised by the Home Office and the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

Under the Conciliation Act of 1896 the Board has powers of intervention, inquiry, and arbitration in trade disputes, which have been frequently exercised with great benefit.

The powers of the former Commissioners of Emigration are now vested in the Board of Trade. (See also under Colonial Office.)

The various Departments of the Board of Trade are:—

MARINE.—(54, Parliament Street, S.W.) Under the Merchant Shipping Acts the powers of the Board include the survey and detention of unseaworthy or over-laden ships, the provision of local Mercantile Marine offices for the engagement and discharge of seamen, the inspection of boilers, the conduct of inquiries into shipping disasters, and the supervision of expenditure out of the Lighthouse Fund.

The General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Custom House, E.C.) is also a branch of the Board of Trade.

RAILWAYS.—With regard to Railways, many duties are imposed upon the Board by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and subsequent statutes, such as the Hours of Railway Workmen Act, 1894, the Light Railways Act of 1896, and the Prevention of Accidents Act, 1900. Its powers of inspection are also in all respects very wide. No line can be opened without a certificate from the Board, cases of accident are investigated, and all bye-laws require the Board's approval.

FISHERIES AND HARBOURS.—The control of Salmon and Fresh Water fisheries has been transferred from the Home Office to this department, and under it also are the supervision of Harbours, the protection of the rights of the Crown in foreshores, and powers of inspection and of granting certain rights in the case of oyster and sea fisheries.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The Electric Lighting Acts give great powers to the Board as to granting licenses and provisional orders for the supply of electricity, and as to inserting conditions for the public safety.

BANKRUPTCY.—(1, Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.) The Bankruptcy and Companies Winding-up Acts also give large powers to the Board, involving practically the supervision of every bankrupt estate or company in England and Wales, and the appointment of all the official receivers.

TRADE, BOARD OF—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL, LABOUR & STATISTICAL (44 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W., and 1, Whitehall, S.W.)—A "Labour Bureau" was organized by the late Mr. Mundella in 1885, the object being the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information as to the rate of wages, the cost of manufacture, and the selling prices of produce at home and abroad. This work was further developed in 1893, when a separate department was organized, entitled the "Labour Department," having distinct offices and a special staff. It is divided into three branches: Commercial, Labour, and Statistical, the whole being under the superintendence of a Comptroller-General. The Labour Department has a staff of correspondents in the larger towns, whose duty it is to inform the central office of important events affecting labour in their districts, and to conduct local investigations. The *Board of Trade Journal* (weekly, 1d.) is issued by this Department, and sets forth Tariff changes, movements in foreign markets, foreign commercial legislation, port and harbour regulations, &c. The *Labour Gazette* is also issued monthly (1d.) for supplying information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen, such as trade disputes, important industrial negotiations, sliding scales, &c. It also publishes digests of reports of the inspectors of mines and factories, of proceedings under the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, of action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, the housing of the poor, the provision of allotments, &c. Important meetings and conferences are noticed, and statistics are given of pauperism, immigration, savings banks, education (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the prices of the chief articles of consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. A large number of copies is gratuitously distributed to Free Libraries, workmen's organizations, Mechanics' Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions. An annual report is issued.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Important functions relating to gas and water companies, tramways, assurance and other companies, and patents, also devolve upon the Board; and it has the main charge of the collection of our national statistics, the management of the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*), the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and the duty of verifying local standards. The permanent secretary is the Warden of the Standards.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Richmond, K.G. 1867
 Right Hon. John Bright, *d.* 1868
 C. Fortescue (Ld. Carlingford) *d.* 1870

Rt. Hon. Sir C. Adderley (Ld. Norton) 1874
 Viscount Sandon (E. of Harrowby), *d.* 1878
 Right Hon. J. Chamberlain 1880
 Duke of Richmond and Gordon... 1885
 Right Hon. E. Stanhope, *d.* 1885
 Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, *d.* ... 1886
 Ld. Stanley of Preston (E. of Derby) 1886
 Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach 1888
 Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, *d.* ... 1892
 Right Hon. J. Bryce 1894
 Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie 1895
 Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour 1900

PERM. SEC.—Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B.
TREASURY, THE (Whitehall). "The

Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland" are a body comprising the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three members of the Government, usually called Lords of the Treasury, all changing with the Ministry. The Treasury is the highest financial Department of the State. It is charged with the preparation of all financial measures, and the provision of money to meet the requirements of the Imperial service throughout the world. It is entrusted, in the interest of sound finance, with a power of check over the public expenditure, and its assent is, for that object, required for all measures increasing, or tending to increase, the public expenditure. This power of check has from time immemorial been given to the Treasury, and it is in the possession of this power that the Chancellor of the Exchequer differs generally from Foreign Ministers of Finance. The Board very seldom meets, and the real work of the Treasury is done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduces the Budget, and exercises a supreme supervision over questions affecting the public Revenue and Expenditure; but for the details, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with his colleagues, the Permanent Secretaries, are responsible. These officers practically control the financial affairs of the country, with the occasional assistance of one or other of the Lords. The First Lord is usually the Prime Minister, but in recent years the custom has been frequently departed from. Unless he is also Chancellor of the Exchequer he does not ordinarily take much part in the management of the department, of which, however, he is the supreme head. He acts rather as final arbiter between the different Departments of the Government, and is occupied chiefly in the direction of the general policy of the Government, and in exercising the large and varied powers of patronage which are vested in the office. The Parliamentary or Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, with two of the Lords, and sometimes the Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer, Comptroller of the Household, or Paymaster-General, act as "whips" of the Party in office, and manage its affairs in and out of Parliament.

TREASURY, THE—*continued.*

The Financial Secretary, besides his business at the office, is also responsible for the arrangement of the business of the House of Commons. The Treasury controls the Revenue departments, and is responsible for them to Parliament (the Post Office excepted, when represented by a Minister in the House of Commons). The control of the Treasury over expenditure in Ireland is represented by the Treasury Remembrancer at Dublin Castle, and in Scotland by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (Exchequer Office, Edinburgh).

The Solicitor to the Treasury has the direction, under the Home Secretary, of Government prosecutions, and acts as Public Prosecutor, as Crown Nominee for intestates' estates, as King's Proctor in the Divorce Court, and legal adviser to the Treasury and other Departments.

FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY SINCE 1868.

*Right Hon. B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), <i>d.</i>	1868
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1868
*Right Hon. B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), <i>d.</i>	1874
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>d.</i>	1885
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1886
*Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1887
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1891
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1892
*Earl of Rosebery	1894
† Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1895

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1868
R. Lowe (Viscount Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i>	1868
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1873
Sir S. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), <i>d.</i>	1874
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1882
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach	1885
Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt	1886
Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i>	1886
Rt. Hon. G. J. (Viscount) Goschen	1887
Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt	1892
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach	1895
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1903

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i>	1869
Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, <i>d.</i>	1871
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i>	1873
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. F. Staunley (E. of Derby)	1877
Sir H. Ibbetson (Ld. Rookwood), <i>d.</i>	1878
Right Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. L. H. Courtney	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert	1884
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford)	1885
Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. (Visct.) Ridley	1885
Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton)	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler	1886
Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton)	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	1891
Right Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert	1892

* *Finance Minister.* † *Prime Minister, 1902.*

Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury	1895
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain	1900
W. Hayes Fisher	1902

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1868
Hon. G. Glyn (Ld. Wolverton), <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel ...	1873
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1874
Ld. R. Grosvenor (Ld. Stalbridge)	1880
A. Akers-Douglas	1885
Arnold Morley	1886
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	1886
E. Marjoribanks (Ld. Tweedmouth)	1892
T. E. Ellis, <i>d.</i>	1894
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt.	1895
Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt., M.P. ...	1902

PERMANENT SECRETARIES.

Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B., I.S.O.	
Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	

TRINITY HOUSE, THE (Trinity Square, E.C.)—This ancient Corporation, which is self-elected, consists of a Master (unpaid), a Deputy-Master, twenty-six Elder Brethren (thirteen of whom are honorary, two being Royal Naval, and eleven Merchant Service officers), and some Junior Brethren. It is entrusted with the control of all lighthouses, buoys, and beacons, and the examination of masters and pilots. In Scotland and Ireland other bodies of Commissioners work under the supervision of the Trinity House for this purpose. Financial control is vested in the Board of Trade, the funds being mainly derived from tolls.

MASTER.—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

DEPUTY.—Capt. G. R. Vyvyan, R.N.R.

VALUATION BOARD.—See under Ireland.

WAR OFFICE (Pall Mall, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for War, changing with the Government, who is assisted by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and the Financial Secretary, who are in Parliament; and the Permanent Under-Secretary.

The Commander-in-Chief holds office for five years, and exercises general command over the forces at home and abroad, issues Army Orders, and holds periodical inspections. He is the principal adviser of the Minister on all military questions, and controls the departments of the Adjutant-General, the Director-General of Mobilization and Military Intelligence, and the Military Secretary, also supervising the other Military Departments of the War Office. He is further charged with the general distribution of the forces, and with recommending persons for commissions, promotions, appointments, honours, and rewards.

The Adjutant-General deals, under the Commander-in-Chief, with the discipline, military education, and training of the forces, matters relating to their general efficiency and effective strength; allocation of duties, patterns of clothing and necessities, and recruiting.

WAR OFFICE—*continues* l.

The Military Secretary deals with appointments, promotions, and retirements of officers, and their military education.

The Director-General of Mobilization and Military Intelligence (Winchester House) deals with questions relating to the military defence of the Empire, the organization and mobilization of the forces, schemes of operations, and the collection and distribution of information as to the military conditions of foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions.

The Quarter-Master-General is charged with the supply of food, fuel, light, and quarters, transport, remounts, the movement of troops, the administration of the Army Service Corps, and the Pay and Veterinary Departments.

The Director-General of Ordnance is charged with the supply of war-like stores, the direction of the Ordnance Committee and Manufacturing Departments, questions of armament, inventions, and designs, &c. He administers the Army Ordnance Department and the Army Ordnance Corps.

The Inspector-General of Fortifications (Horse Guards, S.W.) selects sites for barracks, ranges and manœuvres, deals with fortifications, barracks, military railways and telegraphs, submarine mines, and the engineer services generally.

The Director-General of the Medical Dept. (18, Victoria St., S.W.) administers the medical establishments, and the R.A. Medical Corps.

The Financial Secretary settles the Estimates, administers the Parliamentary votes, and examines and audits the accounts. He has the Financial control of the Manufacturing branches, such as the Ordnance Factories at Woolwich, the Factories at Enfield, Waltham, and Birmingham, and the Clothing Department at Pimlico. He also controls all contracts for Army Services, and advises the Secretary of State on all Army Expenditure.

There is a War Office Council, presided over by the Secretary of State, and including the Commander-in-Chief, the Under-Secretaries, the Financial Secretary, the heads of the principal military departments, and any other officer who may be summoned, to discuss any matter referred to it by the Minister.

Advisory Boards are also constituted for the Medical Service and the Auxiliary Forces.

The Commander-in-Chief and the other heads of military departments form an Army Board which considers the necessary measures for mobilizing a military force, or reinforcing garrisons abroad, or any other matter referred to it. It also reviews the annual estimates and establishments. There is a Selection Board which recommends officers above the rank of major, for certain staff appointments, and a Promotion Board which reports on the fitness of officers for promotion to Major-General.

A permanent Executive Committee, composed of representatives of each department, deals with subjects in which more than one branch is concerned.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR WAR SINCE 1867.

Sir J. Pakington (Ld. Hampton), <i>d.</i>	1867
E. (Viscount) Cardwell, <i>d.</i>	1868
G. Hardy (Earl of Cranbrook) ...	1874
F. A. Stanley (Earl of Derby) ...	1878
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1880
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1882
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1885
(Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman ...	1886
Right Hon. W. H. Smeaton, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1887
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1892
Marquis of Lansdowne ...	1895
Right Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick ...	1900

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Wellington, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1827
Viscount Hill, <i>d.</i>	1828
Duke of Wellington, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1842
Viscount Hardinge, <i>d.</i>	1852
H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G.	1856
Viscount Wolsley, K.P.	1895
Earl Roberts, K.G.	1900

UNDER SEC. OF STATE FOR WAR—Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES COMMISSION (1, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of two permanent members, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. They administer the hereditary landed property of His Majesty, which was at his accession assigned to the nation in exchange for the fixed Civil List then guaranteed to him during his reign. (See under "The Crown.")

COMMISSIONERS.—E. Stafford Howard, C.B.; J. F. F. Horner.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION (Storey's Gate, S.W.), presided over by a Parliamentary First Commissioner, changing with the Government, and nominally composed, in addition, of the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade. It has charge of all Government works and public buildings occupied by the Civil departments in Great Britain; the "Royal" parks in and near London, and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are also under its charge.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, <i>d.</i>	1869
Right Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i>	1873
Lord H. Lennox, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1876
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1880
Earl of Rosebery	1884
Rt. Hon. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1885
Earl of Morley	1886
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1886
Rt. Hon. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1886
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1892
Right Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone	1894
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	1895
Lord Windsor	1902

SECRETARY.—Hon. Sir Schomburg K. McDonnell, K.C.B., M.V.O.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

ROYAL Commissions, as the Commissions of Enquiry instituted under the authority of the Crown are commonly designated, are constituted either by Special Act of Parliament, by an instrument under the Great Seal, or by Warrant under the Sign Manual. They have power to examine witnesses, and to send for persons, papers, and records, but in ordinary cases have not powers of commitment or indemnity. A Special Act of Parliament is necessary if it is desired to confer unusual powers. Ordinary Commissions now almost invariably issue under the Sign Manual. In Ireland, Commissions are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of His Majesty.

The Reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament.

The powers of Commissions expire with the presentation of their Final Report, unless subsequently continued by authority. In addition to Commissions of Enquiry there are others of a more or less permanent nature, such as the Royal Commission of the Exhibition of 1851, for Army Purchase, the Universities, and for various home, foreign and colonial Exhibitions. Others again, such as those for the Irish Land Acts, Lunacy, Public Works Loans, Railway and Canal Traffic, &c., &c., are virtually Departments of the Government or of the Judicature, and are noticed *ante*.

The following Temporary Commissions are at present in existence :

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., (Chairman).	Sir F. M. Darley, G.C.M.G.
Viscount Escher, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Field-Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.	Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Sir G. T. Taubman - Goldie, K.C.M.G.	Sir John Edge, Kt. Sir John Jackson, Kt.

Secretary—B. H. Holland, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).	Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B.
Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.	Major Evans-Gordon, M.P.
Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.	Henry Norman, M.P. W. Vallance.

Secretary—F. E. Eddis, 36, Great George Street, S.W.

COAL SUPPLIES.

Lord Allerton (Chairman).	J. S. Dixon.
Sir G. J. Armytage, Bt.	Prof. C. de Neve Foster, F.R.S.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bt.	E. Hull, LL.D., F.R.S.
Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.	C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
Thomas Bell.	J. P. Maclay.
William Brace.	A. Sopwith, F.G.S.
A. C. Briggs.	J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.
Prof. H. B. Dixon.	R. Young.

Secretary—W. Russell, St. Stephen's House, S.W.

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B. (Chairman).	Maj.-Gen. C. P. Carey, C.B.
Prof. Sir M. Foster, K.O.B., F.R.S.	J. B. Russell, M.D.
W. H. Power, C.B., F.R.S.	T. W. Killick.
Prof. W. Ramsay, F.R.S.	T. J. Stafford, F.R.C.S.I.

Secretary—F. J. Willis, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney (Chairman).	A. H. A. Morton, M.P.
Sir Alexr. Henderson, Bt., M.P.	E. W. Brabrook, C.B.
Sir W. B. Gurdon, K.C.M.G., M.P.	W. H. Dickinson.
Sir R. H. Knox, K.C.B.	W. H. Bunn.
J. F. Moulton, K.C., M.P.	

Secretary—L. J. Henby, Treasury, S.W.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Lord Robertson (Chairman).
Viscount Ridley.
Rt. Hon. Justice Madden.
Sir R. C. Jebb, M.P.
Sir A. W. Rücker, Kt., F.R.S.
R. C. Bishop of Clonfert.
Prof. S. H. Butcher.

Rev. Prof. Dickey, D.D.
Prof. Ewing.
Prof. Rhys.
Prof. J. Lorrain Smith.
W. J. M. Starkie, Litt.D.
Wilfrid Ward.

Secretary—J. D. Daly, 120, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin.

MANUAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, IRELAND.

Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G. (Chairman).
Archbishop of Dublin.
R.C. Archbishop of Dublin.
Rt. Hon. C. Pales, Ld. Ch. Baron.
Judge Shaw.
Monsignor Molloy, D.D.
Rev. Dr. Evans.

Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
Prof. Fitzgerald, T.C.D.
Stanley Harrington.
W. J. R. Molloy.
Captain Shaw.
J. Struthers, C.B.

Secretary—J. D. Daly, 120, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, SCOTLAND.

Earl of Mansfield (Chairman).
Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.
Sir T. Glen-Coats, Bt.
Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.
M. H. Shaw-Stewart, M.P.

J. C. Alston.
J. B. Fergusson.
G. McCrae, M.P.
Prof. Ogston, M.D.

Secretary—R. B. Pearson, 36, Great George Street, S.W.

ARSENICAL POISONING.

Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt., M.P.
Sir W. S. Church, Bt., M.D.

Prof. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.
H. C. O. Bonsor.
B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., M.D.

Secretary—G. S. Buchanan, M.D., 9, Delahay Street, S.W.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Sir M. Foster, K.C.B., M.P. (Chairman).
Prof. G. S. Woodhead, M.D.
Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., F.R.S.

Prof. J. MacFadyean.
Prof. R. W. Boyce.

Secretary—E. J. Steegmann, M.B., 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HORSE BREEDING.

Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
(Chairman).
Earl of Coventry.
Lord Ribblesdale.
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P.

Sir John Gilmour, Bt.
Sir Jacob Wilson, Kt.
J. Bowen Jones.
A. E. Pease.

Secretary—J. Herbert Taylor, 37, Victoria Street, S.W.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Henn Collins, Master of the
Rolls (Chairman).
Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Earl of Dartmouth.
Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.

Lord Hawkesbury.
Lord Lindley.
Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Fry.
Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P.
Lord Edmund Petty-Fitzmaurice, M.P.
Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.

Secretary—J. J. Cartwright, Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Chairman).
General G. F. O. Boughey, C.S.I., R.E.

H. A. H. Steward.

Secretary—A. D. Erskine, 54, Parliament Street, S.W.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n.			Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n.	
			Y.	D.				Y.	D.
1st	*22 Jan., 1801	29 June, 1802	1	158	15th	18 Nov., 1847	1 July, 1852	4	226
2nd	16 Nov., 1802	24 Oct., 1806	3	342	16th	4 Nov., 1852	21 March, 1857	4	137
3rd	15 Dec., 1806	29 April, 1807	—	135	17th	1 April, 1857	23 April, 1859	2	22
4th	22 June, 1807	29 Sept., 1812	4	99	18th	31 May, 1859	6 July, 1865	6	36
5th	24 Nov., 1812	10 June, 1818	5	198	19th	1 Feb., 1866	11 Nov., 1868	2	284
6th	14 Jan., 1819	29 Feb., 1820	1	46	20th	10 Dec., 1868	26 Jan., 1874	5	47
7th	21 April, 1820	2 June, 1826	6	42	21st	5 March, 1874	24 March, 1880	6	19
8th	14 Nov., 1826	24 July, 1830	3	252	22nd	29 April, 1880	18 Nov., 1885	5	202
9th	26 Oct., 1830	23 April, 1831	—	179	23rd	12 Jan., 1886	26 June, 1886	—	164
10th	14 June, 1831	3 Dec., 1832	1	172	24th	5 Aug., 1886	28 June, 1892	5	328
11th	29 Jan., 1833	30 Dec., 1834	1	334	25th	4 Aug., 1892	8 July, 1895	2	337
12th	19 Feb., 1835	17 July, 1837	2	148	26th	12 Aug., 1895	25 Sept., 1900	5	44
13th	15 Nov., 1837	23 June, 1841	3	189	27th	8 Dec., 1900			
14th	19 Aug., 1841	23 July, 1847	5	337					

* By proclamation, dated 5th November, 1800, the Members of the Parliament then sitting on the part of Great Britain (which had met in July, 1796), were declared to be Members of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22nd January, 1801.

RULES FOR PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must be written, and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must contain a prayer.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member presenting it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. Disregard of this rule may entail serious consequences.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the Votes.

Petitions to the House of Lords should be headed—

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled."

Those to the House of Commons should be headed—

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled."

A Petition should run as follows:—

"The humble Petition of" (the undersigned, or describe the body presenting sheweth: (Here set out the facts.)

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that (your Lordships, or your Honourable House) will be pleased to: (Here state the prayer.)

"And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed Address....."

A Petition, addressed to a Peer or a Member of Parliament at the Houses of Parliament, passes free through the Post. It should be enclosed in a cover open at the ends, and marked outside "Parliamentary Petition." If sent through the letter post must not exceed 32 ounces in weight.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ORIGIN.

The House of Lords is by far the more ancient of the two Houses of Parliament, being derived from the King's Great Council as it existed in the reigns immediately following the Conquest. Of this Council the constitution and powers seem not to have been precisely defined, and there is some difference of opinion as to what they really were in practice. It included magnates ecclesiastical and temporal, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and apparently other persons of distinction, summoned by the king. In early times it seems likely that all tenants-in-chief of the king received the summons, which later was only issued directly to the greater tenants holding baronies, while the lesser, summoned through the sheriff of the county, and appearing by representation, were the germ of the knights of the shires in the Lower House. The creation of baronies by patent, apart from tenure, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. The effect of a summons by writ in creating a peerage in early times has been a matter of some question. It seems that some persons were summoned by writ for one parliament, and not again, others were summoned individually, but not their descendants. The same irregularity, however, is found in the issue of writs to boroughs for the election of members of the House of Commons for some time after the commencement of its existence, so that it is difficult to draw the line in this matter between constitutional and arbitrary exercises of prerogative. It was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in accordance with what had gradually become an established custom, that a writ of summons conveyed a hereditary peerage. Such a peerage is considered to descend to heirs general; it goes into abeyance in the case of a peer so created having several daughters, until it is called out of abeyance by the Crown as the descendants of all but one co-heiress are extinct. It thus differs from the usual rule of English patents descending to heirs male only, and from that of some Scotch peerages descending to an elder daughter. In the case of the Earl of Arundel, in 1626, it was decided by the House that every peer of full age is entitled to his summons, and that the House should refuse to proceed to business in case such summons to any peer is omitted. That the Crown no longer possesses the right of creating a life peerage, conferring a seat and vote in the House, was decided in the well-known case of Lord Wensleydale in 1856. The only temporal lords sitting without hereditary peerages are the past and present Lords of Appeal created under the Acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the House, passed in 1876 and 1887. These lords hold the rank of Barons for life,

and may sit and vote after resignation of their offices.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The Appellate jurisdiction of the House has its origin in the practice of appealing for justice to the King in Parliament. Petitions of this kind were addressed to the King in the Great Council, but after the establishment of the Courts at Westminster, such petitions were ordinarily referred to the proper Court. The Lords and the Privy Council appear to have exercised certain judicial powers jointly. The Lords exercised a right of appellate jurisdiction down to the reign of Henry IV., and after some disuse, it was resumed in that of Elizabeth. In 1585, the establishment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, as intermediate between the Common Law Courts and the House of Lords, definitely recognised its right to hear appeals from those Courts. The House of Lords in the following century claimed in some cases even an original jurisdiction. But two cases in the reign of Charles II., which created for the time a violent conflict between the Houses—those of *Skinner v. the East India Company* and *Shirley v. Sir John Fagg*—ended by the defeat in the first case of the claim to original jurisdiction, and the establishment in the second of the right to entertain appeals from Courts of Equity as well as of Common Law.

This jurisdiction, originally exercised by the whole House, or any members who chose to attend, has, since the case of *O'Connell's appeal* (1844), been left to the Law Lords—that is, the Chancellor and other peers holding, or having held, high legal positions. By the more recent Acts, as before mentioned, the Lords of Appeal are especially appointed to exercise this jurisdiction, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor. But any other legal peer, and, theoretically, any peer whatever, retains the right to attend and deliver judgment.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Before the Reformation, the Lord Spiritual formed the larger part of the House. By the disappearance of the mitred abbots under Henry VIII., they were reduced to the twenty-six bishops—being then a minority of the House, which about that time included fifty-nine temporal peers. Their number in the first Parliament of his predecessor had been only twenty-nine.

Under the Union with Ireland, the Irish bishops sat by rotation in the House, but they are now excluded by the Irish Church Act of 1869. At present, 24 English bishops sit as barons, the junior bishops above that number for the time being having no seats. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members of the

House. It has been supposed that the bishops' baronies arise from the tenure of their lands; the analogy, however, of other European kingdoms in early times favours the idea that the magnates of the Church were admitted to the national councils in virtue of their ecclesiastical dignities.

THE LORDS TEMPORAL.

The Lords Temporal comprise the dignities of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The ducal title, although one of great importance in earlier times, was first recognised in England by the creation of the Black Prince as Duke of Cornwall by Edward III. The rank of marquess is originally derived from the office of governor and custodian of the *marches* or borders, and bears date as a title from the reign of Richard II. The earls derive their name from the Danish *eorle*, signifying "noble by birth" (*May*), which was used as a title of dignity prior to the Norman Conquest. After that date the alternative title of count came into use until the revival of the original title. The rank of viscount also dates back to remote times, and was used to distinguish the degree next subordinate to count. The title, however, was not conferred in England until the reign of Henry VI. The rank of baron is the oldest dignity in the peerage, as the title is to be found in the records of the Saxon dynasties. Under the feudal system following the Conquest, the barons became the tenants *in capite* of the king, and were so summoned, as before stated, to Parliament. The oldest English baronies now existent are those of de Ros and Le Despencer, both dating from December 24th, 1264; but an Irish barony, Kingsale, was conferred by Henry II. in 1181, and confirmed by subsequent kings in 1223 and 1397.

THE HEREDITARY SYSTEM.

The unlimited power of the Crown to add to the House of Lords has at times been looked upon as dangerous to its independence. As long, however, as a peerage is necessarily hereditary, the permanence of the creation and the necessary succession of an heir who will be wholly independent, would restrain a Sovereign or Minister from any very lavish exercise of this power. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Ministry of Harley and Bolingbroke created twelve peers at once, to overcome the opposition to the Government in the House of Lords. After the accession of the House of Hanover, this opposition became the dominant party, and proposed, by the Peerage Bill of 1719, to make such abuse of power impossible for the future, by prohibiting all future creations except on the extinction of existing peerages. This Bill was rejected by the House of Commons, as calculated to convert the House of Lords into a clan oligarchy, severed from the rest of the nation, and no similar proposal has ever been renewed. The action, however, against which it was directed has never

been repeated, though threats of the kind were thrown out at the time of the Reform struggle of 1832.

The House of Lords is sometimes rather invidiously referred to as consisting wholly of great landowners. They necessarily form its majority, and it is well that they should thus be secured an organ in the State. But among its most prominent and active members are many who have been themselves raised to the peerage for public services or professional eminence. Of its present members, 153 have had Parliamentary experience as members of the House of Commons. It is constantly recruited from the ablest men of the time (as is shown by the fact that only about one-fourth of the existing peers sit by virtue of peerages dating before 1800) from the law, the army, the navy, and the professional and commercial classes; so that a seat in the House is a possible inheritance for the descendant of any English family. Its Constitutional position was well understood by the member of the House of Commons who said, with reference to the Peerage Bill of 1719, that while he had himself no aspiration to a Peerage, he would never bar his remote posterity from the chance of attaining to it. Those who constantly protest against any exercise of its powers in rejecting or modifying the decisions of a majority of the House of Commons, may be fairly challenged, unless they advocate the unlimited power of a single Chamber, to produce a solution of that most difficult of political problems, how to create a new Upper Chamber for the first time. The late Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Manchester in 1872 well illustrates the advantages afforded by the House of Lords, as it at present exists, and the difficulties which would attend any change. He said—"For a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, all great authorities—American, German, French, Italian—have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. . . . However anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety, has only been equalled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? It is a proverb of general disrespect. Are they to be supplied by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the elected majority be governed by the elected minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal

with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again, because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the 37 Sovereign States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed itself in an ancient nation, and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times."

PROCEDURE.

The usual hour of meeting of the House of Lords is at a quarter past four o'clock. It may proceed to business if at least three peers are present; but no question can be decided on a division unless thirty peers at least take part in the vote.

The stages through which a Bill has to pass in the House of Lords correspond with those in the House of Commons. But in the Upper House the first reading of a Bill is usually a matter of course; discussion is reserved for the second reading, when the principle of the Bill is decided upon. If the second reading be carried, it is not usual to raise the question again on going into Committee, or by any amendment going to the root of the matter. But a Bill which has passed the House of Commons is often read a second time with the understanding that large alterations are to be made in Committee, limiting the scope of the Bill, though not defeating its object. A Bill after passing the second reading, or after passing through Committee of the whole House, may be referred to a Standing Committee, as in the House of Commons. These Committees are composed of not more than 40 nor less than 20 peers, and all are nominated by the Committee of Selection. The quorum is twelve, and the procedure is the same as in a Select Committee. When a decisive majority has declared in favour of a Bill, the third reading is not often opposed, unless in consequence of something that has occurred in Committee or on the Report of amendments. But if the majority has been so small as to leave the real opinion of the House uncertain, there is nothing irregular in a fresh trial of strength on the third reading, which sometimes results in the loss of the Bill.

The Lords' amendments on a House of Commons Bill, and *vice versa*, may be accepted, rejected, or modified by the other House. If the two Houses cannot agree, a Conference may be held between members on both sides. For many years, however, such Conferences have been wholly formal, no discussion taking place. Written reasons are delivered for the course adopted. The difference, therefore, must be settled by concession on one or both sides. If both parties persist in disagreement, the measure is dropped.

The Lord Chancellor (who is usually, but not of necessity a peer) presides in debates as Speaker, but without the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons

as guardian of order. His position as a member of the Ministry of the day would be incompatible with that of an arbiter between parties, and as he is frequently a new member of the House, he would not necessarily have the experience of a Speaker of the House of Commons. Order is maintained by the House at large, which decides by acclamation, or, in extreme cases, by vote, as to which of two speakers be heard. Since 1889, peers have been at liberty to refer to each other in debate by name.

The Chairman of Committees, who is elected for each Parliament, exercises full authority on points of order in Committee. The Lord Chancellor has not a casting vote when the House is equally divided. His vote is taken first on every division, but if the numbers be equal, he declares that the "Not Contents" have it, the rule being "*Semper præsumitur pro negante.*"

Though Bills granting money to the Crown, or imposing pecuniary penalties, pass through the same stages as others, the privileges of the House of Commons have been, since 1768, held to preclude their origination or amendment by the Lords. The restriction has now been so fully established, that in 1865 a proposed alteration by the House of Lords in the local authority which under the Cattle Plague Bill was to have power to assign pecuniary compensation for cattle slaughtered, was withdrawn on the ground of privilege. In 1891, also, an amendment to the Education Bill, which it was contended would indirectly have increased a charge upon the rates, was objected to in the House of Commons. The abstract right of rejecting a money Bill* is admitted; but the rejection, in 1860, of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords led next year to the inclusion of all the financial measures of the year in a single Bill, which could only be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. This practice has since prevailed.

The House of Commons has sometimes endeavoured to force measures upon the House of Lords by "tacking" extraneous matters upon a Bill of Supply, which, if rejected, would cause public inconvenience. This practice is admitted to be unconstitutional, but was successfully resorted to under William III., and was also attempted later with regard to an "Occasional Conformity Bill." To mitigate some practical inconveniences, Bills of a partly financial character are occasionally passed through the House of Lords with "red-letter clauses," explaining the money provisions intended. These are struck out before the Bill leaves the House, and are re-inserted in the Commons.

Private Bills, if opposed, are referred to committees of five members, nominated by a Committee of Selection, over which the Chairman of Committees presides. No peer is compelled to serve on such a committee, but if he consents to serve he must

* As bearing on this point, a debate in the House of Lords on the Finance Bill, July 26, 1894, may be referred to. "The legal right of the House of Lords, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, to withhold their assent from any Bill whatsoever to which their concurrence is desired, is unquestionable."—*May's Parl. Practice*, 560.

attend during the hearing of the whole case.

The House of Lords possesses, like the Lower House, power to commit for contempt of its authority, and to protect its officers from molestation in the execution of its orders. It has also power to punish by fine and imprisonment persons guilty of breach of privilege, or of libels upon the House or its members. In the exercise of these powers it claims all the authority of a Court of Record.

It exercises the right of deciding, by a Report to the Crown, on claims to sit or vote in the House, or to vote at the election of Scotch or Irish representative peers. The case, if disputed, is heard before a Committee of Privileges, at which any peer may attend, and on which some non-legal peers have often sat. The judgment is usually delivered by the Law Lords and the Chairman of Committees alone, though sometimes a lay peer who has heard the whole case has also delivered his opinion. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question of the succession of Lord Wolmer, M.P., to the Earldom of Selborne was referred in 1895, reported as follows:—

1st.—That the succession to a peerage of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from sitting or voting in the House of Commons.

2nd.—That as the calling up to the House of Lords by writ of summons is the best and safest proof of his succession,

the general practice of the House of Commons has been to abstain from declaring the seat of the new peer vacant. But as, in the case of a Scotch Peerage, the succession does not entitle the holder to a seat in the House of Lords, and there is, therefore, no writ of summons, the House of Commons has been in the habit, in such a case, of declaring the seat vacant, upon good and satisfactory evidence of the death of the predecessor and succession of the member affected.

3rd.—That when a member who has succeeded to a peerage entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords refuses or delays to apply for a writ or summons, the House of Commons may ascertain the fact of the succession by such inquiry or evidence as it considers necessary.

The peers of Scotland and Ireland, since the unions with the two kingdoms, sit only by representation, the Scotch having sixteen, the Irish twenty-eight representatives. The Scotch representative peers are chosen at the commencement of every new Parliament. The Irish representative peers are elected for life on the occurrence of vacancies. Many Scotch and Irish peers, however, sit by English titles. A Scotch peer, not a representative cannot be elected to the House of Commons. An Irish peer may be elected for any constituency not in Ireland, but, like all other peers, is not entitled to be placed on the register of Parliamentary electors, or to vote at a Parliamentary election.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE PEERS.

Service in the House of Commons	153
Service in Offices of State (exclusive of Royal Household)	148
* Navy, Service in	16
* Regular Army,	163
* Yeomanry, "	133
* Militia, "	121
* Volunteers, "	120
Judges and Eminent Lawyers	25
Colonial Governors and Ministers	42
Civil and Diplomatic Services	56
Clergy (exclusive of Bishops)	7
Mayors and County Councillors	138

NOTE.—Of the existing members of the House of Lords 108 owe their seats to personal services, or hold them in right of bishoprics, or by election, and not through hereditary title.

* Of the above, 87 have seen War Service, 53 having taken part in the South African War.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CHANCELLOR—EARL OF HALSBURY.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Clerk of the Crown and Principal Secretary—Sir K. A. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—EARL OF MORLEY.

Counsel to Chairman—Albert Gray.

Examiners for Standing Orders—C. W. Campion and J. F. Symons-Jeune.

CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS—Sir H. J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant—Hon. E. F. Theisger, C.B.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees—E. H. Alderson.

Chief Clerk and Tazing Officer—R. W. Monro.

Clerk of Public Bills—A. Harrison.

Principal Judicial Clerk—Felix Skene.

Clerk of the Journals—W. Austen-Leigh.

Principal Clerk of Private Committees—J. F. Symons-Jeune.

Clerk of Private Bills—A. H. Robinson.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Gen. Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B.

Yeoman Usher—Captain T. D. Butler.

Librarian—S. A. Strong.

Assistant Librarian—A. H. M. Butler.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Period.	Dukes.	Marquises.	Earls.	Viscounts.	Barons.	Representing Scotland.	Representing Ireland.	Archbishops and Bishops.	Total.
1702—Anne	21	1	65	9	66	...	...	26	188
1714—George I.	23	2	74	11	67	16	...	26	219
1727—George II.	31	1	71	15	62	16	...	26	222
1760—George III.	25	1	81	12	63	16	...	26	224
1820—George IV.	25	17	100	22	134	16	28	30	372
1830—William IV.	23	18	103	22	160	16	28	30	400
1837—Victoria	24	19	111	19	192	16	28	30	439
1901, Accession Edw. VII.	32	34	165	38	252	16	28	26	591
1902, December	32	35	164	41	249	16	28	26	591

NOTE.—It will be observed that the figures in the last two lines differ materially from the earlier ones, which are partly taken from Acland and Ransome's "Handbook of English Political History." The difference arises from the fact that in the latest enumeration the Royal Dukes are included in the first column, and those Scotch or Irish Peers who sit by virtue of other titles have been enumerated according to their ordinary or superior titles, as shown on page 108. The latest numbers also include minors.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

8TH DECEMBER, 1902.

CONSERVATIVES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIBERAL UNIONISTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								368 112
LIBERALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIONALIST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Total
								... <u>591</u>

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE 1830.

The number of *additions* to the House of Lords made since 1830 is shown by the following table:—

UNDER LIBERAL MINISTRIES.	No.	UNDER CONSERVATIVE MINISTRIES.	No.
Earl Grey, 1830-1834	37	Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835	6
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841	46	Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846	6
Lord John Russell, 1846-1852	12	Earl of Derby, 1852	3
Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-1855	1	Earl of Derby, 1858-1859	10
Lord Palmerston, 1855-1858	12	Earl of Derby, 1866-1868	7
Lord Palmerston, 1859-1865	15	Mr. Disraeli, 1868	9
Earl Russell, 1865-1866	8	Earl of Beaconsfield, 1874-1880	29
Mr. Gladstone, 1868-1874	39	Marquis of Salisbury, 1885-6	11
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-1885	23	Marquis of Salisbury, 1886-92	38
Mr. Gladstone, 1886	8	Marquis of Salisbury, 1895-1902	44
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-1894	11	Mr. Balfour, 1902	—
Earl of Rosebery, 1894-5	5		
Total created under Liberal Ministries (42 years)	222	Total created under Conserva- tive Ministries (31 years)	163

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following list contains, as regards all Peers entitled to sit in the House of Lords, their names; date of creation of the title; dates of birth and succession to the peerage; military and public services; names of heirs; principal residences; and politics; in the order given.

For Abbreviations of titles, &c., see after "Contents."

Abercorn, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868, Ir.) James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B.; b. 1838; suc. 1885; sits as M. of Abercorn (1790); Ld.-Lt. Donegal; Chn. of Tyrone Co. Council; Mil.; M.P. Donegal 1860-80; *H. Capt. M. of Hamilton, M.P., s.—*Baron's Court, Tyrone. **C.**
Abercromby, 4th Bar. (cr. 1801, U.K.) G. R. C. Abercromby; b. 1838; suc. 1852; *H. Capt. Hon. J. Abercromby, br.—*Fern Tower, Crieff, N.B. **L.**

Aberdare, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1873). H. C. Bruce, V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1895; Vol.; *H. Hon. H. L. Bruce, s.—*Duffryn, Mountain Ash, S. Wales. **L.**

Aberdeen, 7th E. of (cr. 1682, Sco.) Col. J. C. Hamilton-Gordon, P.C.; G.C.M.G.; b. 1847; suc. 1870; sits as Visc. Gordon (1814); Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Aberdeenshire; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886; Govr.-Genl. of Canada 1893-8; *H. Ld. Haddo, s.—*Haddo House, Aberdeen. **L.**

Abergavenny, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). Col. William Nevill, K.G.; b. 1826; suc. as Earl, 1868; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Sussex; *H. E. of Lewes, s.—*Eridge Castle, Sussex. **C.**

Abingdon, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Col. M. A. Bertie; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Mil.; Yeo.; *H. Capt. Lord Norreys, s.—*Wytham Abbey, Oxford. **C.**

Abinger, 4th Bar. (cr. 1835). J. Y. M. Scarlett; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Capt. S. L. L. Scarlett, c.—*Inverloch, Kingussie, Inverness. **C.**

Acton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). R. M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O.; b. 1870; suc. 1902. Dipl. Serv.—Br. Embassy. Vienna. **—**

Addington, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1837). Eger-ton Hubbard, V.D.; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Merchant; Vol.; M.P. Buckingham 1874-80, N. Bucks 1886-9; *H. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s.—*Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks. **C.**

Ailesbury, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Lt.-Col. H. A. Brudenell-Bruce; b. 1842; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; M.P. N. W. Wilts 1886-92. *H. Capt. E. of Cardigan, D.S.O., s.—*Savernake, Marlborough, Wilts. **C.**

Ailsa, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). A. Kennedy; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Army; Hon. Lt. R.N. Reserve; *H. Capt. E. of Cassillis, s.—*Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B. **C.**

***Albany**, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881); H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, G.C.V.O.; grandson of H.M. Queen Victoria; b. 19th July, 1884; succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1900. —Coburg, Germany. **—**

Albemarle, 8th E. of (cr. 1696). Col. A. A. C. Keppel, C.B., M.V.O.; b. 1858; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; Vol. (S. Africa); M.P. Birkenhead 1892-4; *H. Visc. Bury, s.—*Quidenham, Thetford. **C.**

Aldenham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). H. Hucks Gibbs; b. 1819; Banker and Merchant; M.P. London 1891-2; *H. Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs, M.P., s.—*Aldenham, Herts. **C.**

Alington, 1st Bar. (cr. 1876). H. G. Sturt; b. 1825; M.P. Dorchester 1847-66, Dorset 1856-75; *H. Hon. H. Sturt, M.P., s.—*Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset. **C.**

Allerton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1903). W. L. Jackson, P.C.; b. 1840; Chn. G. N. Rly; M.P. Leeds 1880-5; N. Divn. 1885-02. Finl. Sec. Treasury 1886, and 1886-91; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1891-2; *H. Hon. G. H. Jackson, s.—*27, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Alverstone, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). R. E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1842; M.P. Launceston 1885; I. of Wight 1885-00. Atty.-Genl. 1885-6, 1886-92, and 1895-00. Master of the Rolls 1900; Ld. Ch. Justice of Eng. since 1900.—Hornton Lodge, Kensington, W. **C.**

Amherst, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). W. A. Amherst; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Army (Crimea, wounded); Vol.; M.P. W. Kent 1859-68, Mid Kent 1868-80; called to H. of Lords, 1880; *H. Rev. Hon. P. A. Amherst, br.—*Montreal, Sevenoaks. **C.**

Amherst of Hackney, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. A. Tyssen-Amherst; b. 1835; M.P. W. Norfolk 1880-5, S.W. Div. 1885-92; *H. Lady William Cecil, dau. (by sp. rem.).—*Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. **C.**

Amptill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). O. A. V. Russell, G.C.I.E.; b. 1869; suc. 1884; Mil.; Yeo.; Govr. of Madras since 1900; *H. Hon. J. H. Russell, s.—*Madras. **L.U.**

Ancaster, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. H. Heathcote Drummond Willoughby, P.C.; b. 1830; suc. to Barony of Aveland 1867. M.P. Boston 1852-6, Rutland 1856-67; Joint Hered. Ld. Great Chamberlain of England; H. Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s.—Normanton Park, Stamford. **C.**

Anglesey, 5th M. of (cr. 1815). H. C. Paget; b. 1875; suc. 1898; Vol.; H. C. H. A. Paget, c.—Plás Newydd, Anglesey. **C.**

Annaly, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1863). Major Luke White; b. 1857; suc. 1888; Army (Egypt); Impl. Yeo.; H. Hon. L. H. White, s.—Holdenby House, Northampton. **L.U.**

Annesley, 5th E. (cr. 1789), Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. Hugh Annesley, b. 1831; suc. 1874; Army (Kaffir War, 1831-3, wounded; and Crimes, wounded); M.P. Cavan, 1857-74; H. Visc. Glerawly, s.—Castlewellan, Down. **C.**

Ardilaun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). A. E. Guinness; b. 1840; M.P. Dublin, 1868-9 and 1874-80.—St. Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin. **C.**

Argyll, 9th D. of (cr. 1701, Sco., 1892, U.K.). Col. J. D. S. Campbell, P.C., K.T., J.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., V.D.; b. 1845; suc. 1900; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Argyllshire; M.P. Argyllshire 1868-78, S. Manchester 1895-03; Gov. Gen. of Canada 1878-83; Gov. of Windsor Castle since 1892; H. Ld. A. Campbell, br.—Kensington Palace, W. **L.U.**

Arran, 6th E. of (cr. 1762, Ir.). Major A. J. C. Gore; b. 1868; suc. 1901; Army (S. Africa); sits as Bar. Sudley (1884).—Castle Gore, Ballina, Mayo. **L.**

Arundell of Wardour, 12th Bar. (cr. 1605). J. F. Arundell; b. 1831; suc. 1862; Yeo.; H. Rev. Hon. E. A. G. Arundell, br.—Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. **C.**

Ashbourne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). Edward Gibson, P.C.; b. 1837; Att.-Gen. Ireland, 1877-80; Ld. Chan. of Ireland, 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; M.P. Dublin Univ. 1875-85; H. Hon. W. Gibson, s.—12, Merrion Sq., Dublin. **C.**

Ashburnham, 5th E. of (cr. 1780). B. Ashburnham; b. 1840; suc. 1878; H. Hon. J. Ashburnham, br.—Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex. **L.**

Ashburton, 5th Bar. (cr. 1835). F. D. Baring; b. 1866; suc. 1889; Impl. Yeo.; H. Hon. A. F. St. V. Baring, s.—Grange, Alresford, Hants. **C.**

Ashcombe, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). G. Cubitt, P.C.; b. 1828; Vol.; Ch. Estates Commr. 1874-9; M.P. W. Surrey 1860-85; Mid Surrey 1885-92; H. Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., s.—Denbies, Dorking. **C.**

Ashton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). J. Williamson; b. 1842; Manufr.; M.P. Lancaster Div. 1886-95.—Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Athlumney, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1863, Ir.). Major J. H. G. M. Somerville; b. 1865; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Meredyth (1866); Army (Dongola Expdn., S. Africa); Mil.—Somerville, Navan, Meath. **C.**

Atholl, 7th D. of (cr. 1708, Sco.). J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T.; b. 1840; suc. 1864; sits as Earl Strange (1786); Ld.-Lt. of Perthshire; Army; H. Major M. of Tullibardine, D.S.O., M.V.O., s.—Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire. **C.**

Auckland, 5th Bar. (cr. 1793). W. M. Eden; b. 1859; suc. 1890; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. W. A. M. Eden, s.—Kitley, Plymouth. **C.**

Avebury, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). J. Lubbock, P.C.; b. 1834; Banker; M.P. Maidstone 1870-80, London Univ. 1880-1900; H. Hon. J. B. Lubbock, s.—High Elms, Down, Kent. **L.U.**

Aylesford, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Hon. Col. C. W. Finch; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Mil.; Yeo.; H. Ld. Guernsey, s.—Packington Hall, Coventry. **C.**

Bagot, 4th Bar. (cr. 1850). Lt.-Col. W. Bagot; b. 1856; suc. 1887; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1896-01; H. Maj. Hon. W. L. Bagot, D.S.O., br.—Blithfield, Rugeley. **C.**

Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Bar. (cr. 1607), Sco. Rep. Peer. A. H. Bruce, K.T., P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1869; Mil.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1887-9; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1889-92; Sec. for Scotland since 1895; Convener of Clackmannan; H. Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s.—Kennet House, Alloa, N.B. **C.**

Bandon, 4th E. of (cr. 1800), Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. J. F. Bernard; K.P.; b. 1850; suc. 1877; Ld.-Lt. Co. and City of Cork; Mil.; H. P. B. Bernard, c.—Castle Bernard, Bandon, Co. Cork. **C.**

Bangor, 5th Viso. (cr. 1781), Ir. Rep. Peer. H. W. C. Ward; b. 1828; suc. 1881; Army (Kaffir War 1861-3); H. Capt. Hon. M. Ward, s.—Castle Ward, Downpatrick. **C.**

Barnard, 9th Bar. (cr. 1698). H. de Vere Vane; b. 1854; suc. 1891; Mil.; Civ. Serv.; H. Hon. H. C. Vane, s.—Raby Castle, Darlington. **L.U.**

Barrington, 9th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir.). W. B. Barrington; b. 1848; suc. 1901; sits as Bar. Shute (1880); Army; Mil.; H. Capt. Hon. W. R. S. Barrington, s.—Beckett, Shrivensham, Berks. **C.**

Barrymore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). A. H. Smith-Barry, P.C.; b. 1843; M.P. Cork Co. 1867-74, S. Hunts 1886-00.—20, Hill Street, W. **C.**

Basing, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Lt.-Col. G. L. Sclater-Booth, C.B.; b. 1860; suc. 1894; Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. J. L. R. Sclater-Booth, s.—Hoddington House, Odiham, Hants. **C.**

Bateman, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1837). W. S. Bateman-Hanbury; b. 1856; suc. 1901; Army (Egypt 1882); H. Maj. Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury, br.—Shobdon Court, R.S.O., Herefordshire. **—**

Bath, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Major T. H. Thynne; b. 1862; suc. 1896; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Frome Div. 1886-92 and 1895-6; H. Visc. Weymouth, s.—Longleat, Warminster. **C.**

Bath and Wells, 70th Bp. of (609). G. W. Kennion, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1882; Vicar of St. Paul's, Soulecoates, 1878-6; All Saints', Bradford, 1876-82; Bp. of Adelaide 1882-94; trans. 1894.—The Palace, Wells, Somerset.

Bathurst, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Lt.-Col. S. H. Bathurst, C.M.G.; b. 1864; suc. 1893; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Ld. Apsley*, s.—Cirencester House, Cirencester. **C.**

Battersea, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Cyril Flower; b. 1843; Yeo.; Ld. of Treasury, 1886; M.P. Brecon 1880-5, S. Beds 1885-92.—Aston Clinton, Tring. **L.**

Beauchamp, 7th E. (cr. 1815). W. Lygon, K.C.M.G.; b. 1872; suc. 1891; Gov. of N.S. Wales 1899-00; *H. Hon. R. Lygon, br.*—Madresfield Court, Malvern. **L.**

Beaufort, 9th D. of (cr. 1632). Col. H. A. W. F. Somerset, A.D.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1899; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H. M. of Worcester*, s.—Badminton, Chippenham. **C.**

Bedford, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Lt.-Col. H. A. Russell, K.G.; b. 1858; suc. 1893; Army (Egypt); Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Middlesex; Chn. Beds County Council; *H. M. of Tavistock*, s.—Woburn Abbey, Beds. **L.U.**

Belhaven and Stenton, 10th Bar. (cr. 1647). Soc. Rep. Peer. Col. A. C. Hamilton; b. 1840; suc. 1893; Army (Zululand); Vol.; *H. Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton*, Master of Belhaven, s.—41, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Belmore, 4th E. of (cr. 1797), Ir. Rep. Peer. S. R. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1835; suc. 1845; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Tyrone; Under-Sec. Home Dept., 1866-7; Gov. N. S. Wales, 1888-72; *H. Viso. Corry*, s.—Castle Coole, Enniskillen. **C.**

Belper, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). Hon. Col. H. Strutt, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1880; Impl. Yeo.; Chn. Notts County Council; M.P. E. Derbyshire 1868-74, Berwick 1880; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms since 1895; *H. Hon. A. H. Strutt*, s.—Kingston Hall, Derby. **L.U.**

Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). R. T. M. Berkeley; b. 1865; suc. 1888; Royal Navy.—Foxcombe, Wootton, Berks. **L.U.**

Berwick, 8th Bar. (cr. 1784). T. H. Noel-Hill; b. 1877; suc. 1897; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Rev. C. Noel-Hill*, c.—Attingham House, Shrewsbury. **C.**

Bessborough, 7th E. of (cr. 1798, Ir.) Rev. W. B. Ponsonby; b. 1825; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Ponsonby (1794); Late Rector of Stutton; *H. Viso. Duncannon*, C.B., C.V.O., s.—Bessborough, Piltown, Kilkenny. **L.U.**

Blythwood, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Col. A. C. Campbell, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1835; Army; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Renfrewshire 1873-4, W. Div. 1885-92; *H. Rev. S. D. Campbell-Douglas*, br. (in spl. remr.).—Blythwood, Renfrew. **C.**

Bolton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). Lt.-Col. W. T. Orde-Powlett; b. 1845; suc. 1895; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Hon. W. G. A. Orde-Powlett*, s.—Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. **C.**

Boston 6th Bar. (cr. 1761). G. F. Irby; b. 1860; suc. 1877; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1885-6; *H. Capt. Hon. C. S. Irby, br.*—The Wharf, Hedsor, Maidenhead. **C.**

Boyne, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.) G. B. Hamilton-Russell; b. 1830; suc. 1873 sits as Bar. Brancepeth (1866); *H. Capt. Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell*, s.—Brancepeth Castle, Durham. **C.**

Brabourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). E. Knatchbull-Hugessen; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army; M.P. Rochester, 1889-92; *H. Hon. W. W. Knatchbull-Hugessen*, s.—The Padlocks, Smeeth, Kent. **L.**

Bradford, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). G. C. O. Bridgeman; b. 1845; suc. 1898; Army; Yeo.; M.P. N. Salop, 1867-85; *H. Capt. Visc. Newport*, s.—Weston Park, Shifnal. **C.**

Brampton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). H. Hawkins, P.C.; b. 1817; Justice of High Court, Exchr. Divn., 1876-9; Queen's Bench Divn., 1879-99.—5, Tilney Street, W. **C.**

Brassey, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Hon. Col. T. Brassey, K.C.B.; b. 1836; R.N. Art. Vol.; Vol.; Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; M.P. Devonport 1865, Hastings 1868-86; Civil Ld. of Army, 1880-4; Sec. to Admy., 1884-5; Ld.-in-Waiting 1893-5; Govr. of Victoria 1895-1900; *H. Capt. Hon. T. A. Brassey*, s.—Normanhurst, Battle, Sussex. **L.**

Braybrooke, 6th Bar. (cr. 1788). Rev. L. Neville; b. 1827; suc. 1902; Rector of Heydon since 1851; Master of Magdalene Coll., Camb., since 1853; Hon. Canon of St. Albans; *H. Hon. H. Neville*, s.—Audley End, Saffron Walden. **C.**

Braye, 5th Bar. (cr. 1529). Lt.-Col. A. T. T. Verney-Cave; b. 1849; suc. 1879; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave*, s.—Stanford Hall, Rugby. **L.U.**

Breadalbane, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Lt.-Col. G. Campbell, K.G., P.C.; b. 1851; suc. as Earl 1871; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1873-4; Treas. of Household, 1880-5; Ld. Steward 1892-5; *H. Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, br.* (to Earldom).—Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy. **L.**

Bridport, 1st Visc. (cr. 1868). Gen. A. N. Hood, G.C.B., Duke of Bronte in Sicily; b. 1814; suc. as 3rd Bar. 1868; Army; Groom-in-Waiting, 1841-58; Equerry to Queen Victoria, 1858-84, and *Hon. Equerry to the King* since 1901; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1884-01; *H. Col. Hon. A. W. Hood*, C.B., s.—Royal Lodge, Windsor Forest. **C.**

Bristol, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Hon. Col. F. W. J. Hervey; b. 1834; suc. 1864; Ld.-Lt. Suffolk; Mil.; M.P. W. Suffolk 1859-64; *H. Capt. F. W. F. Hervey*, R.N., n.—19, Sussex Square, Brighton. **C.**

Brougham and Vaux, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1830). H. C. Brougham; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Civil Service, 1857-70; *H. Hon. H. Brougham*, s.—Brougham Hall, Penrith. **C.**

Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Col. A. W. B. Cust, P.C.; A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1844; suc. 1867; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Lincolnshire; M.P. N. Salop 1866-7. *Parl. Sec. to L. Govt. Bd.* 1885-6; Paymr.-Gen. 1867-89; Under Sec. for War, 1889-92; *H. (to Barony) H. J. Cockayne* Cust, M.P., c.—Ashridge, Berkhamstead, Herts. **C.**

Buccleuch, 6th D. of (cr. 1663, Sco.) and 8th D. of **Queensberry** (1684, Sco.). W. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1831; suc. 1884; sits as E. of Moncaster (1663); Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Dumfries; M.P. Midlothian 1859-68 & 1874-80; H. E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s.—Dalkeith Palace, Dalkeith. **C.**

Buckinghamshire, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). S. C. Hobart-Hampden; b. 1860; suc. 1885; Ld.-in-Waiting 1895; H. Capt. Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, u.—Hampden House, Gt. Missenden, Bucks. **L.**

Burghclere, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). H. C. Gardner, P.C.; b. 1846; M.P. N. Essex 1885-96. Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture 1892-5.—48, Charles Street, W. **L.**

Burton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Hon. Col. M. A. Bass, V.D.; b. 1837; Vol.; M.P. Stafford 1865-68, E. Staffordsh. 1868-85, Burton Div. 1885-6. H. (by special remr.) Hon. Mrs. N. Baillie, dau.—Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent. **L.U.**

Bute, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). J. Crichton-Stuart; b. 1881; suc. 1900; H. Lord N. E. Crichton-Stuart, br.—Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute, N.B. **C.**

Byron, 9th Bar. (cr. 1643). G. F. W. Byron; b. 1855; suc. 1870; Mil.; H. Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, br.—Langford Grove, Maldon, Essex. **C.**

Cadogan, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Hon. Col. G. H. Cadogan, K.G., P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1873; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Bath 1873; Under-Sec. for War 1875-8; Colonies 1878-80; Ld. Privy Seal 1886-92; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1895-02; H. Visco. Chelsea, s.—Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Cairns, 3rd E. (cr. 1878). H. J. Cairns; b. 1863; suc. 1890; H. Maj. Hon. W. D. Cairns, br.—18, Park Street, W. **C.**

Calthorpe, 6th Bar. (cr. 1796). A. C. Gough-Calthorpe; b. 1829; suc. 1893; Yeo.; H. Hon. W. Gough-Calthorpe, s.—Elvetham, Winchfield, Hants. **C.**

Cambridge, 2nd D. of (cr. 1801). Field-Marshal H. R. H. George W. F. C.; K.G., G.C.B., K.P., K.T., G.C.H., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., P.C.; b. 1819; suc. 1850; Commr. 1st division of the army in Crimea (Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman); Commr. in-Chief 1856-95.—Gloucester House, Park Lane, W. **—**

Camden, 4th M. (cr. 1812). J. O. Pratt; b. and suc. 1872; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; H. E. of Brecknock, s.—Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst, Sussex. **C.**

***Camroys**, 5th Bar. (cr. 1833). R. F. J. Stonor; b. 1884; suc. 1897; H. Hon. E. M. Stonor, br.—Stonor Park, Henley. **—**

Camperdown, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). R. A. P. H. Haldane-Duncan; b. 1841; suc. 1867; Ld.-in-Waiting 1868-71; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1870-4; Convener of Forfarsh.; H. Hon. G. A. P. H. Duncan, br.—Camperdown House, Dundee. **L.U.**

Canterbury, 93rd Archbishop of (602), F. Temple, D.D., P.C.; b. 1821; Inspector of Schools, 1856-8; Head Master of Rugby, 1858-69; Bp. of Exeter, 1869-85; of London, 1885-96; tr. to Canterbury, 1896.—Lambeth Palace, S.E. **L.**

Canterbury, 4th Visco. (cr. 1835). H. C. Manners-Sutton; b. 1839; suc. 1877; H. Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s.—Brooke House, Norwich. **L.**

Carew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1898). R. S. G. J. Carew; b. 1860; suc. 1881; H. Hon. G. P. J. Carew, br.—Castleboro', Enniscorthy, Wexford. **L.U.**

Carlisle, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). G. J. Howard; b. 1843; suc. 1889; Vol.; M.P. E. Cumberland, 1879-80 and 1881-85; H. Capt. Visco. Morpeth, s.—Naworth Castle, Brampton, Cumberland. **L.U.**

Carlisle, 59th Bp. of (1193). J. W. Bardsley, D.D.; b. 1835; Archdn. of Warrington, 1880-6; of Liverpool, 1886-7; Bp. of Sodor and Man 1887-92; tr. to Carlisle, 1892.—Rose Castle, Carlisle. **C.**

Carnarvon, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). G. E. S. M. Herbert; b. 1866; suc. 1890; H. Ld. Porchester, s.—Highclere Castle, Newbury. **C.**

Carnwath, 12th E. of (cr. 1639); Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. R. H. C. Dalzell; b. 1847; suc. 1887; Army; H. Ld. Dalzell, s.—Carnwath House, Fulham, S.W. **C.**

Carrington, 1st E. (cr. 1895). C. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1843; suc. to Bar. 1868; Army; Mil.; Joint Hered. Ld. Gt. Chamberlain of England; M.P. Wycombe, 1855-8; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms, 1881-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales 1885-90; Ld. Chamberlain 1892-5; H. Visco. Wendover, s.—Gwydyr Castle, N. Wales. **L.**

Carysfort, 5th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). W. Proby, K.P.; b. 1836; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Carysfort (1801); Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Wicklow.—Elton Hall, Peterborough. **C.**

Castlemaine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1812). Ir. Rep. Peer. A. E. Handcock; b. 1863; suc. 1892; Ld.-Lt. Westmeath; Mil.; H. Hon. R. Handcock, br.—Moydrum Castle, Athlone. **C.**

Castletown, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). Lt.-Col. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, C.M.G.; b. 1848; suc. 1883; Army; Mil. (Egypt; S. Africa); Yeo.; M.P. Portarlington, 1880-3.—Granton Manor, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co. **L.U.**

Cathcart, 3rd E. (cr. 1814). Hon. Col. A. F. Cathcart, V.D.; b. 1828; suc. 1859; Army; Mil.; Vol.; H. Ld. Greenock, s.—81, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Cawdor, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Lt.-Col. F. A. V. Campbell, A.D.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1898; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Pembrokeshire; Chn. G. W. Rly.; M.P. Carmarthenshire, 1874-85; H. Visco. Emlyn, s.—Stackpole Court, Pembroke. **C.**

Chelmsford, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). Gen. F. J. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; b. 1827; suc. 1878; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, Kaffir War, Zululand); Vol.; Lt. of the Tower, 1884-9; H. Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, s.—5, Knarsborough Pl., S.W. **C.**

Chesham, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1858). Br.-Gen. C. O. W. Cavendish, P.C., K.C.B., D.S.O.; b. 1850; suc. 1882; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1; Ld. of the Bedchamber to the Fr. of Wales since 1901; Insp.-Genl. of Impl. Yeomanry since 1901; H. Hon. J. C. Cavendish, s.—Latimer House, Chesham, Bucks. **L.U.**

Chester, 33rd Bp. of (cr. 1541.) F. J. Jayne, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1889; Tutor Kettle Coll., 1871-7; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1879-86; Vicar of Leeds, 1886-9.—**The Palace, Chester.** **C.**

Chesterfield, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1887; Mil.; Treas. of Household 1892-4; Capt. of Gentl.-at-Arms, 1894-5; *H. Comr. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., br.*—Holme Lacey, Hereford. **L.**

Cheylessmore, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1887). Maj.-Gen. H. F. Eaton; b. 1848; suc. 1902; Army; *H. Hon. F. O. H. Eaton, s.*—43, Upper Grosvenor St., W. **C.**

Chichester, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Rev. F. G. Pelham; b. 1844; suc. 1902; Rector of Upton Pyne 1872-5; Vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, 1875-81; Rector of Halesowen 1881-3; of Lambeth 1883-94; of Buckhurst Hill 1894-00; Vicar of Great Yarmouth since 1900; Hon. Canon of Bangor; *H. Hon. J. B. Pelham, s.*—Stanmer Park, Lewes. **C.**

Chichester, 93rd Bp. of (682). E. R. Wilberforce, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1882; Canon of Winchester, 1878-82; Bp. of Newcastle, 1882-95; tr. to Chichester, 1895.—**The Palace, Chichester.** **L.**

Cholmondeley, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). G. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C.; b. 1858; suc. 1884; Yeo.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain of Eng.; *H. E. of Rock-savage, s.*—Cholmondeley Castle, Malpas, Cheshire. **C.**

Churchill, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). V. A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O.; b. 1864; suc. as 3rd Bar. 1886; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1899-92, and since 1895; *H. Hon. V. A. Spencer, s.*—Rolleston, Leicester. **C.**

Churston, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). J. Yarde-Buller; b. 1846; suc. 1871; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s.*—Lupton House, Brixham, S. Devon. **C.**

Clancarty, 5th E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). W. F. Le Poer Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1891; sits as Visc. Clancarty (1823); Mil.; *H. Ld. Kilconnel, s.*—Garbally Pk., Ballinasloe, Ireland. **C.**

Clanricarde, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). H. G. de Burgh-Canning; b. 1832; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Somerhill (1826); Dipl. Serv. 1852-63; M.P. Galway 1867-71; *H. M. of Sligo, c. (to Earldom).*—05, Albany, W. **L.**

Clanwilliam, 4th E. of (cr. 1776, Ir.). Adm. of the Fleet R. J. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.; b. 1832; suc. 1879; sits as Bar. Clanwilliam (1828); Navy (Baltic 1854-5, Canton 1857); Ld. of Admy. 1874-80; Comm. Flying Squadron 1880-1; Comr.-in-Chief N. America and W. Indies 1885-6; Portsmouth, 1891-4; *H. Ld. Gillford, R.N., s.*—32, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Clarendon, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Col. E. H. Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1846; suc. 1870; Yeo.; M.P. Brecon 1869-70; Ld.-Lt. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting 1895-00; Ld. Chamberlain since 1900; *H. Ld. Hyde, s.*—The Grove, Watford. **L.U.**

Clifden, 6th Visc. (cr. 1781, Ir.). T. C. Agar-Robartes; b. 1844; suc. 1899; sits as Bar. Mendip (1794); suc. as 2nd Bar. Robartes, 1882; M.P. E. Cornwall 1880-2; *H. Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, s.*—Lanhy-drook House, Bodmin. **L.U.**

Clifford of Chudleigh, 9th Bar. (cr. 1672). Col. L. H. H. Clifford, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1880; Vol.; *H. Hon. W. H. Clifford, br.*—Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon. **L.U.**

Clinton, 20th Bar. (cr. 1299). C. H. R. H. S. F. Trefusis; b. 1834; suc. 1866; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Devon; M.P. N. Devon 1857-66; Und.-Sec. for India 1867-8; Charity Commr. 1874-80; *H. Maj. Hon. C. J. R. Trefusis, s.*—Heanton Satchville, Beaford, Devon. **C.**

Clonbrock, 4th Bar. (cr. 1790, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. G. Dillon, K.P., P.C.; b. 1834; suc. 1893; Ld.-Lt. Galway; Dipl. Serv. 1856-63; *H. Hon. R. E. Dillon, s.*—Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Galway. **C.**

Cloncurry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789 Ir., 1831 U.K.). V. Lawless; b. 1840; suc. 1869; Mil.; *H. Col. Hon. E. Lawless, br.*—Lyons, co. Kildare. **C.**

Cobham, 8th Visc. (cr. 1718). Col. C. G. Lyttelton; b. 1842; suc. 1889; suc. as Bar. Lyttelton 1876); Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. E. Worcestershire 1868-74; Land Commr. 1881-9; Railway Commr. since 1891; *H. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s.*—Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. **L.U.**

Colchester, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1817). R. C. E. Abbot; b. 1842; suc. 1867; Charity Commr. 1860-3.—St. Bruno, Sunningdale. **C.**

Coleridge, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1873). B. J. S. Coleridge, K.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1894; M.P. Sheffield (Attercliffe Div.), 1885-94; *H. Hon. G. D. Coleridge, s.*—Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. **L.**

Colville of Culross, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). C. J. Colville, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1818; suc. as 11th Sco. Bar. 1849; cr. Bar. of U.K. 1885; Army; Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; Equerry to Queen Victoria 1852, 1858-9; Master of Buckhounds 1866-8; Ld. Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen since 1901; *H. Major Hon. C. R. Colville, Master of Colville, s.*—42, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

***Combermere**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1826). F. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton; b. 1887; suc. 1898; *H. Col. Hon. R. S. G. Stapleton-Cotton, u.*—Chaseley House, Rugeley. **—**

Congleton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1841). M.-Gen. H. Parnell, C.B.; b. 1839; suc. 1896; Army (Crimea, Zululand); *H. Hon. H. B. F. Parnell, s.*—Rathleague, Queen's Co. **C.**

Connaught and Strathearn, 1st D. of (cr. 1874). Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.B., P.C., V.D.; 3rd s. of H.M. Queen Victoria; b. 1850; Army (Egypt); Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; Gen. Off. Commg. Southern Dist., 1890-3, Aldershot Dist. 1893-8; Gen. Commanding the Forces in Ireland since 1899; *H. H.R.H. Pr. Arthur F. P. A., K.G., s.*—Bagshot House, Surrey, and Dublin. **—**

***Conyngnam**, 5th M. (cr. 1816, Ir.). V. G. H. F. Conyngnam; b. 1883; suc. 1897; Bar. Minster (U. K. 1821); Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Lord* F. Conyngnam, *br.*—Slane Castle, Co. Meath. —

Cork, 9th E. of (cr. 1620, Ir.), and **Orrery** (cr. 1660, Ir.). Hon. Col. R. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., P.C.; b. 1829; suc. 1856; sits as Bar. Boyle (1711); Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt.* Somerset; M.P. Frome 1854-6; Master of the Buckhounds 1866, 1868-74, and 1880-5; of the Horse 1886 and 1894-5; *H. Lt.-Col.* Visc. Dungarvan, *s.*—Marston House, Frome. **L.**

Cottenham, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). K. C. E. Pepys; b. 1874; suc. 1881; *H. Visc.* Crowhurst, *s.*—Bicester Hall, Oxon. **C.**

Cottesloe, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). T. F. Fremantle; b. 1830; suc. 1890; *Chn.* L. B. and S. C. Ry. Co.; M.P. Bucks 1876-85; *H. Maj.* Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D., *s.*—Swanbourne, Winslow. **C.**

Courtown, 5th E. of (cr. 1762, I.). J. G. H. Stopford; b. 1823; suc. 1858; Army; sits as Bar. Saltersford (1796); *H. Major* Visc. Stopford, *s.*—Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland. **C.**

Coventry, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Hon. Col. G. W. Coventry, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1843; *Ld.-Lt.* Worcestershire; Yeo.; Mil.; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms 1877-80, 1885-6; Master of Buckhounds 1886-92, and 1895-1900; *H. Lt.-Col.* Visc. Deerhurst, *s.*—Croome Court, Worcestershire. **C.**

Cowley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). H. A. M. Wellesley; b. 1866; suc. 1895; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Visc.* Dangan, *s.*—11, S. Audley St., W. **C.**

Cowper, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Hon. Col. F. T. de G. Cowper, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1834; suc. 1856; *Ld.-Lt.* Beds; Vol.; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1871-3; *Ld.-Lt.* of Ireland 1881-2; *H.* (to baronies of Dingwall & Lucas), A. T. Herbert, *n.*—Panshanger, Hertford. **L.U.**

Cranbrook, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. Gathorne-Hardy, P.C., G.C.S.I.; b. 1814; Under-Sec. Home Dep. 1858-9; Pres. of Poor Law Bd. 1866-7; Home Sec. 1867-8; Sec. for War 1874-8, for India 1878-80; *Ld.* Pres. of Council 1885-6 and 1886-92; M.P. Leominster 1856-65; Oxford Univ. 1865-78; or. Visc., 1878; *H. Col.* Ld. Medway, *s.*—Hemsted Park, Staplehurst. **C.**

Cranworth, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1899). B. F. Gurdon; b. 1877; suc. 1902; Mil. (S. Africa). —Letton, Thetford, Norfolk. —

Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. G. R. Craven; b. 1868; suc. 1893; Yeo.; *H. Visc.* Uffington, *s.*—Coombe Abbey, Coventry. **L.U.**

Crawford, 26th E. of (cr. 1398, S.), and **Balcarres** (cr. 1651, S.). Hon. Col. J. L. Lindsay, K.T., V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1880; sits as Bar. Wigan (1826); Army; Vol.; M.P. Wigan, 1874-80; ex-Pres. R. Astronom. Socy.; *H. Ld.* Balcarres, M.P., *s.*—Haigh Hall, Wigan. **C.**

Crawshaw, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). T. Brooks; b. 1825; Manufr.; *H. Hon.* W. Brooks, *s.*—Whatton House, Loughborough. **L.U.**

Crewe, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). R. O. A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C.; b. 1858; suc. as 2nd Bar. Houghton, 1885; Yeo.; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1886; *Ld.-Lt.* of Ireland 1892-5. —Crewe Hall, Crewe. **L.**

Crofton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797, Ir.), Ir. Rep. Peer. E. H. C. Crofton; b. 1834; suc. 1869; *H. Capt.* A. E. L. Crofton, *n.*—Mote Park, Ballymurphy, Roscommon. **C.**

Cromer, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1840; Army; Commr. of Egyptian Debt, 1877-9; Compr.-General, 1879-80; Financial Member of Viceroy of India's Council, 1880-3; H.M. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt since 1883; cr. Bar. 1892; Visc. 1899; *H. Visc.* Errington, *s.*—Cairo, Egypt. **C.**

Cross, 1st Visc. (cr. 1886). R. Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; b. 1823; Home Sec. 1874-80 and 1885-6; Sec. for India 1886-92; *Ld.* Privy Seal since 1895; M.P. Preston 1857-62, S.W. Lancashire 1868-85, Newton Div. 1885-6; *H. R. A. Cross*, *gr.-s.* —Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness. **C.**

Cumberland and Teviotdale, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). Gen. H.R.H. Prince Ernest A. W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H.; only *s.* of late King George V. of Hanover; b. 1845; *H. Prince* George W., Earl of Armagh, *s.*—Villa Cumberland, Gmünden, Austria. —

Currie, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). P. W. Currie, P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1834; Foreign Off., 1854-93; Amb. at Constantinople 1893-8; at Rome since 1898.—British Embassy, Rome. **L.**

Dalhousie, 14th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). A. G. M. Ramsay; b. 1878; suc. 1887; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; sits as Bar. Ramsay (1875); *H. Hon.* P. W. M. Ramsay, *br.*—Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B. **C.**

Dartmouth, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Hon. Col. W. H. Legge, P.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1891; Vol.; M.P. W. Kent 1878-85, Lewisham, 1885-91; *Ld.-Lt.* Staffordshire; Vice-Chamberlain 1865-6 and 1886-91; *H. Visc.* Lewisham, *s.*—Patshull House, Wolverhampton. **C.**

Dartrey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Lt.-Col. V. Dawson, K.P.; b. 1842; suc. 1897; Army; M.P. Monaghan 1865-8; *H. Capt.* Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *br.*—Dartrey, Co. Monaghan. **L.U.**

Davey, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1894). Horace Davey, P.C.; b. 1833; Sol.-Gen. 1886; *Ld.* Justice of Appeal 1893-4; *Ld.* of Appeal in Ord. since 1894; M.P. Christchurch 1880-5; Stockton 1888-92.—Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex. **L.**

***De Clifford**, 25th Bar. (cr. 1299). J. S. Russell; b. 1864; suc. 1894; Impl. Yeo.—Dalgan Park, Tuam, Ireland. —

De Freyne, 4th Bar. (cr. 1851). A. French; b. 1855; suc. 1868; Mil.; *H. Hon. A. R. French, s.—French Park, Roscommon.* **C.**

Delamere, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). H. Cholmondeley; b. 1870; suc. 1887; Yeo.; Mil.; *H. Hon. T. P. H. Cholmondeley, s.—Vale Royal, Northwich.* **C.**

De la Warr, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Major G. G. R. Sackville; b. 1869; suc. 1896; Vol.; Colonial Inf. (S. Africa); *H. Ld. Buckhurst, s.—Buckhurst, Sussex.* **C.**

De L'Isle and Dudley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1835). Maj. P. Sidney; b. 1858; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Sidney, br.—Penshurst Place, nr. Tonbridge.* **C.**

De Manley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). W. A. W. Ponsonby; b. 1843; suc. 1896; Army; *H. Rev. Hon. Canon M. J. G. Ponsonby, br.—Laugford House, Lechlade.* **L.U.**

De Montalt, 1st E. (cr. 1886). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. C. C. Maude; b. 1817; suc. to Visc. of Hawarden, 1856; Ld.-Lt. Tipperary; Army; Mil.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1866-8, 1874-80, and 1885-6; *H. Lt.-Col. R. H. Maude, c. (to Visc.).—Dundrum, Cashel, Tipperary.* **C.**

Denbigh, 9th E. (of cr. 1622), and 8th E. of **Desmond** (I. (cr. 1622)). Lt.-Col. R. R. B. A. Feilding; b. 1869; suc. 1892; Army (Egypt); Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1897; *H. Visc. Feilding, s.—Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth.* **C.**

Denman, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1834). Capt. T. Denman; b. 1874; suc. 1894; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Hon. R. D. Denman, br.—Stony Middleton, Sheffield.* **L.**

Deramore, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1885). Capt. R. W. de Yarbrough-Bateson; b. 1865; suc. 1893; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Hon. G. N. de Yarbrough Bateson, br.—Heslington Hall, York.* **C.**

De Ramsey, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Hon. Col. W. H. Fellowes; b. 1848; suc. 1887; Army; Mil.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1890-92; M.P. Hunts 1880-5, N. Div. 1885-7; *H. Hon. C. C. Fellowes, s.—Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon.* **C.**

Derby, 16th E. (of cr. 1485). Col. F. A. Stanley, K.G., G.C.B., P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1893 (cr. Bar. Stanley of Preston 1886); Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Lancashire; Ld. of Admy. 1868; Finl. Sec. War Office 1874-7; Treasury 1877-8; Sec. for War 1878-80; Colonies 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1886-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1888-93; M.P. Preston 1865-8; N. Lancashire 1868-85; Blackpool Div. 1885-6; *H. Col. Ld. Stanley, C.B., M.P., s.—Knowsley Hall, Prescot.* **C.**

De Ros, 24th Bar. (cr. 1264). Premier Baron of England; Lt.-Gen. D. C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros, K.P., K.C.V.O.; b. 1827; suc. 1874; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-80, 1885-6, and 1886-92; *H. Hon. Mrs. Mary Dawson, dau.—Old Court, Strangford, Downpatrick.* **C.**

Derwent, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). H. V. B. Johnstone; b. 1829; Army; Vol.; M.P. Scarborough 1869-80; *H. Capt. Hon. F. Johnstone, s.—Hackness Hall, Scarborough.* **L.**

De Saumarez, 4th Bar. (cr. 1831). J. St. V. Saumarez; b. 1843; suc. 1891; Army; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, s.—Shrubland Park, Ipswich.* **C.**

De Vescei, 4th Visc. (cr. 1776, Ir.). Lt.-Col. J. R. W. Vescey; b. 1844; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. de Vescei (cr. 1864); Army; Vol.; Ex-Ld.-Lt. Queen's Co.; *H. Yvo R. Vescey, n.—Abbeyleix, Ireland.* **L.U.**

Devon, 13th E. (of cr. 1553). Rev. H. H. Courtenay; b. 1811; suc. 1891; Preb. of Exeter; Rector of Powderham since 1877; *H. Capt. C. P. Courtenay, gr.—Powderham Rectory, Exeter.* **C.**

Devonshire, 8th D. (of cr. 1694). Hon. Col. S. C. Cavendish, K.G., P.C.; b. 1833; suc. 1891; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Derbyshire and Waterford Co.; Chanc. Camb. Univ.; M.P. N. Lancashire 1857-68; Radnor 1869-80; N. E. Lancashire 1880-5; Rossendale Div. 1885-91. Ld. of Admy. 1863; Under Sec. for War 1863-6; Sec. for War 1866; Postmr.-Gen. 1863-71; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1871-4; Sec. for India 1880-2; for War 1882-5; Ld. Pres. of Council and Chairman of Cabinet Committee of Defence since 1895; Pres. of Bd. of Education 1900-2; *H. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., n.—Chatsworth, Derbyshire.* **L.U.**

Digby, 10th Bar. (cr. 1620, Ir.). Col. E. H. T. Digby; b. 1846; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Digby (1765); Army (Suakin); Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Dorset 1876-85; *H. Hon. E. K. Digby, s.—Minterne House, Cerne Abbas, Dorset.* **C.**

Donegall, 5th M. (of cr. 1791, Ir.). G. A. H. Chichester; b. 1822; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Fisherwick (1790); Army; *H. Ld. H. F. Chichester, br.—Isle Magee, Belfast.* **C.**

Donoughmore, 6th E. (of cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. R. W. J. Hely-Hutchinson; b. 1875; suc. 1900; Mil.; Colonial Service; sits as Visc. Hutchinson (1821); *H. Hon. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., n.—Knocklofty, Clonmel, Tipperary.* **C.**

Dormer, 13th Bar. (cr. 1830). R. J. Dormer; b. 1862; suc. 1900; Egyptian Service; *H. Comr. C. J. T. Dormer, R.N., br.—Cairo.* **L.U.**

Downe, 8th Visc. (cr. 1680, Ir.). Br.-Gen. H. R. Dawnay, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.; b. 1844; suc. 1867; sits as Bar. Dawnay of Danby (1897); Army (Zululand, S. Africa); *H. Capt. Hon. J. Dawnay, D.S.O., s.—Danby Lodge, Grosmont, York.* **C.**

Downshire, 6th M. (of cr. 1789, Ir.). Capt. A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill; b. 1871; suc. 1874; sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772); Impl. Yeo.; *H. E. of Hillsborough, s.—Easthamstead Park, Wokingham.* **C.**

Drogheda, 9th E. (of cr. 1661, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. P. W. Moore; b. 1846; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Moore, s.—Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, Kildare.* **C.**

Ducie, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Hon. Col. H. J. Moreton, P.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1853; Ld. Warden of the Stannaries; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Gloucestershire; M.P. Stroud 1852-3; Capt. Yeo. of Guard, 1859-66; *H. Ld. Moreton, s.*—Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Dudley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Major W. H. Ward; b. 1867; suc. 1885; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1895-02; Ld.-Lieut. of Ireland since 1902; *H. Visc. Ednam, s.*—Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. **C.**

Dufferin and Ava, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). T. J. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood; b. 1866; suc. 1902; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Ld. Basil G. T. Blackwood, br.*—Clandeboyne, Belfast. —

Dunalley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. O'C. Prittie; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, s.*—Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary. **C.**

Dunboyne, 25th Bar. (cr. 1274 and 1541). Ir. Rep. Peer. R. St. J. Butler; b. 1844; suc. 1899; Master of Supr. Court, England; *H. Hon. F. G. P. Butler, R.N., s.*—Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor. **C.**

Dundonald, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Sco. Rep. Peer. Maj.-Gen. D. M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., C.V.O.; b. 1852; suc. 1885; Army (Nile Expedn., S. Africa); Commanding Canadian Militia since 1902; *H. Ld. Cochrane, s.*—Ottawa, Canada. **L.U.**

Dunleath, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Maj. H. L. Mulholland; b. 1854; suc. 1895; Army; Mil.; M.P. N. Londonderry Co., 1885-95; *H. Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland, s.*—Ballywalter Park, Co. Down. **C.**

Dunmore, 7th E. of (cr. 1636, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. A. Murray; b. 1841; suc. 1845; Army; Vol.; sits as Bar. Dunmore (1881); Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-80; *H. Lt.-Col. Visc. Fincastle, V.C., s.*—61, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **C.**

Dunraven and Mountearl, 4th E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Lt.-Col. W. T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G.; b. 1842; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenry (1866); Army; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-Lt. Limerick Co. Und.-Sec. Colonies 1885-6 and 1886-7; *H. Lt.-Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, D.S.O., M.P., c.*—Dunraven Castle, Bridgend. **C.**

Durham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Hon. Col. J. G. Lambton; b. 1855; suc. 1879; Army; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Co. Durham; *H. Col. Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., br.*—Lambton Castle, Durham. **L.**

Durham, 85th Bp. of (cr. 635). H. C. G. Moule, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1901; Prin. of Ridley Hall 1881-99; Prof. of Divinity, Camb. 1899-00.—Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland. —

Dynevor, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). A. de C. Rice; b. 1836; suc. 1878; Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. W. F. Rice, s.*—Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthen. **C.**

Ebury, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1857). R. W. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1834; suc. 1893; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Westminster, 1865-74; *H. Capt. Hon. R. V. Grosvenor, s.*—Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts. **L.U.**

Effingham, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). H. A. G. Howard; b. 1866; suc. 1898; *H. G. F. H. C. Howard, c.*—Tusmore House, Bicester. **L.U.**

Egerton of Tatton, 1st E. (cr. 1897). W. Egerton; b. 1832; suc. to Barony 1883; Ld.-Lt. Cheshire; Yeo.; M.P. N. Cheshire 1858-68, Mid Cheshire 1868-88; *H. (to Barony) Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., br.*—Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. **C.**

Eglinton, 15th E. of (cr. 1507 Sco.) and **Winton** (cr. 1600). G. A. Montgomerie; b. 1848; suc. 1892; sits as E. of Winton (1859); Army; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Ayrshire; *H. Ld. Montgomerie, s.*—Eglinton Castle, Irvine, N.B. **C.**

Egmont, 8th E. of (cr. 1733, Ir.). A. A. Perceval; b. 1856; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Lovell and Holland (1762); *H. C. J. Perceval, br.*—Cottimore, Walton-on-Thames. —

Eldon, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). J. Scott; b. 1845; suc. 1854; Vol.; *H. Visc. Encombe. gr. s.*—43, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Elgin, 9th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.), and **Kincairdine** (cr. 1647, Sco.). V. A. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1849; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Elgin (1849); Ld.-Lt. and Convener of Fife; Treas. of Household 1886; First Commr. of Works 1886; Viceroy of India 1893-8; Chn. of Royal Commission on S. African War 1902. *H. J. d. Bruce, s.*—Broomhall, Dunfermline, N.B. **L.**

Ellenborough, 5th Bar. (cr. 1802). Commr. E. D. Law; b. 1841; suc. 1902; R.N. (Baltic, China, Ashanti); *H. Lt.-Col. C. H. Law, C.B., br.*—65, George St., W. —

Ellesmere, 8th E. of (cr. 1846). Hon. Col. F. C. G. Egerton, V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1862; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Visc. Brackley, s.*—Bridgewater House, S.W. **C.**

Elphinstone, 16th Bar. (cr. 1609, Sco.). S. H. Elphinstone; b. 1869; suc. 1893; sits as Bar. Elphinstone (1885); *H. Hon. M. Elphinstone, br.*—Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. **C.**

Ely, 5th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. H. Loftus; b. 1851; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Loftus (1801); *H. Ld. G. H. Loftus, br.*—Ely Lodge, Enniskillen. **C.**

Ely, 59th Bp. of (1109). Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D.; b. 1825; cons. 1885; Canon of Peterborough 1856-75; Archdeacon of Oakham 1875-9; Dean of Worcester 1879-85; Lord High Almoner to the King.—The Palace, Ely. **L.U.**

Emly, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1873). G. W. T. Monsell; b. 1858; suc. 1894.—Tervoe, Limerick. **N.**

Enniskillen, 4th E. of (cr. 1739, Ir.). Hon. Col. L. E. Cole, K.P.; b. 1845; suc. 1886; sits as Bar. Grinstead (1815); Army; Mil.; M.P. Enniskillen 1880-5; *H. Visc. Cole, s.*—Florence Court, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erne, 4th E. of (cr. 1798, Ir.). J. H. Crichton, K.P., P.C.; b. 1839; suc. 1885; sits as Bar. Fermanagh (1876); Ld.-Lt. Fermanagh, and Chn. of Co. Council; Ld. of Treas. 1876-80; M.P. Enniskillen 1868-80, Fermanagh 1880-5; *H. Capt. Visc. Crichton, D.S.O., s.*—Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erroll, 19th E. of (cr. 1453, Sco.). Col. C. G. Hay, K.T., C.B.; b. 1852; suc. 1891; Army (S. Africa); Vol.; sits as Bar. Kilmarnock (1831); Hered. Ld. High Constable of Scotland; *H. Ld. Kilmarnock, s.*—Slains Castle, Cruden, N.B. **L.U.**

Erskine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). W. M. Erskine; b. 1841; suc. 1882; Army; Barrister; *H. Hon. M. Erskine, s.*—Stratton Hall, Northampton. **C.**

Esher, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1897). R. B. Brett, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.; b. 1852; suc. 1899; M.P. Penryn 1880-5; Sec. to Office of Works 1895-02; Dep. Govr. of Windsor Castle; *H. Hon. O. S. B. Brett, s.*—2, Tilney St., W. **L.U.**

Essex, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Lt.-Col. G. D. de V. Capell; b. 1857; suc. 1892; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Visc. Malden, s.*—9, Mansfield St., W. **C.**

Exeter, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). W. T. B. Cecil; b. 1876; suc. 1898; Hered. Grand Almoner to the King; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Ean F. Cecil, c.*—Burghley House, Stamford. **C.**

***Exmouth**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1816). E. A. H. Pellew; b. 1890; suc. 1899; *H. Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, u.*—Canonteign House, Exeter. **—**

Falkland, 12th Visc. (cr. 1620). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. B. P. Cary; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. L. Cary, Master of Falkland, s.*—The Grange, Ascot. **C.**

Falmouth, 7th Visc. (cr. 1720). M.-Gen. E. E. T. Boscawen, C.B., M.V.O.; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Army (Egypt and Nile Expdn.); *H. Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s.*—Tregothnan, Truro. **L.U.**

Farquhar, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). H. B. T. Farquhar, G.C.V.O.; b. 1844; Banker; M.P. W. Marylebone 1895-8; Master of the Household to the King since 1901. —7, Grosvenor Sq., W. **L.U.**

Farrer, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1893). T. C. Farrer; b. 1859; suc. 1899; *H. Hon. C. C. Farrer, s.*—Abinger Hall, Dorking. **L.**

Ferrers, 10th E. (cr. 1711). S. E. Shirley; b. 1847; suc. 1859; *H. W. K. Shirley, c.*—Chartley Castle, Stafford. **C.**

Feversham, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Hon. Col. W. E. Duncombe, V.D.; b. 1829; suc. to Barony 1867; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. E. Retford 1852-7, N. R. Yorks 1859-67; *H. Visc. Helmsley, gr.-s.*—Duncombe Park, Helmsley. **C.**

Field, 1st Bar. (cr. 1890). W. V. Field, P.C.; b. 1813; Justice of High Court, Queen's Bench Div., 1875-90.—Bakeham, Englefield Green, Staines. **L.U.**

Fife, 1st D. of (cr. 1889; new grant, 1900). Hon. Col. A. W. G. Duff, K.T., G.C.V.O., P.C.; b. 1849; suc. as Irish Earl, 1879; or. Earl of U.K., 1885; Vol.; M.P. Elgin and Nairn 1874-9; Ld.-Lt. of Co. of London; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1880-1; *H. (in sp. remr.) Lady Alexandra Duff, dau.*—Duff House, Banffshire. **L.U.**

Fingall, 11th E. of (cr. 1628, Ir.). Maj. A. J. Plunkett, P.C.; b. 1859; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Fingall (1831); Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; *H. Ld. Killeen, s.*—Killeen Castle, Dunsany, Meath. **L.U.**

Fitzhardinge, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1861). C. P. F. Berkeley; b. 1830; suc. 1896; M.P. Gloucester, 1863-5.—Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Fitzwilliam, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Capt. W. C. de M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam; b. 1872; suc. 1902; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); M.P. Wakefield, 1895-02; *H. Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, u.*—Wentworth-Woodhouse, Rotherham, Yorkshire. **L.U.**

Foley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1776). H. T. Foley; b. 1850; suc. 1869; *H. Maj. Hon. F. C. J. Foley, br.*—Ruxley Lodge, Esher. **L.U.**

Forbes, 19th Bar. (cr. 1440). Sco. Rep. Peer, Premier Bar. of Scotland. H. C. G. Forbes; b. 1829; suc. 1868; *H. Hon. A. M. Forbes, br.*—Castle Forbes, Aberdeen. **C.**

Forester, 5th Bar. (cr. 1821). C. T. Weld-Forester; b. 1842; suc. 1894; M.P. Wenlock 1874-85; *H. Capt. Hon. G. C. B. Weld-Forester, s.*—Willey Park, Broseley Salop. **C.**

Fortescue, 3rd E. (cr. 1789). H. Fortescue; b. 1818; suc. 1861; (called to H. of Lords, 1859); Ld. of Treas. 1846-7; Sec. Poor Law Bd. 1847-51; M.P. Plymouth 1841-52, Marylebone 1854-9; *H. Lt.-Col. Visc. Ebrington, s.*—Castle Hill, South Molton, Devon. **L.U.**

Gage, 5th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir.). H. C. Gage; b. 1854; suc. 1877; sits as Bar. Gage (1790); *H. Hon. H. R. Gage, s.*—Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex. **C.**

Gainsborough, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). C. W. F. Noel; b. 1850; suc. 1881; Army; Chn. Rutland C.C.; *H. Visc. Campden, s.*—Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland. **C.**

Galloway, 11th E. of (cr. 1623, Sco.). R. H. Stewart; b. 1836; suc. 1901; sits as Bar. Stewart of Garlies (1796); Army (Crimea and Indian Mutiny); Mil.; *H. Ld. Garlies, s.*—Cumloden, Newton Stewart. **C.**

Galway, 7th Visc. (cr. 1727, Ir.). Lt.-Col. G. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, A.D.O.; b. 1844; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Monckton (1837); Impl. Yeo.; M.P. N. Notts 1872-85; *H. Hon. G. V. A. Monckton, s.*—Serlby Hall, Bawtry. **C.**

***Gerard**, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1876). F. J. Gerard; b. 1883; suc. 1902.—Trinity Coll., Cambridge. **—**

Gifford, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1824). E. F. Gifford, V.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1872; Army (Ashanti; Zululand); Colonial Sec. W. Australia 1880-2, Gibraltar 1882-8, Leeward Islands 1888; H. Hon. E. B. Gifford, *br.*—Old Park, Chichester. **C.**

Glanusk, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). Hon. Col. J. R. Bailey, V.D.; b. 1840; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Breconshire, and Chm. of Co. Council; M.P. Herefordshire 1865-85, Hereford 1888-92; H. Maj. Hon. J. H. R. Bailey, D.S.O. s.—Glanusk Park, Crickhowell. **C.**

Glasgow, 7th E. of (cr. 1703 Sco.). D. Boyle, G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Fairlie (1897); Royal Navy (Russia, China); Gov. of New Zealand, 1892-7; H. Viso. Kelburne, R.N., s.—Kelburne, Ayrshire. **C.**

Glenesk, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Alg. Borthwick; b. 1830; propr. of *Morning Post*; M.P. S. Kensington, 1886-95; H. Hon. O. A. Borthwick, s.—189, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Gloucester, 81st Bp. of (1541). O. J. Ellicott, D.D.; b. 1819; cons. 1862; Dean of Exeter 1861-2; Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol, 1862-97.—The Palace, Gloucester. **C.**

Gormanston, 14th Visc. (cr. 1478, Ir.). J. W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G.; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Gormanston (1868); Army (Indian Mutiny); Commr. of National Education (Ireland) 1874-85; Gov. of Leeward Islands 1885-7, Br. Guiana 1887-93, Tasmania 1893-00; H. Hon. J. E. J. Preston, s.—Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan. **C.**

Goschen, 1st Visc. (cr. 1900). G. J. Goschen, P.C.; b. 1831; Merchant (ret'd.); M.P. London 1863-80, Ripon 1880-5, E. Edinburgh 1885-6, St. Geo., Hanover Sq. 1887-00. Vice-Pres. Bd. of Trade 1865-6; Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. 1866; Pres. Poor Law Bd. 1868-71; First Ld. of Army. 1871-4 and 1895-00; Special Ambt. to Turkey 1880-1; Chanc. of Exchr. 1887-92; H. Maj. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., s.—Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst. **C.**

Gosford, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Hon. Col. A. B. S. Acheson, K.P.; b. 1841; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Worlingham (1836); Ld.-Lt. Armagh; Mil.; Vice Chamberlain to the Queen since 1901; H. Viso. Acheson, s.—Gosford Castle, Armagh. **L.U.**

Gough, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1849). H. Gough; b. 1849; suc. 1896; Dipl. Serv.; Minister at Dresden and Coburg since 1901; H. Hon. H. W. Gough, s.—Dresden. **C.**

Grafton, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Gen. A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B.; b. 1821; suc. 1882; Army (Crimea, wounded); Equerry to the King; H. Col. E. of Euston, V.D., A.D.C., s.—6, Chesterfield Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Granard, 8th E. of (cr. 1684, Ir.). B. A. W. P. H. Forbes; b. 1874; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Granard (1806); Army (S. Africa); Mil.; H. Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, *br.*—Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland. **L.**

Granby, M. of (by courtesy). Hon. Col. H. J. B. Manners, C.B., eld. s. of D. of Rutland; b. 1852; called to H. of Lds. 1896 as Bar. Manners of Haddon (1679); Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Leicestershire; M.P. E. Leicestershire, 1888-95; H. Ld. Roos of Belvoir, s.—16, Arlington St., S.W. **C.**

Grantley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1782). J. R. B. Norton; b. 1855; suc. 1877; Yeo.; H. Hon. R. H. B. Norton, s.—Elton Manor, Nottingham. **C.**

Granville, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). G. G. Leveson-Gower; b. 1872; suc. 1891; Dipl. Serv.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1895; H. Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, R.N., *br.*—The Hague, Holland. **L.**

Grenfell, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). Gen. F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1841; Army (Kaffir War, 1878, Zululand, 1879, Nile Expedition, 1884-5, Egypt, 1885-6 and 1889); Vol.; Sirdar of Egyptian Army, 1889-92; Govr. of Malta since 1898.—The Palace, Valetta, Malta. **C.**

Greville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). A. W. F. Greville; b. 1841; suc. 1883; Army; Groom-in-Waiting 1869-78; Ld. of Treasury 1873-4; M.P. Westmeath 1865-74; H. Capt. Hon. R. Greville, M.P. s.—Clonhugh, Mullingar. **L.**

Grey, 4th E. (cr. 1806). A. H. G. Grey; b. 1851; suc. 1894; Ld.-Lt. Northumberland; M.P. S. Northumberland, 1880-5; Tyneside Div., 1886-6. Chairman of Br. South Africa Co.; H. Viso. Howick, s.—Howick Hall, Lesbury, Northum. **L.U.**

Grey de Ruthyn, 24th Bar. (cr. 1924). R. G. Grey Clifton; b. 1858; suc. 1887; H. Hon. C. T. Clifton, *br.*—Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire. **C.**

Grimthorpe, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). E. Beckett, K.C.; b. 1816; Chancellor and Vicar-Gen. of York 1877-00; H. E. W. Beckett, M.P., n. (in spl. remr.)—Batch Wood, St. Albans. **C.**

Guilford, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Capt. F. G. North; b. 1876; suc. 1885; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; H. Ld. North, s.—Waldershare Park, nr. Dover. **C.**

Gwydyr, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). P. R. Burrell; b. 1810; suc. 1870; H. Capt. Hon. W. M. C. Burrell, s.—Stoke Park, Ipswich. **L.U.**

Haddington, 11th E. of (cr. 1618), Sco. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. G. Arden-Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., A.D.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1870; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Haddington Co.; H. Lt.-Col. Ld. Binning, M.V.O., s.—Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B. **C.**

Haldon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). L. H. Palk; b. 1846; suc. 1883; Army; Yeo.; H. Capt. Hon. L. W. Palk, s.—Clovelly, Hampton Wick. **C.**

Haliburton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). A. L. Haliburton, G.C.B.; b. 1832; Director of Supplies 1878-88; Asst. Under Sec. for War 1888-95; Under Sec. for War 1895-7.—57, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Halifax, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1866). C. L. Wood; b. 1839; suc. 1885; Yeo.; H. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, s.—Hickleton Hall, Doncaster. **L.U.**

Halsbury, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). H. S. Giffard, P.C.; b. 1826; Sol.-Gen. 1875-80; M.P. Launceston, 1877-85; Ld. Chancellor 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; High Steward of Oxford Univ.; cr. Bar. 1885; H. Viso. Tiverton, s.—4, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643, Sco.); and 10th D. of **Brandon** (cr. 1711). Hou. Col. A. D. Douglas-Hamilton; b. 1862; suc. 1895; sits as D. of Brandon; Royal Navy; Vol.; *H. P. S. Hamilton*, c.—Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. **C.**

Hamilton of Dalzell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). G. G. Hamilton; b. 1872; suc. 1900; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Capt. Hon. L. Hamilton*, M.V.O., *br.*—Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B. **L.**

Hampden, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1884). H. R. Brand, G.C.M.G.; b. 1841; suc. 1892; Army; M.P. Herts 1868-74, Stroud 1874 and 1880-8, Mid Gloucestershire 1885-6. Surv. Gen. of Ordnance, 1883-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales 1895-9; *H. Maj. Hon. T. W. Brand*, s.—The Hoe, Welwyn, Herts. **L.**

Hampton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. P. M. Pakington; b. 1818; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. H. S. Pakington*, s.—Waresley Court, Kidderminster. **C.**

Hardinge, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1816). Hon. Col. H. C. Hardinge; b. 1857; suc. 1894; Army (Nile Expedition); Mil.; *H. Hon. H. R. Hardinge*, s.—South Park, Penhurst, Kent. **C.**

Hardwicke, 6th E. of (cr. 1754). A. E. P. H. Yorke; b. 1867; suc. 1897; Stockbroker; Dipl. Serv.; Mil.; Under Sec. for India 1900-02; for War since 1902; *H. Capt. Hon. J. M. Yorke*, R.N., *u.*—9, Cavendish Square, W. **C.**

Harewood, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Hon. Col. H. U. Lascelles, A.D.C.; b. 1846; suc. 1892; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Visc. Lascelles*, s.—Harewood House, Leeds. **C.**

Harlech, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). W. R. Ormsby-Gore; b. 1819; suc. 1876; Army; Lt.-Lt. Leitrim; M.P. Sligo 1841-52, Leitrim 1868-76; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore*, M.P., s.—Brogyntyn, Oswestry, Salop. **C.**

Harrington, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Hon. Col. C. A. Stanhope; b. 1844; suc. 1881; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Hon. F. W. Stanhope*, *br.*—Elvaston Castle, Derby. **C.**

Harris, 4th Bar. (cr. 1815). Hon. Col. G. R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; Under-Sec. for India 1886-6; for War 1886-9; Gov. of Bombay 1890-5; Lt.-in-Waiting 1895-00; *H. Hon. G. St. V. Harris*, s.—Belmont, Faversham, Kent. **C.**

Harrowby, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). J. H. D. Ryder; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Banker; Yeo.; M.P. Gravesend 1898-00; *H. Visc. Sandon*, s.—Sandon Hall, Stone, Staffordshire. **C.**

Hastings, 12th Bar. (cr. 1289). G. M. Astley; b. 1857; suc. 1876; Mil.; *H. Hon. A. E. D. Astley*, s.—Melton Constable, Dereham. **C.**

Hatherton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1885). Col. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G.; b. 1842; suc. 1888; Army; Chn. of Lunacy Commn. 1892-8; Chn. Staffordsh. Co. Council; *H. Hon. E. C. R. Littleton*, s.—Teddlesley Hall, Stafford. **L.U.**

Hawke, 7th Bar. (cr. 1776). M. B. Hawke; b. 1860; suc. 1887; Mil.; *H. Comr. Hon. S. Hawke*, R.N., *br.*—Wighill Park, Tadcaster. **C.**

Hawkesbury, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). C. G. S. Foljambe; b. 1846; R.N. (New Zealand War); M.P. N. Notts. 1880-5, Mansfield Div. 1885-92; Lt.-in-Waiting 1894-5; *H. Capt. Hon. A. W. S. Foljambe*, M.V.O., s.—2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.**

Headfort, 4th M. of (cr. 1800 Ir.). G. T. Taylour; b. 1878; suc. 1894; Army; *H. E. H. H. Taylour*, c.—Headfort House, Kells, Meath. **C.**

Headley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797), Ir. Rep. Peer. C. M. Allanson-Winn; b. 1846; suc. 1877; Mil.; Vol.; *H. R. G. Allanson Winn*, c.—44, Digby Mansions, Hammer-smith, W. **C.**

Heneage, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). E. Heneage, P.C.; b. 1840; Army; M.P. Lincoln 1865-8, Grimsby 1880-92 and '93-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lanc. 1886; *H. Hon. G. Heneage*, s.—Hainton Hall, Wragby. **L.**

Henley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1799, Ir.). F. Henley; b. 1849; suc. 1898; sits as Bar. Northampton (1885); Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. A. E. Henley*, *br.*—Watford Court, Rugby. **L.**

Henniker, 6th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. C. H. C. Henniker-Major; b. 1872; suc. 1902; sits as Bar. Hartismere (1866); Army. *H. Hon. E. M. Henniker-Major*, *u.*—Thornham Hall, Eye, Suffolk. **—**

Hereford, 16th Visc. (cr. 1549). Premier Viscount of England. R. Devereux; b. 1843; suc. 1866; *H. Capt. Hon. R. C. Devereux*, s.—Tregoyd, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Breconshire. **C.**

Hereford, 96th Bp. of (689). J. Percival, D.D.; b. 1834; cons. 1895; Head Master of Clifton 1862-78; Rugby 1878-95; Canon of Bristol 1882-95.—The Palace, Hereford. **L.**

Herries, 14th Bar. (cr. 1491, Sco.). M. Constable-Maxwell; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Herries (1884); Yeo.; Lt.-Lt. Kirkcudbright and E. R. Yorks; *H. Hon. G. Constable-Maxwell*, *dau.* (to Scotch Barony).—Everingham Park, York. **L.U.**

Herschell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). R. F. Herschell; b. 1878; suc. 1899.—8, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Hertford, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Col. H. de G. Seymour, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1843; suc. 1884; Army; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Antrim 1869-74; S. Warwickshire 1874-80; Compt. of Household 1879-80; *H. E. of Yarmouth*, s.—115, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Heytesbury, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1828). W. F. Holmes-a-Court; b. 1832; suc. 1891; *H. Capt. Hon. L. Holmes-a-Court*, *br.*—Heytesbury House, Wilts. **C.**

Hill, 4th Visc. (cr. 1842). R. R. Clegg-Hill; b. 1863; suc. 1895; Mil.; *H. Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill*, *br.*—Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury. **C.**

Hillingdon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. W. Mills; b. 1855; suc. 1898; Banker; M.P. W. Kent 1885-92; *H. Hon. C. T. Mills*, s.—Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge. **C.**

Hindlip, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. Allsopp; b. 1877; suc. 1897; Army; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. H. Allsopp*, *u.*—Hindlip Hall, Worcester. **C.**

Hobhouse, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). A. Hobhouse, P.C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1819; Charity Commr. 1866; Endowed Schools Commr. 1869-72; Legal Mem. of Council of Viceroy of India 1872-7; Member of Judicial Committee of Privy Council 1881-01.—15, Bruton Street, W. **L.**

Holmpatrick, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). H. W. Hamilton; b. 1886; suc. 1898.—Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin. —

Home, 12th E. of (1605, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., V.D.; b. 1894; suc. 1891; sits as Bar. Douglas (1875); Ld.-Lt. Lanarkshire; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; H. Ld. Dunglass, s.—The Hirsell, Coldstream, N.B. **C.**

Hood, 4th Visc. (cr. 1796). Lt.-Col. F. W. Hood; b. 1838; suc. 1846; Army (Crimea); H. Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood, s.—10, Chesterfield St., W. **C.**

Hothfield, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). H. J. Tufton; b. 1844; Ld.-Lt. Westmorland; Ld.-in-Waiting 1886; H. Capt. Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s.—Appleby Castle, Westmorland. **C.**

Howard de Walden, 8th Bar. (cr. 1597), and 4th Bar. **Seaford**, (cr. 1826). T. E. Ellis; b. 1880; suc. 1899; Army (S. Africa). H. Rev. Hon. W. C. Ellis, u.—Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Howard de Glossop, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). F. E. Fitzalan-Howard; b. 1859; suc. 1883; H. Hon. B. E. Howard, s.—Glossop Hall, viâ Manchester. **L.U.**

Howe, 4th E. (cr. 1821). Capt. R. G. P. Curzon; b. 1861; suc. 1900; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. S. Bucks 1885-1900; Treas. of H.M. Household 1896-1900; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1900; H. Visc. Curzon, s.—Woodlands, Uxbridge. **C.**

Howth, 4th E. of (cr. 1767, Ir.). W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P.; b. 1827; suc. 1874; cr. Bar. Howth (1881); Army; Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Galway 1868-74.—Howth Castle, Dublin. **L.U.**

Huntingdon, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). W. F. J. P. Hastings; b. 1868; suc. 1885; Mil.; H. Visc. Hastings, s.—Sharavogue, Parsonstown, King's Co. **C.**

Huntly, 11th M. of (cr. 1599, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Meldrum (1815); Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1870-3; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1881; H. Ld. G. A. Gordon, br.—Orton Longueville, Peterborough. **L.U.**

Hylton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1866). H. G. H. Jolliffe; b. 1862; suc. 1899; Dipl. Serv.; Yeo.; M.P. Wells Div. Somerset, 1895-9; H. Hon. W. G. H. Jolliffe, s.—Mertham House, Redhill, Surrey. **C.**

Iddesleigh, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). W. S. Northcote, C.B.; b. 1845; suc. 1887; Comr. and Chn. of Inland Revenue 1877-92; H. Visc. St. Cyres, s.—Pynes, near Exeter. **C.**

Ilchester, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). H. E. Fox-Strangeways, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1865; Ld.-Lt. Dorset; Yeo.; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1873-4; H. Ld. Stavordale, s.—Holland House, Kensington, W. **C.**

Inchiquin, 15th Bar. (cr. 1476). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. W. O'Brien; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. D. E. F. O'Brien, s.—Moor Park, Ludlow. **C.**

Inverclyde, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). G. A. Burns; b. 1861; suc. 1901; Chn. of Cunard S.S. Co.; H. Hon. J. C. Burns, br.—Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B. —

Iveagh, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). Hon. Col. E. C. Guinness, K.P.; b. 1847; Mil. Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; H. Capt. Hon. R. Guinness, C.M.G., s.—Elveden, Thetford. **G.**

James of Hereford, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1828; Solr.-Genl. 1873; Atty.-Gen. 1873-4 and 1890-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster since 1895; Mem. of Judicial Com. of Pr. Council since 1896; M.P. Taunton 1869-85, Bury 1885-95.—41, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.U.**

Jersey, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Hon. Col. V. A. G. C. Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1859; Ld.-Lt. Oxfordshire; Vol. Ld.-in-Waiting 1875-7; Paymr.-Gen. 1889-90; Gov. of N. S. Wales 1890-3; H. Visc. Villiers, s.—Middleton Park, Bicester. **C.**

Kelvin, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. William Thomson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.; Order of Merit, 1902; b. 1824; Vol.; Ex-Pres. of Royal Socy.—Netherhall, Largs, N.B. **L.U.**

Kenmare, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Hon. Col. V. A. Browne, K.P., P.C.; b. 1825; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenmare (1856); Ld.-Lt. Kerry; Mil.; M.P. Kerry 1852-71; Compr. of Household 1856-8; Vice-Chamberlain 1859-66 and 1868-72; Ld.-in-Waiting 1872-4; Ld. Chamberlain 1880-5 and 1886; H. Visc. Castlerosse, s.—Killarney House, Killarney, Kerry. **L.U.**

Kensington, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). H. Edwardes, D.S.O.; b. 1873; suc. 1900; sits as Bar. Kensington (1886); Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. C. Edwardes, br.—St. Bride's, Little Haven, R.S.O., S. Wales. —

Kenyon, 4th Bar. (cr. 1788). Major L. Kenyon; b. 1864; suc. 1869; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. of Flint; Ld.-in-Waiting since 1900; H. Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., u.—Gredington, Whitechurch, Salop. **C.**

Kesteven, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Major J. H. Trollope; b. 1851; suc. 1874; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); H. Maj. Hon. E. C. Trollope, br.—Casewick House, Stamford. **C.**

Killanin, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1900). M. H. F. Morris; b. 1867; suc. 1901; Barrister; M.P., Galway, 1900-1; H. Capt. Hon. G. H. Morris, br.—34, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Kilmaine, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. F. W. Browne; b. 1843; suc. 1873; H. Hon. J. E. D. Browne, s.—Gaulston Park, Killucan, Westmeath. **C.**

Kilmorey, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. Col. F. C. Needham, K.P., A.D.C.; b. 1842; suc. 1880; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Newry 1871-4. H. Visc. Newry and Morne, s.—Morne Pk., Newry. **C.**

Kimberley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). J. Wodehouse; b. 1848; suc. 1902; *H. Ld.* Wodehouse, s.—Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk. **L.**

Kinnaird, 11th Bar. (cr. 1882, Sco.). Hon. Lt.-Col. A. F. Kinnaird; b. 1847; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Kinnaird (1860); Bank Director; Vol.; *H. Hon.* D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, s.—10, St. James' Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Kinnear, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). A. S. Kinnear; b. 1839; Judge of Court of Session, Scotland, since 1882.—2, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Kinnoull, 12th E. of (cr. 1833, Sco.). A. F. G. Hay; b. 1855; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Hay (1711); Army (Egypt); *H. Visc.* Dupplin, s.—Dupplin Castle, Perth. **C.**

Kinross, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). J. Blair Balfour, P.C.; b. 1837; M.P. Clackmannan and Kinross, 1880-99. Solr.-Gen. for Scotland, 1880-1; *Ld. Advocate*, 1881-5, 1886, and 1892-5; *Ld. Justice Genl.* and *Ld. Pres. of Court of Session* since 1899.—6, Rothesay Ter., Edinburgh. **L.**

Kintore, 10th E. of (cr. 1677, Sco.). Lt.-Col. A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., P.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1880; Mil.; sits as Bar. Kintore (1838); Capt. Yeomen of Guard 1886-9; Govr. of S. Australia 1889-95; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1885-6, and since 1895; *H. Ld. Falconer*, s.—Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B. **C.**

Kitchener of Khartoum, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). Gen. H. H. Kitchener, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Order of Merit, 1902; b. 1860; Army (Soudan, 1883-5; Dongola Exped., 1896; Khartoum, 1898; S. Africa, 1900-2); Vol.; Gov. Gen. of the Soudan, 1899; Commr.-in-Chief in S. Africa, 1900-2; in India since 1902; or. Baron, 1898.—Calcutta. **—**

Knollys, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). Francis Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; b. 18—; Priv. Secy. to the King since 1870 and Groom-in-Waiting since 1886; *H. Hon.* F. G. W. T. Knollys, s.—St. James Palace, S.W. **—**

Knutsford, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). H. T. Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1825; Asst.-Under-Sec. for Colonies 1870-4; Finl. Sec. Treas. 1885; Vice-Pres. of Council 1885-6 and 1886-7; Colonial Sec. 1887-92; M.P. Midhurst 1874-85; Hampstead 1885-8; cr. Bar. 1888; *H. Hon.* S. G. Holland, s.—Pine Wood, Witley, Surrey. **C.**

Lamington, 2nd Bar. (c. 1880). Major C. W. A. N. R. Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G.; b. 1860; suc. 1890; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. N. St. Pancras 1886-90; Gov. of Queensland, 1895-1901; *H. Hon.* V. A. B. C. Baillie, s.—Lamington, Biggar, N.B. **C.**

Lanesborough, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. Capt. J. V. D. Butler; b. 1839; suc. 1866; R. N.; *H. Capt.* *Ld. Newtown-Butler*, s.—Swithland Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire. **C.**

Langford, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. H. E. Rowley, K.C.V.O.; b. 1848; suc. 1864; Army; *H. Hon.* J. H. W. Rowley, s.—Summerhill House, Enfield, co. Meath. **C.**

Lansdowne, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Hon. Col. H. C. K. Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C. S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1866; *Ld.-Lt. Wilts*; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld. of Treas.* 1869-72; Und.-Sec. for War 1872-4; for India in 1880; Gov.-Gen. of Canada 1883-8; Viceroy of India 1888-93; Sec. for War 1895-1900; Foreign Sec. since 1900; *H. Capt.* E. of Kerry, D.S.O., s.—Bowood, Calne. **L.U.**

Lathom, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Hon. Col. E. G. Bootle-Wilbraham; b. 1864; suc. 1898; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Ld.* Skelmersdale, s.—Lathom House, Ormskirk. **C.**

Lauderdale, 13th E. of (cr. 1624, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. F. H. Maitland; b. 1840; suc. 1884; Army (Bengal Staff Corps); Yeo.; Ex-Ld.-Lt. Berwickshire; *H. Lt.-Col. Visc. Maitland*, s.—Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, N.B. **C.**

Lawrence, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). J. H. Lawrence; b. 1846; suc. 1879; Barrister; Yeo.; *Ld.-in-Waiting* since 1895; *H. Hon.* A. G. Lawrence, s.—Chetwode Manor, Bucks. **L.U.**

Leconfield, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1859). Lt.-Col. C. H. Wyndham; b. 1872; suc. 1901; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Hon.* W. R. Wyndham, br.—Petworth House, Sussex. **C.**

Leeds, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). G. G. Osborne; b. 1862; suc. 1895; Yeo.; M.P. Brixton Div. 1887-95; Tr. of Household 1895-6; *H. M.* of Carmarthen, s.—Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorks. **C.**

Leicester, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). T. W. Coke, K.G.; b. 1822; suc. 1842; *Ld.-Lt.* Norfolk; *H. Col. Visc. Coke*, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., s.—Holkham Hall, Wells, Norfolk. **L.U.**

Leigh, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). Hon. Col. W. H. Leigh, P.C.; b. 1824; suc. 1850; *Ld.-Lt.* Warwickshire; Yeo.; Mil.; *H. Maj.* *Hon.* F. I. Leigh, s.—Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth. **L.**

***Leinster**, 6th D. of (cr. 1766, Ir.). G. Fitzgerald; b. 1887; suc. 1893; Visc. Leinster (U.K., 1747); *H. Ld. Desmond Fitzgerald*, br.—Carton, Maynooth. **—**

Leitrim, 5th E. of (cr. 1795, Ir.). C. Clements; b. 1879; suc. 1892; Army (S. Africa); Impl. Yeo.; sits as Bar. Clements (1831); *H. Hon.* F. P. Clements, br.—Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal. **C.**

Leven, 18th E. of (cr. 1641), and **Melville**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Sco. Rep. Peer. R. R. Leslie-Melville, P.C.; b. 1835; suc. 1889; Banker; *H. Ld. Balgonie*, s.—Roehampton House, S.W. **C.**

Lichfield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). T. F. Anson; b. 1856; suc. 1892; *H. Visc. Anson*, s.—Shugborough Park, Stafford. **L.U.**

Lichfield, 92nd Bp. of (656). Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D.; b. 1839; Vicar of Lewisham 1879-91; cons. 1891.—The Palace, Lichfield. **C.**

Lilford, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). Capt. J. Powys, b. 1863; suc. 1896; Mil.; H. Hon. T. A. Powys, s.—Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants. **C.**

Limerick, 4th E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). W. H. E. de V. S. Pery; b. 1863; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Foxford (1815); Army; Mil.; H. Visc. Glentworth, s.—Dromore Castle, Pallaskenry, Limerick. **C.**

Lincoln, 88th Bp. of (cr. 678). E. King, D.D.; b. 1829; cons. 1885; Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Prof. of Pastoral Theology, Oxford, 1873-85.—Old Palace, Lincoln. **C.**

Lindley, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1900). N. Lindley, P.C.; b. 1828; Judge of Com. Pleas 1875-81; Ld. Justice 1881-97; Master of the Rolls 1897-1900; Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since 1900.—19, Craven Hill Gardens, W. **C.**

Lindsey, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). M. P. A. Bertie; b. 1861; suc. 1899; Mil.; H. E. of Abingdon (peer).—Uffington, Stamford. **C.**

Lingen, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.; b. 1819; Sec. to Education Dept. 1849-69; Sec. to Treasury 1870-85.—13, Wetherby Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Linlithgow, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Col. A. L. Hope, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; b. 1860; suc. as 7th E. of Hopetoun 1873; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1885-8 and 1886-9; Govr. of Victoria 1889-95; Paymr.-Genl. 1895-8; Ld. Chamberlain 1898-00; Govr.-Genl. of Australia, 1900-2; H. Ld. Hope, s.—Hopetoun, Queensferry, N.B. **C.**

Lister, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Joseph Lister, P.C., LL.D.; b. 1827; Ex. Pres. Royal Soc.; Sergt. Surg. in Ord. to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Medicine at King's Coll. Hospl.; Order of Merit, 1902.—12, Park Crescent, N.W. **C.**

Listowel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Capt. W. Hare, K.P.; b. 1833; suc. 1856; sits as Bar. Hare (1869); Army (Crimea, wounded); Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-1; H. Visc. Ennismore, s.—Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Llandaff, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). Henry Matthews, P.C., K.C.; b. 1826; M.P. Dun- garvan 1868-74; E. Birmingham 1886-95; Home Sec., 1886-92.—6, Carlton Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Llandaff, 93rd Bp. of (cr. 522). R. Lewis, D.D.; b. 1821; cons. 1883; Archdn. of St. David's 1875-83.—The Palace, Llandaff. **C.**

Llangattock, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. J. Allan Rolls; b. 1837; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Monmouthshire 1880-5; H. Capt. Hon. J. M. Rolls, s.—The Hendre, Monmouth. **C.**

Loch, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1895). Major E. D. Loch, D.S.O., C.V.O.; b. 1873; suc. 1900; Army (Soudan 1898; S. Africa).—Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Ipswich. —

Londesborough, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Hon. Col. W. F. H. Denison; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Visc. Raincliffe, s.—Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough. **C.**

London, 110th Bp. of (cr. 604). A. F. Winnington-Ingram, P.C., D.D.; b. 1858; cons. 1897; Head of Oxford House 1889-97; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffr. Bp. of Steyney 1897-01; Bp. of London since 1901; Dean of the Chapel Royal.—Fulham Palace, S.W. **C.**

Londonderry, 6th M. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). Lt.-Col. C. S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C.; A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1852; suc. 1884; sits as Earl Vane; Ld.-Lt. Co. Down; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Co. Down 1878-84; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886-9; Postmaster-Gen. 1900-2; Pres. Board of Education since 1902; H. Visc. Castlereagh, s.—Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees. **C.**

Longford, 5th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Lt.-Col. T. Pakenham, K.P.; b. 1864; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Silchester (1821); Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-Lt. of Co. Longford; H. Capt. Hon. E. M. Pakenham, br.—Pakenham Hall, Westmeath. **C.**

Lonsdale, 6th E. of (cr. 1807). Hon. Col. H. C. Lowther; b. 1857; suc. 1882; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; H. Hon. L. E. Lowther, br.—Lowther Castle, Penrith. **C.**

Lothian, 10th M. of (cr. 1701, Sco.). R. S. Kerr, b. 1874; suc. 1900; sits as Bar. Kerr (1821); Mil.; H. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Ralph D. Kerr, C.B., u.—Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith. —

Loudoun, 11th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). C. E. H. Rawdon-Hastings; b. 1855; suc. 1873; sits as Bar. Botreaux (1868); Yeo.; H. Maj. Hon. P. F. C. Rawdon-Hastings, br.—Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. **C.**

Lovat, 16th Bar. (cr. 1450, Sco.). Major S. J. Fraser, C.B., D.S.O.; b. 1871; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Lovat (1887); Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; H. Capt. Hon. H. J. Fraser, br.—Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness. **L.U.**

Lovelace, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). R. G. N. Milbanke; b. 1839; suc. 1893 (to barony of Wentworth, 1862); H. Capt. Hon. L. F. King-Noel, half-br.—Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey. **L.**

Lucan, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. G. Bingham, K.P.; b. 1830; suc. 1888; Ld.-Lt. Mayo; Army (Crimea); M.P. Mayo, 1865-74; H. Lt.-Col. Ld. Bingham, s.—Laleham House, Staines. **C.**

Ludlow, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). H. L. Lopes; b. 1865; suc. 1899; Barrister; Impl. Yeo.—Heywood, Westbury, Wilts. **C.**

Lurgan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). W. Brownlow; b. 1858; suc. 1882; Army; State Steward to Ld.-Lt. of Ireland; H. Capt. Hon. J. R. Brownlow, br.—21, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). V. A. G. R. Lytton; b. 1876; suc. 1891; H. Hon. N. S. Lytton, br.—The Danes, Little Berkhamstead, Herts. **C.**

Lyveden, 8th Bar. (cr. 1859). C. R. P. Vernon; b. 1857; suc. 1900; Mercantile Marine; Mil.; H. Hon. R. F. Vernon, s.—The Moat, Eastbourne. —

***Macclesfield**, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). G. L. W. H. Parker; b. 1888; suc. 1896; *H. Hon. C. T. Parker, u.*—Shirburn Castle, Tetworth, Oxon. —

Macnaghten, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1887). E. Macnaghten, P.C.; b. 1830; M.P. Co. Antrim 1880-5, N. Div. 1885-7; Ld. of Appeal in Ord. since 1887.—193, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Magheramorne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Capt. J. D. McGarel-Hogg; b. 1861; suc. 1890; Army; Yeo.; *H. Hon. D. McGarel-Hogg, br.*—Magheramorne, Antrim. **C.**

Malmesbury, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Capt. J. E. Harris; b. 1872; suc. 1899; Yeo.; Mil.; *H. Hon. A. C. Harris, br.*—Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. **C.**

Manchester, 3rd Bp. of (1847). J. Moorhouse, D.D.; b. 1828; cons. 1886; Preb. of St. Paul's 1874-6; Bp. of Melbourne 1876-86.—Bishop's Court, Manchester. **C.**

Manchester, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). W. A. D. Montagu; b. 1877; suc. 1892; Mil.; *H. Visc. Maudeville, s.*—Kimbolton Castle. **C.**

Manners, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1807). Capt. J. T. Manners; b. 1852; suc. 1864; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. J. N. Manners, s.*—Avon Tyrrell, Ringwood, Hants. **C.**

Mansfield, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). W. D. Murray; b. 1860; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Hon. Alan D. Murray, br.*—Scone Palace, Perthshire. **C.**

Manvers, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Col. C. W. S. Pierrepont, V.D.; b. 1854; suc. 1900; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Newark 14v. Notts 1886-95, and 1898-1900; *H. Visc. Newark, s.*—Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham. **C.**

Mar, 33rd E. of (cr. *ante* 1404, Soc.), Soc. Rep. Peer. J. F. E. Goodeve-Erskine; b. 1836; suc. 1866; *H. Ld. Garioch, s.*—Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. **C.**

Mar, 12th Earl of (cr. 1565, Soc.) and 14th E. of **Kellie** (cr. 1619 Soc.), Soc. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. W. J. F. Erskine; b. 1865; suc. 1888; Ld.-Lt. Clackmannan; Army; Vol.; *H. Ld. Erskine, s.*—Alloa House, Clackmannan, N.B. **C.**

***Marlborough**, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C.; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Paym.-Genl. 1899-02; *H. M. of Blandford, s.*—Blenheim Palace, Woodstock. **C.**

Masham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). S. Cunliffe-Lister; b. 1815; Manufr. and Colliery Propr.; *H. Hon. S. Cunliffe-Lister, s.*—Swinton Park, Masham, Yorks. **C.**

Massereene and Ferrard, 11th Visc. (cr. 1660, Ir.). Lt.-Col. C. J. E. F. Skeffington; b. 1842; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Oriel (1821); Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Louth 1879-98; *H. Capt. Hon. O. J. C. Skeffington, s.*—Antrim Castle, Antrim. **C.**

Massy, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. J. T. W. Massy; b. 1835; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. H. S. Massy, s.*—Hermitage, Castle-Connell, Limerick. **C.**

Mayo, 7th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. D. R. W. Bourke, P.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Hon. A. H. Bourke, br.*—Palmerstown House, Straffan, Kildare. **C.**

Meath, 12th E. of (cr. 1627, Ir.). Hon. Col. R. Brabazon, P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Chaworth (1831); Ld.-Lt. Dublin Co. and City; Mil.; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Capt. Ld. Ardee, s.*—83, Lancaster Gate, W. **L.U.**

Melville, 5th Visc. (cr. 1802). H. Dundas; b. 1835; suc. 1896; *H. Hon. C. S. Dundas, br.*—Melville Castle, Lasswade, N.B. **C.**

Methuen, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Lt.-Genl. P. S. Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Awhanti, Egypt, Bechuanaland, Tirah Expdn., S. Africa); Mil.; Vol.; *H. Hon. P. A. Methuen, s.*—Corsham Court, Wilts. **L.U.**

Middleton, 9th Bar. (cr. 1711). Hon. Col. D. W. B. Willoughby, V.D.; b. 1844; suc. 1877; Army; Vol.; *H. Capt. Hon. G. Willoughby, br.*—Wollaton Hall, Nottingham. **C.**

Midleton, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.). W. Brodrick; b. 1830; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Brodrick (1796); Ld.-Lt. Surrey; M.P. Mid Surrey 1868-70; *H. Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s.*—Peper Harow, Godalming. **C.**

Milner, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). A. Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1854; Under Sec. for Finance, Egypt, 1889-92; Ch. of Board of Inl. Revenue 1892-97; High Commr. for S. Africa since 1897; Gov. of Cape of Good Hope 1897-01; Gov. of Transvaal and Orange River Colony since 1901; cr. Bar. 1901.—Pretoria, Transvaal. **L.U.**

Minto, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). G. J. Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, G.C.M.G., V.D.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (N. W. Canada, Afghanistan, Egypt); Vol.; Gov.-Gen. of Canada since 1898; *H. Visc. Melgund, s.*—Government House, Ottawa. **L.U.**

Monck, 5th Visc. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. H. P. C. S. Monck; b. 1849; suc. 1894; sits as Bar. Monck (1866); Army (Egypt, Suakin); *H. Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s.*—Charleville, Wicklow. **C.**

Moncreiff, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. J. Moncreiff; b. 1840; suc. 1895; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. of Kinross; Lord of Session 1888-9; Ld. Ordinary-in-Exchr., Scotland, since 1889; *H. Rev. Hon. R. Moncreiff, br.*—15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Monk Bretton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). J. W. Dodson; b. 1869; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; Priv. Sec. to Colonial Secy. since 1900.—Conyborough, Lewes. **L.U.**

Monkswell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Collier; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Barrister; Official Examiner to High Court of Justice 1884-6; Ld.-in-Waiting 1892-5. Under-Sec. for War 1895. *H. Hon. R. A. H. Collier, s.*—7, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **L.**

Monson, 9th Bar. (cr. 1723). A. D. J. Monson; b. 1868; suc. 1900; Dipl. Service; *H. Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson*, G.C.B., *u.*—Burton Hall, Lincoln. —

Montagu of Beaulieu, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Hon. Col. H. J. Douglas-Scott-Montagu; b. 1832; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Selkirkshire 1861-8, S. Hants 1868-84; *H. Hon. J. W. Scott-Montagu*, M.P., *s.*—Palace House, Beaulieu, Southampton. **C.**

Monteagle, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). T. Spring-Rice, K.P.; b. 1849; suc. 1876; *H. Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice*, *s.*—Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Limerick. **L.U.**

Montrose, 6th D. of (cr. 1707, Sco.). Col. D. B. M. R. Graham, K.T., A.D.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1874; sits as Earl Graham (1722); Ld.-Lt. Co. Stirling; Ld. Clerk Register of Scotland; Army; Yeo.; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. M. of Graham*, *s.*—Buchanan Castle, Glasgow. **C.**

Moray, 16th E. of (cr. 1561, Sco.). Lt.-Col. F. J. Stuart; b. 1842; suc. 1901; Army; sits as Bar. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796); *H. Hon. M. G. Stuart*, *br.*—Doune Lodge, Doune, Perthshire. **C.**

Morley, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). A. E. Parker, P.C.; b. 1843; suc. 1864; Lord-in-Waiting 1869-74; Under Sec. for War 1880-5; First Commr. of Works 1886; Ch. of Com. of H. of Lords since 1889; Ch. of Devon Co. Council; *H. Visc. Boringdon*, *s.*—Saltram, Plympton, Devon. **L.U.**

Morton, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Sec. Rep. Peer. S. G. W. Douglas; b. 1844; suc. 1884; Yeo.; *H. Capt. Ld. Aberdour*, *s.*—Conaglen, Ardgour, N.B. **C.**

Mostyn, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1831). L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn; b. 1866; suc. 1884; Mil.; *H. Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn*, *s.*—Mostyn, Holywell, N. Wales. **C.**

Mount-Edgcumbe, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Hon. Col. W. H. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D.; b. 1832; suc. 1861; Vol.; M.P. Plymouth 1869-61; Ld.-Lt. and Vice-Adm. of Cornwall, and Chn. of Co. Council; Ld. Chamberlain 1879-80; Ld. Steward 1885-6 and 1886-92; *H. Capt. Visc. Valletort*, *s.*—Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth. **C.**

Mount-Stephen, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). G. Stephen; b. 1829; late Pres. of Canadian Pacific Rly.—Brocket Hall, Hatfield. **C.**

Mowbray, 24th Bar. (cr. 1283), **Seagrave**, 25th Bar. (cr. 1295) and **Stourton**, 21st Bar. (cr. 1448). O. B. J. Stourton; b. 1867; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H. Hon. W. M. Stourton*, *s.*—Allerton Park, Knaresborough. **C.**

Muncaster, 5th Bar. (cr. 1783 Ir.). Hon. Col. J. F. Pennington, V.D.; b. 1894; suc. 1862; sits as Bar. Muncaster (1898); Army; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Cumberland; M.P. W. Cumberland 1872-80, Egremont Div. 1885-92; *H. Hon. A. J. Pennington*, *br.*—Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass. **C.**

Munster, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). A. Fitz-Clarence; b. 1862; suc. 1902; *H. Hon. H. E. Fitz-Clarence*, *br.*—43, Park Lane, W. —

Muskerry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1781). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. M. T. F. Deane-Morgan; b. 1854; suc. 1868; Royal Navy; *H. Hon. H. Deane-Morgan*, *s.*—Springfield Castle, Drumcolloher, Limerick. **C.**

Napier, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627, Sco.), and **Ettrick**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1872, U.K.). W. J. G. Napier; b. 1846; suc. 1898; sits as Bar. Ettrick; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. F. E. B.*, Master of Napier, *s.*—Thirllestane, Selkirk, N.B. **L.**

Napier of Magdala, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Col. R. W. Napier; b. 1845; suc. 1890; Bengal Army (Abyssinia); *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. G. C. Napier*, C.I.E., *br.*—9, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Nelson, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). H. Nelson; b. 1823; suc. 1885; Yeo.; *H. Visc. Trafalgar*, *s.*—Trafalgar House, Salisbury. **C.**

Newcastle, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). H. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton; b. 1864; suc. 1879; *H. Ld. H. F. Pelham-Clinton-Hope*, *br.*—Clumber Park, Worksop, Notts. **C.**

Newcastle, 2nd Bp. of (1892). E. Jacob, D.D.; b. 1844; cons. 1896; Vicar of Portsea, 1878-95; Hon. Canon of Winchester, 1884-95.—Benwell Tower, Newcastle. **C.**

Newlands, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). W. W. Hozier; b. 1825; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Hon. J. H. C. Hozier*, M.P., *s.*—Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle, N.B. **C.**

Newton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Major T. W. Legh; b. 1857; suc. 1898; Dipl. Serv.; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. S.W. Lancashire, Newton Div., 1886-98; *H. Hon. R. W. D. Legh*, *s.*—Lyme Park, Stockport. **C.**

Norfolk, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Premier Duke and Hered. Earl Marshal of England; Hon. Col. H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1860; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; Postmr.-Genl. 1895-1900; *H. Lord Edmund B. Talbot*, M.P., D.S.O., *br.*—Arundel Castle, Sussex. **C.**

Normanby, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Rev. C. C. H. Phipps; b. 1846; suc. 1890; Vicar of Worsley 1872-90; Canon of Windsor since 1891; *H. G. A. C. Phipps*, *n.*—Cloister, Windsor Castle. **L.U.**

Normanton, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). S. J. Agar; b. 1865; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Somerton (1873); *H. Hon. F. W. A. E. Agar*, *br.*—Somerley, Ringwood. **C.**

North, 11th Bar. (cr. 1554). Hon. Col. W. H. J. North; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Capt. Hon. W. F. J. North*, *s.*—Wroxton Abbey, Banbury. **C.**

Northampton, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). W. G. S. S. M. Compton; b. 1851; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; M.P. S. Warwickshire 1855-6, Barnsley Div. Yorks 1889-97; *H. Earl Compton*, *s.*—Castle Ashby, Northampton. **L.**

Northbourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). Hon. Col. W. H. James; b. 1846; suc. 1893; Vol.; M.P. Gateshead 1874-93. *H. Hon. W. James, s.—Betteshanger, Sandwich.* **L.**

Northbrook, 1st E. of (cr. 1876). Hon. Col. T. G. Baring, G.C.S.I., P.C.; b. 1826; suc. to Barony 1866; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Hants and Chn. Co. Council; M.P. Penryn and Falmouth 1857-66; Ld. of Admiralty 1857-8; Under-Sec. for India 1859-64; for War 1861, 1868-72; for Home Dept. 1864-6; Gov. Gen. of India 1872-6; First Ld. of Admiralty. 1880-5; *H. Visc. Baring, s.—Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants.* **L.U.**

Northcote, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). H. S. Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., S. of 1st E. of Iddesleigh; b. 1846; Foreign Office; Dipl. Serv.; Finl. Sec. to War Office, 1885-6; Surv. Genl. of Ordnance 1886-7; M.P. Exeter 1880-99; Govr. of Bombay since 1900.—Government House, Bombay. **C.**

Northesk, 10th E. of (cr. 1847). Sco. Rep. Peer. Capt. D. J. Carnegie; b. 1865; suc. 1891; Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. D. Carnegie, br.—6, Hans Crescent, S.W.* **C.**

Northumberland, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Hon. Col. H. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1846; suc. 1899; Mil.; Vol.; Chn. of Northumberland Co. Council; M.P. N. Northumberland 1868-85; Treas. of Household 1874-5; called to H. of Lords 1887; *H. Earl Percy, M.P., s.—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* **C.**

Norton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1878). C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., P.C.; b. 1814; Yeo.; Pres. Bd. of Health and Vice-Pres. Council of Education 1858-9; Under-Sec. Colonies 1866-8; Pres. Bd. of Trade 1874-8; M.P. N. Staffordsh. 1841-78; *H. Hon. C. L. Adderley, s.—Hans Hall, Birmingham.* **C.**

Norwich, 89th Bp. of (1088). J. Sheepshanks, D.D.; b. 1884; cons. 1893; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, 1873-93.—The Palace, Norwich. **L.**

O'Brien, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). P. O'Brien, P.C.; b. 1842; Solr.-Gen. for Ireland, 1867-8; Atty.-Gen. for Ireland, 1888-9; Ld. Ch. Justice of Ireland since 1889.—Newlands, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. **C.**

O'Hagan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1870). M. H. I. T. O'Hagan; b. 1832; suc. 1900.—Trinity Coll., Cambridge. **—**

O'Neill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). E. O'Neill; b. 1839; suc. 1883; M.P. Antrim 1863-80; *H. Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s.—Shane's Castle, Antrim.* **C.**

Onslow, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. H. Onslow, G.C.M.G.; b. 1853; suc. 1870; Ld.-in-waiting 1880 and 1886-7; Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1888-9; Gov. of New Zealand 1889-92; Under-Sec. for India 1895-1900; for Colonies 1887-8 and since 1900. *H. Visc. Cranley, s.—Clandon Park, Guildford.* **C.**

Oranmore and Browne, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836). Ir. Rep. Peer. G. H. B. Browne-Guthrie; b. 1861; suc. 1900; Mil.; *H. Hon. G. D. E. Browne-Guthrie, s.—Castle Macgarret, Clannorris, Mayo.* **C.**

Orford, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). R. H. Walpole; b. 1854; suc. 1894; Royal Navy; Mil.; *H. Hon. C. H. Walpole, br.—Wolterton Park, Aylsham.* **C.**

Ormathwaite, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Hon. Col. A. Walsh; b. 1827; suc. 1881; Ld.-Lt. Radnorshire 1875-95; Army; Mil.; M.P. Leominster 1856-68; Radnorshire 1868-80; *H. Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s.—Strettington House, Chichester.* **C.**

Ormonde, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). Hon. Col. J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P., P.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1854; sits as Bar. Ormonde (1821); Army; Yeo.; Mil.; Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; Ld.-Lt. Co. Kilkenny; *H. Ld. J. Arthur W. F. Butler, br.—Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny.* **C.**

Overtoun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). J. Campbell White; b. 1843; Manufacturer; Convener of Dumbartonshire.—Overtoun, Dumbarton, N.B. **L.**

Peel, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). A. W. Peel, P.C.; b. 1829; Sec. to Poor Law Bd. 1868-71; Bd. of Trade 1871-3; Parl. Sec. to Treasury, 1873-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1880; M.P. Warwick 1865-85; Warwick and Leamington 1885-95; Speaker of H. of Commons. 1884-95; *H. Hon. W. R. W. Peel, M.P., s.—The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.* **L.U.**

Pembroke, 14th E. of (cr. 1551), and 11th E. of **Montgomery** (cr. 1605). S. Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1853; suc. 1895; Yeo.; Ld. of Treas. 1885-6 and 1886-92; Ld. Steward since 1895; M.P. Wilton 1877-85; Croydon 1886-95; *H. Ld. Herbert, M.V.O., s.—Wilton House, Salisbury.* **C.**

Penrhyn, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). Hon. Col. G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Carnarvonshire 1866-8, and 1874-80; *H. Maj. Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, s.—Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales.* **C.**

Peterborough, 28th Bp. of (1541). Hon. E. Carr-Glyn, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1897; Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, 1872-5; Doncaster, 1875-8; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, 1878-96.—The Palace, Peterborough. **L.U.**

Petre, 14th Bar. (cr. 1603). B. H. P. Petre; b. 1858; suc. 1893; Army; *H. Hon. P. B. J. Petre, br.—Thorndon Hall, Brentwood.* **C.**

Pirbright, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). H. de Worms, P.C.; b. 1840; M.P. Greenwich 1880-5, L'pool, E. Toxteth 1885-95. Parl. Sec. Bd. of Trade 1885-6 and 1886-8. Under Sec. Colonies 1888-92.—42, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Playfair, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Col. G. J. Playfair; b. 1849; suc. 1898; Army; *H. Hon. L. G. H. Playfair, s.—Uffington House, Stamford.* **C.**

Plunket, 5th Bar. (cr. 1827). W. L. Plunket, C.V.O.; b. 1864; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; Priv. Sec. to Ld.-Lt. of Ireland; *H. Hon. T. C. Plunket, s.—Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow.* **C.**

Poltimore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, P.C.; b. 1837; suc. 1868; Yeo.; Tr. of Household 1872-3; H. Hon. C. R. Bampfylde, s.—Poltimore Pk., Exeter. **C.**

Portland, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Hon. Col. W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1857; suc. 1879; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Caithness and Notts; Master of the Horse 1886-92, and since 1895; H. M. of Titohfield, s.—3, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**

Portman, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1873). Hon. Col. W. H. B. Portman; b. 1829; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; Chn. of Dorset Co. Council; M.P. Shaftesbury 1852-7, Dorset 1857-85; H. Major Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s.—22, Portman Square, W. **L.U.**

Portsmouth, 5th E. of (cr. 1743). N. Wallop; b. 1856; suc. 1891; M.P. Barnstaple 1880-5; N. Devon 1886-91; H. Hon. J. F. Wallop, br.—Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Hants. **L.**

Powerscourt, 7th Visc. (cr. 1743, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. M. E. Wingfield, K.P., P.C.; b. 1836; suc. 1844; sits also as Bar. Powerscourt (1885); Army; H. Hon. M. R. Wingfield, M.V.O., s.—Powerscourt Castle, Enniskerry, Wicklow. **L.U.**

Powis, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Hon. Col. G. C. Herbert; b. 1862; suc. 1891; Ld.-Lt. Salop; Mil.; H. Visc. Clive, s.—Powis Castle, Welshpool. **C.**

Radnor, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). Major J. Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1868; suc. 1900; Yeo.; Vol. (S. Africa); M.P. S. Wilts 1892-1900; H. Visc. Folkestone, s.—Longford Castle, Salisbury. **C.**

Raglan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1852). Lt.-Col. G. F. H. Somerset; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army (Afghanistan); Mil.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-2; Gov. of Isle of Man since 1902; H. Hon. F. R. Somerset, s.—Douglas, Isle of Man. **C.**

Ranfurly, 5th E. of (cr. 1831, Ir.). U. J. M. Knox, G.C.M.G.; b. 1856; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. Ranfurly (1826); Lord-in-Waiting 1896-7; Gov. of New Zealand since 1897; H. Visc. Northland, s.—Wellington, N.Z. **C.**

Rathdonnell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. T. K. McC. Bunbury; b. 1848; suc. 1879; Army; Yeo.; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Carlow; H. Hon. T. L. McC. Bunbury, s.—Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, Co. Carlow. **C.**

Rathmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). D. R. Plunket, P.C.; b. 1838; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland, 1875-7; Paymr.-Genl., 1880; First Commr. of Works, 1885-6, and 1886-92; M.P. Dublin Univ. 1870-95.—The Oaks, Wimbledon Common, S.W. **C.**

Ravensworth, 2nd E. of (cr. 1874). Hn. Col. H. G. Liddell; b. 1821; suc. 1878; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. S. Northumberland 1852-78; H. Capt. Hon. A. C. Liddell, br.—Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead. **C.**

Rayleigh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). J. W. Strutt, F.R.S.; b. 1842; suc. 1873; Ld.-Lt. of Essex, 1892-01; Prof. of Experimental Physics at Cambridge 1879-84; Ex-Sec. of Royal Soc.; Order of Merit, 1902; H. Hon. R. J. Strutt, s.—Terling Place, Witham, Essex. **C.**

Reay, 11th Bar. (cr. 1628, Sco.). D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1839; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Reay (1881); Ld.-Lt. Roxburghshire; Gov. of Bombay 1886-90; Under-Sec. India 1894-5; Chn. of London School Board since 1897; H. (to Sco. Barony) Baron Aeneas Mackay, c.—Carolside, Earlsdon, N.B. **L.**

Redesdale, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). A. B. Freeman-Mitford, C.B., C.V.O.; b. 1837; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire 1892-5; Sec. to Office of Works 1874-86; H. Hon. C. B. O. Freeman-Mitford, s.—Batsford Park, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Rendel, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). S. Rendel; b. 1854; Bar.; Engineer; Pres. Univ. Coll. of Wales; M.P. Montgomeryshire 1880-94. —Hatchlands, Guildford. **L.**

Revelstoke, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). J. Baring P.C.; b. 1868; suc. 1897; Bank Director; H. Hon. C. Baring, br.—26, Hill Street, W. **L.U.**

Ribblesdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). T. Lister, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1876; Army; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5 and 1886; Master of the Buckhounds 1892-5; H. Hon. T. Lister, s.—Gisburne Park, Skipton. **L.**

Richmond and Lennox, 6th D. of (cr. 1675), and 1st D. of **Gordon** (cr. 1876). C. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., P.C.; b. 1818; suc. 1860; Ld.-Lt. of Banffshire; Chn. W. Sussex Co. Council; M.P. West Sussex 1841-60. Pres. Poor Law Bd. 1859; Bd. of Trade 1867-8 and 1885; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1874-80; Sec. for Scotland 1885-6; H. Col. E. of March and Kinrara, C.B., A.D.C., s.—Goodwood, Chichester. **C.**

Ridley, 1st Visc. (cr. 1900). M. White-Ridley, P.C.; b. 1842; Yeo.; Chn. N.E. Ry. Co.; M.P. N. Northumberland 1868-85; Blackpool Div., Lancs. 1886-1900. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1878-80; Finl. Secy. to Treasury 1885-6; Home Secy. 1895-1900; H. Hon. M. White-Ridley, M.P., s.—10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Ripon, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Hon. Col. G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.; b. 1827; suc. to Earldom 1859; Ld.-Lt. N.R. Yorks; Vol.; M.P. Hull 1852-3, Huddersfield 1853-7, W. R. Yorks 1857-9. Und.-Sec. for War 1859-61; Sec. for War 1863-6, for India 1866; Ld.-Pres. of Council 1869-73; High Commr. at Washington 1871; Viceroy of India 1880-4; First Ld. of Admiralty 1886; Colonial Sec. 1892-5; H. Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O., s.—Studley Royal, Ripon. **L.**

Ripon, 3rd Bp. of (1836). W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1884; Canon of Windsor 1882-4.—The Palace, Ripon. **L.U.**

Roberts, 1st Earl (cr. 1901). Field-Marshal F. S. Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; b. 1832; Army (Ind. Mutiny; N.W. Frontier; Abyssinia; Loo-shai; Afghanistan); Mil.; Vol.; Gov. and Com.-in-Chief Natal and S. E. Africa, 1881; Com.-in-Chief in Madras 1881-5, in India 1885-93, in Ireland 1895-00; F.-M. Commanding-in-Chief in S. Africa, 1900; Commander-in-Chief since Nov., 1900 (cr. Baron 1892). Order of Merit, 1902. *H.* (by special remr.) Lady Aileen Roberts, dau.—War Office, Pall Mall, S.W. **C.**

Robertson, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1899), J. P. B. Robertson, P.C.; b. 1845; M.P. Bute 1885-91; Solr.-Genl. for Scotland 1885-6 and 1886-8; Ld. Advocate 1888-91; Ld.-Justice General 1891-9; Ld. of Appeal in Ord. since 1899.—108, Eaton Sq., S.W. **C.**

Rochester, 100th Bp. of (604). E. S. Talbot, D.D.; b. 1844; cons. 1896; Warden of Keble Coll. Oxford, 1870-88; Vicar of Leeds 1888-95; Canon of York 1891-5.—Bishop's House, Kennington Park Road, S.E. **L.**

Roden, 6th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). Capt. W. H. Jocelyn, R.N.; b. 1842; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Clanbrassil (1821); *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. R. J. O. Jocelyn, *br.*—Tullymore Park, Down. **C.**

Rodney, 7th Bar. (cr. 1782). Lt.-Col. G. B. H. D. Rodney; b. 1857; suc. 1864; Army (Egypt, Nile Expedition, S. Africa); Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, *s.*—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Rollo, 10th Bar. (cr. 1651, Sco.). J. R. Rollo; b. 1835; suc. 1852; Sco. Rep. Peer 1860-68; sits as Bar. Dunning (1869); *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo, Master of Rollo, *s.*—Duncrub Castle, Dunning, Perthshire. **L. U.**

Romilly, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1865). Major J. G. le M. Romilly; b. 1866; suc. 1891; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* Hon. W. G. G. Romilly, *s.*—Porthkerry, Barry, S. Wales. **L. U.**

Romney, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). C. Marsham; b. 1841; suc. 1874; Ld.-in-Waiting 1889-92; *H.* Visc. Marsham, *s.*—Gayton Hall, King's Lynn. **C.**

Rosebery, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). Hon. Col. A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1868; sits as Bar. Rosebery (1828); Ld.-Lt. Linlithgow and Edinburghshire; Vol.; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1881-3; First Comr. of Works 1884-5; Ld. Privy Seal 1883-5; Foreign Sec. 1886 and 1892-4; Prime Minister and Ld. President of Council 1894-5; *H.* Ld. Dalmeny, *s.*—Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. **L.**

Rosmead, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1896). Major H. A. T. Robinson; b. 1866; suc. 1897; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* Hon. H. E. J. Robinson, *s.*—Stella Lodge, Ascot. **C.**

Rosse, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. Parsons, K.P., F.R.S.; b. 1840; suc. 1867; Chan. of Univ. of Dublin; Ld.-Lt. King's Co.; *H.* Capt. Ld. Oxmantown, *s.*—Birr Castle, Parsonstown, King's Co. **C.**

Rosslyn, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). J. F. H. St. Clair Erskine; b. 1869; suc. 1890; Mil.; Vol. (S. Africa); *H.* Ld. Loughborough, *s.*—6, Half Moon Street, W. **C.**

Rossmore, 5th Bar. (cr. 1796, Ir.). Hon. Col. D. W. W. Westenra; b. 1853; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Rossmore (1838); Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Monaghan; *H.* Hon. W. Westenra, *s.*—Rossmore Park, Monaghan. **C.**

Rothschild, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). N. M. Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1840; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Bucks; M.P. Aylesbury 1865-85; *H.* Capt. Hon. L. W. Rothschild, M.P., *s.*—Tring Park, Herts. **L. U.**

Rowton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). M. W. Lowry-Corry, P.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.; b. 1838; Priv. Sec. to E. of Beaconsfield 1866-8 and 1873-80; Actg. Sec. of Embassy at Berlin Congress 1878.—17, Berkeley Square, W.C. **C.**

Roxburghe, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). H. J. Innes-Ker, K.I., M.V.O.; b. 1876; suc. 1892; sits as Earl Innes (1837); Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* Ld. A. R. Innes-Ker, *br.*—Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B. **L. U.**

Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). J. F. S. Russell; b. 1865; suc. 1878; *H.* Hon. B. Russell, *br.*—3, Raymond Bldgs., W.O. **L.**

Rutland, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Hon. Col. J. J. R. Manners, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1818; suc. 1888; Mil.; First Commr. of Works 1852, 1868-9, 1866-9; Postmr.-Gen. 1874-80 and 1885-6; Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster 1886-92; M.P. Newark 1841-7, Colchester 1860-7, N. Leicestershire 1857-85; E. Divn. 1885-8; *H.* Marq. of Granby (Peer, see *ante*), *s.*—Belvoir Castle, Grantham. **C.**

Sackville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). L. S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; suc. 1886; Dipl. Serv. 1847-88 (Minister to Argentina 1872-8, Spain 1878-81; United States 1881-8); *H.* Col. Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *br.*—Knole Park, Sevenoaks. **C.**

St. Albans, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). C. V. A. A. de V. Beauclerk; b. 1870; suc. 1896; Army; Yeo.; *H.* Capt. Ld. O. Beauclerk, *br.*—Newtown Anner, Clonmel. **—**

St. Albans, 2nd Bp. of (cr. 1877). J. W. Feasting, D.D.; b. 1837; cons. 1890; Vicar of Ch. Ch. Albany St., 1878-90; Preb. of St. Paul's 1885-90.—21, Endsleigh St., W.C. **L. U.**

St. Asaph, 71st Bp. of (cr. 560). A. G. Edwards, D.D.; b. 1848; cons. 1889; Head Master of Llandoverly School 1875-86; Vicar of Carmarthen 1885-9.—The Palace, St. Asaph. **L.**

St. Germans, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). H. C. Eliot; b. 1835; suc. 1881; R.N. 1848-53; Foreign Office 1855-81; *H.* Ld. Eliot, *s.*—Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall. **L. U.**

St. John of Bleisoe, 16th Bar. (cr. 1558). B. M. St. John; b. 1844; suc. 1887; Army; *H.* Hon. H. B. St. John, *s.*—Melchbourne Park, Bedford. **C.**

St. Leonards, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1852). E. B. Sugden; b. 1847; suc. 1875; *H.* Hon. H. F. Sugden, *br.*—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

St. Levan, 1st Bar. (cr. 1867). J. St. Aubyn; b. 1829; Mil.; M.P. W. Cornwall 1858-85; St. Ives Divn. 1885-7; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, s.—St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.* **L.U.**

St. Oswald, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Winn; b. 1857; suc. 1899; Army (Soudan); M.P. Pontefract 1885-93; *H. Hon. R. G. Winn, s.—Nostell Priory, Wakefield.* **C.**

St. Vincent, 5th Visc. (cr. 1801). C. P. Jarvis; b. 1855; suc. 1885; Army; *H. Capt. Hon. R. C. Jarvis, br.—Norton Disney, Newark.* **C.**

Salisbury, 3rd M. of (cr. 1789). Hon. Col. R. A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1830; suc. 1868; Chan. of Oxford Univ.; Ld. Warden of the Cinque Ports; High Steward of Westminster; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Stamford 1858-68; Sec. of State for India 1866-7 and 1874-8, for Foreign Affairs 1878-80, 1886-6, 1887-92, and 1895-00; Special Ambassador to Constantinople Conference 1876-7, to Berlin Congress 1878; Lord Privy Seal 1900-2; Prime Minister 1885-6, 1886-92, and 1895-02; *H. Lt.-Col. Visc. Cranborne, C.B., M.P., s.—Hatfield House, Herts.* **C.**

Salisbury, 93rd Bp. of (705). John Wordsworth, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1885; Preb. of Lincoln 1870-83; Oriel Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester 1883-5.—The Palace, Salisbury. **C.**

Saltoun, 18th Bar. (cr. 1445). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Fraser; b. 1861; suc. 1886; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s.—Philorth, Fraserburgh, N.B.* **C.**

Sandhurst, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1871). W. Mansfield, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1855; suc. 1876; Army; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Under Sec. for War 1886 and 1892-5; Gov. of Bombay 1895-00; *H. Hon. J. W. Mansfield, br.—60, Eaton Sq., S.W.* **L.**

Sandwich, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Col. E. G. H. Montagu; b. 1839; suc. 1864; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Hunts and Chn. of Co. Council; M.P. (C.) Huntingdon 1876-84; *H. R. Adm. Hon. V. Montagu, br.—Hinchbrook, Huntingdon.* **L.**

Sandys, 4th Bar. (cr. 1802). Hon. Col. A. F. A. Sandys; b. 1840; suc. 1863; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Hon. M. E. M. Sandys, br.—Ombersley Court, Droitwich.* **L.U.**

Savile, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1888). Hon. Col. J. Savile-Lumley-Savile; b. 1864; suc. 1896; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; Dipl. Serv. — Rufford Abbey, Notts. **C.**

Saye and Sele, 14th Bar. (cr. 1447). J. T. W. Fiennes; b. 1880; suc. 1887; Yeo.; *H. Hon. G. Fiennes, s.—Sunbury House, Reading.* **L.**

Scarborough, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Col. A. F. G. B. Lumley, A.D.C.; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-Lt. West Riding; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. O.V.G. Lumley, br.—Sandbeck Park, Rotherham.* **C.**

Scarsdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1761). Rev. A. N. H. Curzon; b. 1891; suc. 1856; Rector of Kedleston since 1856; *H. Ld. Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., P.O. (Peerage of Irel.), s.—Kedleston Hall, Derby.* **C.**

Seafeld, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). J. Ogilvie Grant; b. 1876; suc. 1888; sits as Bar. Strathspey (1884); *H. Hon. T. O. Grant, br.—Junn. Constitutional Club, W.* **C.**

Seaton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). R. J. U. Colborne; b. 1854; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, br.—Beechwood, Plympton, Devon.* **C.**

Sefton, 6th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). O. C. Molyneux; b. 1871; suc. 1901; sits as Bar. Sefton (1881); Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Visc. Molyneux, s.—Croxteth Hall, Liverpool.* **—**

Selborne, 2nd E. of (cr. 1832). Hon. Col. W. W. Palmer, P.C.; b. 1859; suc. 1895; Mil.; M.P. E. Hants 1885-92; W. Edinburgh 1892-5; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1895-1900; First Ld. of the Admiralty since 1900; *H. Visc. Wolmer, s.—Admiralty, S.W.* **L.U.**

Shaftesbury, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Col. A. Ashley-Cooper; b. 1869; suc. 1886; Army; Imperial Yeo.; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales since 1901; *H. Ld. Ashley, s.—St. Giles, Cranborne, Dorset.* **C.**

Shand, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). A. B. Shand, P.C.; b. 1828; Judge of Court of Session 1872-90; Mem. of Judicial Com. of Pr. Council since 1890.—32, Bryanston Sq., W. **L.U.**

Shannon, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, Ir.). R. H. Boyle; b. 1860; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Carleton (1786); Army; *H. Visc. Boyle, s.—Castle Martyr, Cove of Cork.* **C.**

Sheffield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). Hon. Col. H. N. Holroyd; b. 1832; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Sheffield (1802); Vol.; Dipl. Serv. 1853-6; M.P. E. Sussex 1857-65.—Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex. **C.**

Sherborne, 4th Bar. (cr. 1784). E. L. Dutton; b. 1831; suc. 1883; *H. Rev. Hon. F. G. Dutton, br.—Sherborne House, Northleach, Gloucestershire.* **—**

Shrewsbury, 20th E. of (cr. 1442), and 5th E. of Talbot (cr. 1784). Premier Earl of Eng. C. H. J. Talbot; b. 1860; suc. 1877; *H. Visc. Ingestre, s.—Ingestre Hall, Stafford.* **C.**

Shuttleworth, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C.; b. 1844; M.P. Hastings 1869-80; Clitheroe Div., Lancs., 1885-92. Under Sec. for India 1886; Chan. of Duchy of Lanc. 1886; Secy. to Admiralty 1892-5; *H. Hon. L. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, s.—28, Prince's Gardens, S.W.* **L.**

Sidmouth, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1805). W. W. Addington; b. 1824; suc. 1864; Royal Navy; Vol.; M.P. Devizes 1863-4; *H. Hon. G. Addington, s.—Up-Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devon.* **C.**

Sinclair, 14th Bar. (cr. 1489, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. Col. C. W. St. Clair; b. 1831; suc. 1880; Army (Crimes, Indian Mutiny, New Zealand); *H. Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s.—Herdmanston, Pencaithland, Haddingtonshire.* **C.**

Sligo, 4th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. T. Browne; b. 1824; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Monteagle of Westport (1806); Royal Navy; M.P. Mayo 1857-68; *H. Ld. H. Ulick Browne, br.—Westport House, Mayo.* **L.U.**

***Somers**, 6th Bar (cr. 1784). A. H. T. Cocks; b. 1887; suc. 1899; *H. Rev. H. L. S. Cocks, z.*—The Briary, Freshwater, I.W. —

Somerset, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Hon. Col. A. St. Maur; b. 1846; suc. 1894; Army (Red River Expedn.); Vol.; *H. Major Ld. P. St. Maur, br.*—Maiden Bradley, Bath. **C.**
Sondes, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). G. E. Milles; b. 1861; suc. 1894; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Capt. Hon. L. A. Milles, br.*—Lees Court, Faversham. **C.**

Southampton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1780). Capt. C. H. FitzRoy; b. 1867; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy, M.P. br.*—Harleston House, Northampton. **C.**

Southesk, 9th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). J. Carnegie, K.T.; b. 1827; suc. 1849; sits as Bar. Ballinhard (1869); Army; Ld.-Lt. Kinnaird 1849-56; *H. Ld. Carnegie, s.*—Kinnaird Castle, Brechin. **C.**

Southwell, 1st Bp. of (cr. 1884). G. Ridding, D.D.; b. 1828; cons. 1884; Head Master of Winchester 1868-84.—Thurgarton Priory, Southwell. **L.U.**

Spencer, 5th E. (cr. 1765). J. P. Spencer, K.G., P.C.; b. 1836; suc. 1857; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Northants; M.P. S. Northants 1857; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1869-74, 1882-5; Ld. Pres. of Council 1880-3 and 1886; First Ld. of Admiralty 1892-5; *H. Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., half-br.*—Althorp Park, Northampton. **L.**

Stafford, 11th Bar. (cr. 1640). F. E. Stafford-Jerningham, b. 1833; suc. 1892; *H. Major F. E. Jerningham, c.*—Costessy Park, Norwich. —

Stair, 10th E. of (cr. 1703). J. H. Dalrymple, K.T.; b. 1819; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Oxenford (1841); Ld.-Lt. and Convener of Wigtown; Army; M.P. Wigtownshire 1841-56; *H. Viso. Dalrymple, s.*—Lochinich, Castle Kennedy, N.B. **L.U.**

Stalbridge, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). R. de A. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1887; Yeo.; Chn. L. & N. W. Rly. Co.; Vice-Chamberlain 1872-4; Parl. Sec. Treasury 1880-6; M.P. Flintshire 1861-86; *H. Hon. H. Grosvenor, s.*—32, Queensborough Terrace, W. **L.U.**

Stamford, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). W. Grey; b. 1850; suc. 1890; *H. Ld. Grey of Groby, s.*—15, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Stanhope, 6th E. (cr. 1718). A. P. Stanhope; b. 1898; suc. 1876; Army; Ld.-Lt. Kent; M.P. Leominster 1868, E. Suffolk, 1870-5; Ld. of Treasury 1874-6; First Church Estates Commr. since 1878; *H. Viso. Mahon, s.*—Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent. **C.**

Stanley of Alderley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). H. E. J. Stanley; b. 1827; suc. 1869; Dipl. Serv. 1861-9; *H. Hon. E. L. Stanley, br.*—Alderley Park, Crewe. **L.U.**

Stanmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). A. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G.; b. 1829; M.P. Beverley 1854-7; Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick 1861-6; Gov. of Trinidad 1866-70; Mauritius 1871-4; Fiji 1875-80; New Zealand 1880-2; Ceylon 1883-90; *H. Hon. G. A. M. Gordon, s.*—Red House, Ascot. **L.**

Stradbroke, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Lt.-Col. G. E. J. M. Rous, A.D.C.; b. 1862; suc. 1886; Vol.; Vice Adm. of Suffolk; *H. Lt.-Col. W. J. Rous, c.*—Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk. **C.**

Stafford, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Rev. F. E. C. Byng; b. 1895; suc. 1899; Chaplain to Speaker H. of Commons 1874-89; *H. Viso. Enfield, s.*—Wrotham Park, Barnet. **L.U.**

Strathcona and Mount Royal, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Donald Smith, G.C.M.G.; b. 1820; Canadian M.P. 1871-96; Director of Can. Pac. Ry. Co.; High Commissioner for Canada since 1896; *H. Hon. Mrs. M. C. Howard, dau.* (in spl. remr.)—23, Grosvenor Square, S.W. **C.**

Stratheden, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836) and 3rd Bar. **Campbell** (cr. 1841). H. G. Campbell; b. 1829; suc. 1893; Vol.; Bengal Civ. Serv.; Sec. of Commissions in Court of Chancery 1860-73; Ex-Master of Supreme Ct.; *H. Capt. Hon. J. B. Campbell, s.*—Hart-rigge, Jedburgh, N.B. **L.U.**

Strathmore, 13th E. of (cr. 1672, Sco.), and the E. of **Kinghorne** (cr. 1606 Sco.). C. Bowes-Lyon; b. 1824; suc. 1865; sits as Bar. Bowes, 1887; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Forfarshire; *H. Ld. Glamis, s.*—Glamis Castle, Forfar, N.B. **C.**

Sudeley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1838). C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1877; R.N. (Baltic & China); Bar; M.P. Montgomery Dt. 1863-77; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms 1886; *H. Hon. W. Hanbury-Tracy, s.*—Ormeley Lodge, Ham, Surrey. **L.U.**

Suffield, 5th Bar. (cr. 1786). Hon. Col. C. Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1830; suc. 1863; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Mast. of Buckhounds 1886; Ld.-in-Waiting 1868-72, and since 1901; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Harbord, C.B., s.*—Gunton Pk., Norwich. **L.U.**

Suffolk and Berkshire, 19th E. of (cr. 1603). Capt. H. M. P. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1898; Mil.; A.D.C. to Viceroy of India since 1898; *H. Hon. J. K. E. Howard, br.*—Calcutta. **L.U.**

Sutherland, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Hon. Col. C. Leveson-Gower, K.G.; b. 1851; suc. 1892; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Sutherland 1874-86; Ld.-Lt. Sutherland; *H. Marq. of Stafford, s.*—Dunrobin Castle, N.B. **L.**

Swansea, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1893). E. A. H. Vivian; b. 1848; suc. 1894; Vol.; *H. Hon. O. R. Vivian, half-br.*—29, Lowndes Street, S.W. **C.**

Talbot de Malahide, 5th Bar. (cr. 1831, Ir.). R. W. Talbot; b. 1846; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Talbot de Malahide (1856); Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. J. B. Talbot, s.*—Malahide Castle, Dublin. **C.**

Tankerville, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). G. M. Bennet; b. 1852; suc. 1899; Roys' Navy; Army; *H. Ld. Ossulston, s.*—Thornington Ho., Cornhill-on-Tweed. **L.U.**

Temple, 5th E. (cr. 1822). W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton; b. 1871; suc. 1902; Dipl. Serv.; Army; H. Capt. Hon. C. G. Gore-Langton, *br.*—Newton Park, Bath. —

Templemore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). Hon. Col. H. S. Chichester; b. 1821; suc. 1837; "Father" of the H. of Lords; Army; Mil.; H. Hon. A. Chichester, *s.*—Dunbrody Park, Arthurstown, co. Wexford. **C.**

Templetown, 4th Visc. (cr. 1806). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. M. D. C. Upton; b. 1853; suc. 1890; Army; H. Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton, *s.*—Castle Upton, Belfast. **C.**

Tennyson, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). H. Tennyson, K.C.M.G.; b. 1852; suc. 1892; Govr. of S. Australia 1899-02; Gov. Genl. of Australia since 1902. H. Hon. L. H. Tennyson, *s.*—Sydney, N. S. Wales. **L.U.**

Tenterden, 4th Bar. (cr. 1827). C. S. H. Abbott; b. 1865; suc. 1882; Mil.—Wellington Club, S.W. **L.U.**

Teynham, 18th Bar. (cr. 1616). H. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon; b. 1867; suc. 1892; Impl. Yeo.; H. Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, *s.*—Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne. **L.U.**

Thring, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). H. Thring, K.C.B.; b. 1818; Counsel to Home Office 1860-8; Parly. Counsel 1868-86. — Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey. **L.**

Thurlow, 5th Bar. (cr. 1792). T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1874; Dipl. Serv. 1859-76; Ld.-in-Waiting 1880-5; Paymr.-Gen. 1886; H. Hon. C. E. T. Cumming-Bruce, *s.*—Dunphail, N.B. **L.**

Tollemache, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). W. F. Tollemache; b. 1832; suc. 1890; Mil.; M.P. W. Cheshire 1872-85; H. B. L. J. Tollemache, *gr. s.*—Helmingham Hall, Suffolk. **C.**

Torphichen, 12th Bar. (cr. 1564). Sco. Rep. Peer. J. W. Sandilands; b. 1846; suc. 1869; Army; H. Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen; *s.*—Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B. **L.U.**

* **Torrington**, 9th Visc. (cr. 1721). G. M. Byng; b. 1886; suc. 1889; Page of Honour to Q. Victoria 1899-01; H. Hon. S. Byng, *u.*—Yotes Court, Maidstone. —

Townshend, 6th Marq. (cr. 1786). J. J. D. S. Townshend; b. 1866; suc. 1899; H. Lt.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., *c.*—13, Victoria St., S.W. —

Tredegar, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). Hon. Col. G. C. Morgan; b. 1880; suc. 1875; Army (Crimea; Balaclava Charge); Ld.-Lt. and Chn. of County Council, Monmouthshire; Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Brecknockshire 1858-75; H. Col. Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., *br.*—Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire. **C.**

Trevor, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880); Lt.-Col. A. W. Hill-Trevor; b. 1862; suc. 1894; Army; H. Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *half-br.*—Brynkinalt, Chirk, Denbigh. **C.**

Truro, 3rd Bp. of (1877) J. Gott, D.D.; b. 1890; cons. 1891; Vicar of Leeds 1878-85; Dean of Worcester 1886-91.—Trenyhton, nr. Par, Cornwall. —

Tweeddale, 10th M. of (cr. 1694, Sco.). W. M. Hay, K.T.; b. 1826; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Tweeddale (1881); Bengal Civ. Serv. 1845-62; M.P. Taunton 1865-8, Haddington Dt. 1878; H. E. of Gifford, *s.*—Yester Gifford, Haddington, N.B. **L.U.**

Tweedmouth, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). E. Marjoribanks, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1894; M.P. Berwickshire 1880-94; Comptr. of Househd. 1886; Parl. Secy. to Treasury 1892-94; Ld. Privy Seal and Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster 1894-5; H. Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, D.S.O., *s.*—Brook House, Park Lane, W. **L.**

Vaux of Harrowden, 7th Bar. (cr. 1523). H. G. C. Mostyn; b. 1860; suc. 1883; Dipl. Serv. 1891-9.—Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. **L.**

Ventry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hn. Col. D. B. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns; b. 1828; suc. 1868; Mil.; H. Lt.-Col. Hon. F. R. de Moleyns, D.S.O., *s.*—Burnham House, Dingle, Kerry. **C.**

* **Vernon**, 8th Bar. (cr. 1762). G. F. A. Venables-Vernon; b. 1888; suc. 1898; H. Hon. F. L. W. Venables-Vernon, *br.*—Sudbury Hall, Derby. —

Verulam, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). J. W. Grimston; b. 1852; suc. 1895; Army; Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Mid Herts 1865-92; H. Visc. Grimston, *s.*—Gorhambury, St. Albans. **C.**

Vivian, 4th Bar. (cr. 1841). G. C. B. Vivian; b. 1878; suc. 1893; Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. C. H. Vivian, *u.*—Glynn, Bodmin. —

Waldegrave, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Lt.-Col. W. F. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1859; Vol.; Chn. of Lunacy Commission; Ld.-in-Waiting 1886-92 and 1895-6; Capt. of Yeom. of Guard since 1896; H. Visc. Chewton, *s.*—Chewton Priory, Bath. **C.**

Wales, Gen. and Rear Adml. H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of (1901), K.G., K.P., G.C.V.O.; b. 1865; cr. Duke of York, 1892; suc. as Duke of Cornwall, 1901; Master of Trinity House; H. H.R.H. Pr. Albert Edward of Wales, b. 1894.—Marlborough House, S.W. —

Walsingham, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). T. de Grey; b. 1843; suc. 1870; M.P. W. Norfolk 1865-71; Ld.-in-Waiting 1874-5; H. Hon. J. de Grey, *half-br.*—Merton Hall, Thetford. **C.**

Wandsworth, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Hon. Col. Sydney J. Stern; b. 1845; Vol.; M.P. N. W. Suffolk 1891-5.—10, Gt. Stanhope St., W. **L.**

Warwick, 5th E. of (cr. 1759) and 5th E. **Brooke** (cr. 1746). Hon. Col. F. R. C. Greville; b. 1853; suc. 1894; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Essex; M.P. E. Somerset 1879-85; Colchester 1888-92; H. Ld. Brooke, *s.*—Warwick Castle. **C.**

Waterford, 6th Marq. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). H. de la Poer Beresford, K.P.; b. 1875; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Tyrone (1786); Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); H. E. of Tyrone, *s.*—Curraghmore, Co. Waterford. **C.**

Welby, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). R. E. Welby, G.C.B.; b. 1832; Civ. Serv. 1856-94; Asst. Finl. Sec. of Treasury 1880-5; Secretary 1885-94. —11, Stratton Street, W. **L.**

Wellington, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Col. A. C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O.; b. 1849; suc. 1900; Army; *H. M. of Douro, s.* — Strathfieldsaye, Mortimer, R.S.O., Hants. **C.**

Wemyss, 9th E. of (1638, Sco.) and 9th E. of **March** (cr. 1697). Col. F. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1818; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Wemyss (1821); Vol.; *Ld. of Treasury 1852-5; M.P. E. Gloucestershire 1841-6; Haddingtonshire 1847-83; Convener of Haddingtonshire.* — *H. Ld. Elcho, s.* — Gosford House, Longniddry, N.B. **C.**

Wenlock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). Major B. Lawley, P.C., G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.O.B., V.D.; b. 1849; suc. 1880; Yeo.; M.P. Chester 1880; Gov. of Madras 1890-5; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1901; Chn. of E. Riding Yorks Co. Council; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawley, br.* — Esorick Park, York. **L.U.**

Westbury, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1861). R. L. P. Bethell, b. 1852; suc. 1875; Army; *H. Hon. R. Bethell, s.* — Wemmergill Hall, Lunedale, Darlington. **C.**

Westmeath, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Ir. Rep. Peer. A. F. Nugent, P.C.; b. 1870; suc. 1888; Dipl. Service; *H. Hon. W. A. Nugent, br.* — Pallas, Loughrea, Galway. **C.**

Westminster, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). H. R. A. Grosvenor; b. 1879; suc. 1900; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Ld. A. Grosvenor, u.* — Eaton Hall, Chester. **L.U.**

Westmorland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Major A. M. J. Fane; b. 1859; suc. 1891; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Ld. Burghersh, s.* — Apethorpe Hall, Wansford, Northants. **C.**

Wharnccliffe, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Commander F. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, R.N.; b. 1856; suc. 1899; *H. Visc. Carlton, s.* — Wortley Hall, Sheffield. **C.**

Willoughby de Broke, 17th Bar. (cr. 1492). Hon. Col. H. Verney; b. 1844; suc. 1862; Yeo.; *H. Hon. R. G. Verney, s.* — Kineton House, Warwick. **C.**

Wilton, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Hon. Col. A. G. Egerton; b. 1863; suc. 1898; Vol.; *H. Visc. Grey de Wilton, s.* — Houghton Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk. **C.**

Wimborne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). Ivor B. Guest; b. 1835; Yeo.; *H. Hon. I. C. Guest, M.P., s.* — Canford Manor, Wimborne. **C.**

Winchester, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Premier Marq. of Eng. H. W. M. Paulet; b. 1862; suc. 1900; Impl. Yeo.; Mil. — Amport St. Mary, Andover. **C.**

Winchester, 86th Bp. of (636). R. T. Davidson, D.D., K.C.V.O.; b. 1848; Dean of Windsor 1885-90; Bp. of Rochester 1890-5; tr. to Winchester 1895; Prelate of the Garter — Farnham Castle, Surrey. **C.**

Winchilsea, 13th E. of (cr. 1628), and **Nottingham**, 8th E. of (cr. 1681). H. S. Finch-Hatton; b. 1852; suc. 1898; *H. Visc. Maidstone, s.* — 29, Kensington Sq., W. **C.**

Windsor, 14th Bar. (cr. 1529). Hon. Col. R. G. Windsor-Clive, P.C.; b. 1857; suc. 1869; *Ld.-Lt. Glamorgan; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Paymr.-Gen. 1891-2; First Commr. of Works since 1902; H. Hon. O. R. Windsor-Clive, s.* — Hewell Grange, Bromsgrove. **C.**

Wolseley, 1st Visc. (cr. 1885). Field Marshal G. J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1838; cr. Baron 1882; Army; *Burmah 1852-3, Crimea 1854-6, Indian Mutiny 1857, China 1860, Canada 1867-70; Commr. Red River Exp. 1870, Commr. Ashantee Exp. 1874, Commr. to Natal 1875; Member of Indian Council 1876-8; High Commr. and Commr. in-Chief Cyprus 1878-9; Cape 1879-80; Qr.-Mas.-Gen. 1880-2; Adj.-Gen. 1882-5 and 1885-90; Commr. in-Chief Egypt 1882 and Soudan 1884-5; Commr. in-Chief in Ireland 1890-5; Commr. in-Chief 1895-00; Order of Merit 1902; H. Hon. Frances Wolseley, dau. (in spl. remr.) — Hampton Court Palace, S.W. **C.***

Wolverton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1869). F. Glyn; b. 1864; suc. 1888; Banker; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *Ld.-in-Waiting 1892-3; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household since 1902; H. Hon. G. E. Glyn, s.* — Iwerne Minster House, Blandford. **L.U.**

Wrottesley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Major A. Wrottesley; b. 1824; suc. 1867; Mil.; *Ld.-Lt. Staffordshire 1871-87; Ld.-in-Waiting 1869-74, 1880-5; H. Hon. V. A. Wrottesley, s.* — Wrottesley, Wolverhampton. **L.U.**

Wynford, 4th Bar. (cr. 1829). H. M. Best; b. 1829; suc. 1899; Army; *H. Capt. Hon. R. R. Best, br.* — 7, Connaught Sq., W. **C.**

Yarborough, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Hon. Col. C. A. W. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1859; suc. 1875; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; *Vice-Adm. of Lincolnshire; Capt. of Gentr.-at-Arms 1890-92; H. Ld. Worsley, s.* — Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. **C.**

York, 88th Abp. of (625). W. D. MacLagan, P.C., D.D.; b. 1826; Army; *Vicar of Newington 1869-75, Kensington 1875-8; Bp. of Lichfield 1878-91; tr. to York 1891.* — Bishopthorpe Palace, York. **C.**

Zetland, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. L. Dundas, P.C., K.T.; b. 1844; suc. to Earldom 1878; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Richmond 1872-3; *Ld.-in-Waiting 1880; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland 1889-92; H. E. of Ronaldshay, s.* — Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorks. **C.**

Zouche, 15th Bar. (cr. 1808). R. N. C. G. Curzon; b. 1851; suc. 1873; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; *H. Hon. Darea Curzon, sis.* — Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex. **C.**

FAMILY NAMES OF PEERS.

(WHEN DIFFERING FROM THEIR TITLES.)

- Abbot—*L. Colchester*
 Abbott—*L. Tenterden*
 Acheson—*E. of Gosford*
 Adderley—*L. Norton*
 Addington—*L. Sidmouth*
 Agar—*E. of Normanton*
 Agar-Robartes—*V. Clifden*
 Alexander—*E. of Caledon*
 Allison-Winn—*L. Headley*
 Allsopp—*L. Hindlip*
 Anderson-Pelham—*E. of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers*
 Annesley—*V. Valentia*
 Anson—*E. of Lichfield*
 Ashley-Cooper—*E. of Shaftesbury*
 Astley—*L. Hastings*
 Bailey—*L. Glanusk*
 Baillie-Hamilton-Arden—*E. of Haddington*
 Balfour—*L. Kinross*
 Bampfylde—*L. Pollimore*
 Baring—*L. Ashburton*
 " —*V. Cromer*
 " —*E. of Northbrook*
 " —*L. Revelstoke*
 Barnswall—*L. Trimlestown*
 Bass—*L. Burton*
 Bateman-Hanbury—*L. Bateman*
 Beauchlerk—*D. of St. Albans*
 Beckett—*L. Grimthorpe*
 Bennet—*E. of Tankerville*
 Beresford—*M. of Waterford*
 Berkeley—*L. Fitzhardinge*
 Bernard—*E. of Brandon*
 Bertie—*E. of Abingdon*
 " —*E. of Lindsey*
 Best—*L. Wyngford*
 Bethell—*L. Westbury*
 Bethune—*E. of Lindsay*
 Bingham—*L. Clanmorris*
 " —*E. of Lucan*
 Blake—*L. Wallcourt*
 Bligh—*E. of Darnley*
 " —*Baroness Clifton*
 Blunt—*Countess of Cromartie*
 Bootle-Wilbraham—*E. of Lathom*
 Borthwick—*L. Glenesk*
 Boscawen—*V. Falmouth*
 Bourke—*E. of Mayo*
 Bowes-Lyon—*E. of Strathmore*
 Boyle—*E. of Cork*
 " —*E. of Glasgow*
 " —*E. of Shannon*
 Brabazon—*E. of Meath*
 Brand—*V. Hampden*
 Brett—*V. Esher*
 Bridgeman—*E. of Bradford*
 Brodrick—*V. Middleton*
 Brooks—*L. Crawshaw*
 Browne—*E. of Kenmare*
 " —*L. Kilmaine*
 " —*M. of Sligo*
 Browne-Guthrie—*L. Oranmore and Browne*
 Brownlow—*L. Lurgan*
 Bruce—*L. Aberdare*
 " —*L. Balfour of Burleigh*
 " —*E. of Elgin*
 Brudenell-Bruce—*M. of Ailesbury*
 Bulwer-Lytton—*E. of Lytton*
 Burns—*L. Inverclyde*
 Burrell—*L. Gwydyr*
 Butler—*E. of Carrick*
 Butler—*L. Dunboyne*
 " —*E. of Lanesborough*
 " —*V. Mountgarret*
 " —*M. of Ormonde*
 Byng—*E. of Straford*
 " —*V. Torrington*
 Campbell—*D. of Argyll*
 " —*L. Blythswood*
 " —*M. of Breadalbane*
 " —*E. Cawdor*
 " —*L. Stratheden*
 Canning—*L. Garvaghy*
 Capell—*E. of Essex*
 Carnegie—*E. of Northesk*
 " —*E. of Southesk*
 Cary—*V. Falkland*
 Caulfeild—*V. Charlemont*
 Cavendish—*L. Chesham*
 " —*D. of Devonshire*
 " —*L. Waterpark*
 Cavendish-Bentinck—*D. of Portland*
 Cecil—*M. of Exeter*
 " —*M. of Salisbury*
 Charteris—*E. of Wemyss*
 Chichester—*M. of Donegall*
 " —*L. Templemore*
 Cholmondeley—*L. Delamere*
 Clegg-Hill—*V. Hill*
 Clements—*E. of Leirtrim*
 Cochrane—*E. of Dundonald*
 Cochrane-Baillie—*L. Lamington*
 Cocks—*L. Somers*
 Coke—*E. of Leicester*
 Colborne—*L. Seaton*
 Cole—*E. of Enniskillen*
 Collier—*L. Monkswell*
 Compton—*M. of Northampton*
 Constable-Maxwell—*L. Herries*
 Courtenay—*E. of Devon*
 Crewe-Milnes—*E. of Crewe*
 Crichton—*E. of Erne*
 Crichton-Stuart—*M. of But*
 Cubitt—*L. Ashcombe*
 Cuffe—*E. of Desert*
 Cumming-Bruce—*L. Thurlow*
 Cunliffe-Lister—*L. Masham*
 Curzon—*L. Scarsdale*
 " —*L. Zouche*
 Curzon-Howe—*E. Howe*
 Cust—*E. Brownlow*
 Dalberg-Acton—*L. Acton*
 Dalrymple—*E. of Stair*
 Daly—*L. Dunasandle*
 Dalzell—*E. of Carnwath*
 Dawnay—*V. Downs*
 Dawson—*E. of Dartrey*
 Dawson-Damer—*E. of Portarlinton*
 De Burgh-Canning—*M. of Clancricarde*
 De Courcy—*L. Kingsale*
 De Gray—*L. Walsingham*
 De Moleyns—*L. Ventry*
 De Montmorency—*V. Frankfort*
 " —*V. Mountmorres*
 De Worms—*L. Pirbright*
 De Yarburgh-Bateson—*L. Dera-more*
 Deane-Morgan—*L. Muskerry*
 Denison—*E. of Lonsdaleborough*
 Devereux—*V. Hereford*
 Dillon—*L. Clonbrock*
 Dillon-Lee—*V. Dillon*
 Dodson—*L. Monk Bretton*
 Douglas—*E. of Morton*
 Douglas-Hamilton—*D. of Hamilton*
 Douglas-Home—*E. of Home*
 Douglas-Pennant—*L. Penrhyn*
 Douglas-Scott-Montagu—*L. Montagu of Beaulieu*
 Drummond—*E. of Perth*
 " —*Coun. of Melfort*
 Duff—*D. of Fife*
 Duncombe—*E. of Feversham*
 Dundas—*V. Melville*
 " —*M. of Zetland*
 Dutton—*L. Sherborne*
 Eaton—*L. Chylesmore*
 Eden—*L. Auckland*
 Edgumbe—*E. of Mount Edgumbe*
 Edwardes—*L. Kensington*
 Egerton—*E. of Ellesmere*
 " —*E. of Wilton*
 Eliot—*E. of St. Germans*
 Elliot—*E. of Minto*
 Ellis—*L. Howard of Walden*
 Erskine—*E. of Buchan*
 " —*E. of Mar & Kellie*
 Evans-Freke—*L. Carbery*
 Fane—*E. of Westmorland*
 Fielding—*E. of Denbigh*
 Fellows—*L. De Ramsey*
 Fienes—*L. Saye & Sele*
 Finch—*E. of Aylesford*
 Finch-Hatton—*E. of Winchelsea*
 Fittalan-Howard—*D. of Norfolk*
 " —*L. Howard of Glossop*
 FitzClarence—*E. of Munster*
 FitzGerald—*D. of Leinster*
 FitzGerald de Ros—*L. de Ros*
 Fitzmaurice—*M. of Lansdowne*
 " —*E. of Orkney*
 FitzPatrick—*L. Castletown*
 FitzRoy—*D. of Grafton*
 " —*L. Southampton*
 Flower—*V. Ashbrook*
 " —*L. Battersea*
 Foljambe—*L. Hawkesbury*
 Forbes—*E. of Granard*
 " —*L. Sempill*
 Fox-Strangways—*E. of Ilchester*
 Fraser—*L. Lovat*
 " —*L. Saltoun*
 Freeman-Mitford—*L. Redesdale*
 Fremantle—*L. Cottlesloe*
 French—*L. De Freyne*
 Fulke-Greville—*L. Greville*
 Gardner—*L. Burghclere*
 Gathorne-Hardy—*E. of Cranbrook*
 Gibbs—*L. Aldenham*
 Gibson—*L. Ashbourne*
 Giffard—*E. of Halsbury*
 Giustiniani-Bandini—*E. of Newburgh*
 Glyn—*L. Wolverton*
 Goodeve-Erskine—*E. of Mar*
 Gordon—*M. of Huntly*
 Gordon-Lennox—*D. of Richmond*
 Gore—*E. of Arran*
 Gough-Calthorpe—*L. Calthorpe*
 Graham—*D. of Montrose*
 Greville—*E. of Warwick*

Grey—*E. of Stamford*
 Grey-Clifton—*L. Grey de Ruthyn*
 Grimston—*E. of Verulam*
 Grosvenor—*L. Ebury*
 —*L. Stalbridge*
 —*D. of Westminster*
 Guest—*L. Wimborne*
 Guinness—*L. Ardilaun*
 —*L. Iveagh*
 Gurdon—*L. Cranworth*
 Haldane-Duncan—*E. of Camper-*
 down
 Hamilton—*D. of Abercorn*
 —*L. Belhaven & Stenton*
 —*L. Holm Patrick*
 Hamilton-Gordon—*E. of Aber-*
 deen —*L. Stanmore*
 Hamilton-Russell—*V. Boyne*
 Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood—
 M. of Dufferin
 Hanbury-Tracy—*L. Sudeley*
 Handcock—*L. Castlemaine*
 Harbord—*L. Suffield*
 Hare—*E. of Listowel*
 Harris—*E. of Malmesbury*
 Hastings—*E. of Huntingdon*
 Hawkins—*L. Brampton*
 Hay—*E. of Erroll*
 —*E. of Kinnoull*
 —*M. of Tweeddale*
 Hely-Hutchinson—*E. of Do-*
 noughmore
 Henniker-Major—*L. Henniker*
 Herbert—*E. of Carnarvon*
 —*E. of Pembroke*
 —*E. of Powis*
 Hervey—*M. of Bristol*
 Hewitt—*V. Lifford*
 Hill—*M. of Downshire*
 Hill-Trevor—*L. Trevor*
 Hobart-Hampden—*E. of Buck-*
 inghamshire
 Holland—*V. Knutsford*
 Holmes-A'Court—*L. Heytesbury*
 Holroyd—*E. of Sheffield*
 Hood—*V. Bridport*
 Hope—*M. of Linlithgow*
 Hore-Ruthven—*L. Ruthven*
 Horsley-Beresford—*L. Decies*
 Howard—*E. of Carlisle*
 —*E. of Effingham*
 —*E. of Suffolk*
 —*E. of Wicklow*
 Hosier—*L. Newlands*
 Hubbard—*L. Addington*
 Hylton-Jolliffe—*L. Hylton*
 Innes-Ker—*D. of Roxburghe*
 Irby—*L. Boston*
 Jackson—*L. Allerton*
 James—*J. Northbourne*
 Jervis—*V. St. Vincent*
 Jocelyn—*E. of Roden*
 Johnstone—*L. Derwent*
 Kay-Shuttleworth—*L. Shuttle-*
 worth
 Keith-Falconer—*E. of Kintore*
 Kennedy—*M. of Ailesa*
 Keppel—*E. of Albemarle*
 Kerr—*M. of Lothian*
 King-Tenison—*E. of Kingston*
 Knatchbull-Hugessen—*L. Bra-*
 bourne
 Knox—*E. of Ranfurly*
 Lambert—*E. of Cavan*
 Lambton—*E. of Durham*
 Lascelles—*E. of Harewood*
 Law—*L. Ellenborough*
 Lawless—*L. Cloncurry*
 Lawley—*L. Wenlock*
 Le Poer-Trench—*E. of Clan-*
 carty
 Legge—*E. of Dartmouth*

Legh—*L. Newton*
 Leir—*Carlton* —*Baroness*
 Dorchester
 Leslie—*E. of Rothes*
 Leslie-Melville—*E. of Leven*
 Leveson-Gower—*E. Granville*
 —*D. of Suther-*
 land
 Liddell—*E. of Ravensworth*
 Lindsay—*E. of Crawford*
 Lister—*L. Ribblesdale*
 Littleton—*L. Hatherton*
 Lloyd-Mostyn—*L. Mostyn*
 Loftus—*M. of Ely*
 Lopes—*L. Ludlow*
 Lowry-Corry—*E. of Belmore*
 —*L. Rowton*
 Lowther—*E. of Lonsdale*
 Lumley—*E. of Scarbrough*
 Lumley-Savile—*L. Savile*
 Lygon—*E. Beauchamp*
 Lysaght—*L. Lisle*
 Lyttelton—*V. Cobham*
 McClintock-Bunbury—*L. Rath-*
 donnell
 McDonnell—*E. of Antrim*
 M'Garel-Hogg—*L. Maghera-*
 more
 Mackay—*L. Reay*
 Maitland—*E. of Lauderdale*
 Manners—*D. of Rutland*
 —*M. of Granby*
 Manners-Sutton—*V. Canterbury*
 Mansfield—*L. Sandhurst*
 Marjoribanks—*L. Tweedmouth*
 Marsham—*E. of Romney*
 Massey—*L. Clarina*
 Matthews—*V. Llandaff*
 Maude—*E. De Montalt*
 Maxwell—*L. Farnham*
 Meade—*E. of Clanwilliam*
 Milbanke—*E. of Lovelace*
 Milles—*E. Soudes*
 Mills—*L. Hillingdon*
 Milman—*Baroness Berkeley*
 Molyneux—*E. of Sefton*
 Monckton-Arundell—*V. Galway*
 Monsell—*L. Emily*
 Montagu—*D. of Manchester*
 —*E. of Sandwich*
 Montagu-Douglas-Scott—*D. of*
 Buccleuch
 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley—*E. of*
 Wharfedale
 Montgomerie—*E. of Eglinton*
 Moore—*E. of Drogheda*
 —*E. of Mountcashell*
 Moreton—*E. of Duce*
 Morgan—*L. Tredegar*
 Morgan-Grenville—*Baroness*
 Kinloss
 Mostyn—*L. Vaux of Harrowden*
 Mulholland—*L. Dunleath*
 Murray—*E. of Dunmore*
 —*L. Elibank*
 —*E. of Mansfield*
 Needham—*E. of Kilmorrey*
 Nevill—*M. of Abergavenny*
 Neville—*L. Braybrooke*
 Noel—*E. of Gainsborough*
 Noel-Hill—*L. Berwick*
 North—*E. of Guilford*
 Northcote—*E. of Iddesleigh*
 Norton—*L. Grantley*
 Nugent—*E. of Westmeath*
 O'Brien—*L. Inchiquin*
 Ogilvie-Grant—*E. of Seafield*
 Ogilvy—*E. of Airlie*
 O'Grady—*V. Guillamore*
 Orde-Powlett—*L. Bolton*
 Ormsby-Gore—*L. Harlech*
 Osborne—*D. of Leeds*

Paget—*M. of Anglesey*
 Pakenham—*E. of Longford*
 Pakington—*L. Hampton*
 Palk—*L. Haldon*
 Palmer—*E. of Selborne*
 Parker—*E. of Macclesfield*
 —*E. of Morley*
 Parnell—*L. Congleton*
 Parsons—*E. of Rosse*
 Paulet—*M. of Winchester*
 Pelham—*E. of Chichester*
 Pelham-Clinton—*D. of New-*
 castle
 Pellow—*V. Esmouth*
 Pennington—*L. Muncester*
 Pepys—*E. of Cottenham*
 Percival—*E. of Egmont*
 Percy—*D. of Northumberland*
 Pery—*E. of Limerick*
 Phipps—*M. of Normanby*
 Pierrepont—*E. Mansvers*
 Pleydell-Bouverie—*E. of Rad-*
 nor
 Plunkett—*L. Rathmore*
 Plunkett—*L. Dunsany*
 —*E. of Fingall*
 —*L. Louth*
 Pomeroy—*V. Harborton*
 Ponsonby—*E. of Bessborough*
 —*L. De Mauley*
 Powys—*L. Lifford*
 Pratt—*M. Camden*
 Preston—*V. Gormanston*
 Primrose—*E. of Rosebery*
 Prittle—*L. Dunally*
 Proby—*E. of Carysfort*
 Ramsay—*E. of Dalhousie*
 Rawdon-Hastings—*E. of Lou-*
 doun
 Rice—*L. Dynevor*
 Robinson—*M. of Ripon*
 —*L. Rosmead*
 Roche—*L. Fermoy*
 Rolle—*L. Llangattock*
 Roper-Curzon—*L. Teynham*
 Rous—*E. of Stradbroke*
 Rowley—*L. Langford*
 Russell—*L. Amptill*
 —*D. of Bedford*
 —*L. De Clifford*
 Ryder—*E. of Harrowby*
 Sackville—*E. of Delawarr*
 Sackville-West—*L. Sackville*
 St. Aubyn—*L. St. Levan*
 St. Clair—*L. Sinclair*
 St. Clair-Erskine—*E. of Rosslyn*
 St. Lawrence—*E. of Houth*
 St. Leger—*V. Doneraile*
 St. Maur—*D. of Somerset*
 Sandilands—*L. Torphichen*
 Saumarez—*L. De Saumarez*
 Savile—*E. of Mexborough*
 Scarlett—*L. Abinger*
 Selator-Booth—*L. Basing*
 Scott—*E. of Clonmell*
 —*E. of Eldon*
 —*L. Polwarth*
 Scudamore-Stanhope—*E. of*
 Chesterfield
 Seymour—*M. of Hertford*
 Shirley—*E. Ferrers*
 Sholto-Douglas—*M. of Queens-*
 Shore —*L. Teignmouth* [Berry
 Sidney—*L. De L'Isle & Dudley*
 Sinclair—*E. of Cathness*
 Skeffington—*V. Massereene*
 Smith—*Viscountess Hambleden*
 —*L. Strathcona*
 Smith-Barry—*L. Barrymore*
 Smith-Gray—*Baroness Gray*
 Somerset—*D. of Beaufort*
 —*L. Raglan*

Somerville—*L. Athlumney*
 Spencer—*V. Churchill*
 Spencer-Churchill—*D. of Marlborough*
 Spring-Rice—*L. Montagu*
 Stafford-Jerningham—*L. Stafford*
 Stanhope—*E. of Harrington*
 Stanley—*E. of Derby*
 Stapleton—*Baroness Beaumont*
 Stapleton-Cotton—*V. Combermere*
 Stephen—*L. Mount Stephen*
 Stern—*L. Wandsworth*
 Stewart—*E. of Galloway*
 Stewart-Murray—*D. of Atholl*
 Stonor—*L. Camoys*
 Stopford—*E. of Courtown*
 Stourton—*L. Mowbray*
 Strutt—*L. Belper*
 „—*J. Rayleigh*
 Stuart-Gray—*E. of Moray*
 Stuart-Richardson—*E. of Castle-Stewart*
 Sturt—*L. Alington*
 Sugden—*L. St. Leonards*
 Talbot—*E. of Shrewsbury*
 Taylour—*M. of Headfort*
 Temple-Gore-Langton—*E. Temple*
 Thellusson—*L. Rendlesham*
 Thesiger—*L. Chelmsford*

Thomson—*L. Kelvin*
 Thynne—*M. of Bath*
 Toler—*E. of Norbury*
 Tollemache—*E. of Dysart*
 Trefusis—*L. Clinton*
 Trench—*L. Ashton*
 Trollope—*L. Kesteven*
 Tufton—*L. Hothfield*
 Turnour—*E. of Winterton*
 Tyrwhitt—*Baroness Berners*
 Tyssen-Amherst—*L. Amherst of Hackney*
 Upton—*V. Templetown*
 Vane—*L. Barnard*
 Vane-Tempest-Stewart—*M. of Londonderry*
 Vanneck—*L. Huntingfield*
 Vaughan—*E. of Lisburne*
 Venables-Vernon—*L. Vernon*
 Verker—*V. Gort*
 Verney—*L. Willoughby de Broke*
 Verney-Cave—*L. Braye*
 Vernon—*L. Lyveden*
 Vessey—*V. De Vesci*
 Villiers—*E. of Clarendon*
 „—*E. of Jersey*
 Vivian—*L. Swansea*
 Waldegrave—*L. Radstock*
 Wallop—*E. of Portsmouth*

Walpole—*E. of Orford*
 Walsh—*L. Ormathwaite*
 Ward—*V. Bangor*
 „—*E. of Dudley*
 Webster—*L. Alverstone*
 Wellesley—*E. Cowley*
 „—*D. of Wellington*
 Wentworth-Fitzwilliam—*E. Fitzwilliam*
 Westenra—*L. Rossmore*
 White—*L. Annaly*
 „—*L. Overloun*
 White-Ridley—*V. Ridley*
 Williamson—*L. Ashton*
 Willoughby—*E. of Ancaster*
 „—*L. Middleton*
 Windsor-Clive—*L. Windsor*
 Wingfield—*V. Powerscourt*
 Winn—*L. St. Oswald*
 Woodhouse—*E. of Kimberley*
 Wood—*V. Halifax*
 Wyndham—*L. Leconfield*
 Wyndham-Quin—*E. of Dun-*
 Wynn—*L. Newborough* [raven
 Yarde-Buller—*L. Churston*
 Yelverton—*V. Acomore*
 Yorke—*E. of Hardwicke*

PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

WHO SIT AND VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNDER TITLES OTHER THAN THOSE BY WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY KNOWN.

(S.) = Scotland. (I.) = Ireland.

SIT AND VOTE AS ORDINARY TITLE.
 Brandon, Duke of Hamilton, Duke of. (S.)

Abercorn, Marquis of .. Abercorn, Duke of. (I.)

Doncaster, Earl of Buccleuch, Duke of. (S.)
 Graham, Earl Montrose, Duke of. (S.)
 Hillsborough, Earl of .. Downshire, Marq. of. (I.)
 Innes, Earl Roxburghe, Duke of. (S.)
 Strange, Earl Atholl, Duke of. (S.)
 Vane, Earl Londonderry, Marq. of. (I.)
 Winton, Earl of Eglington, Earl of. (S.)

Clancarty, Viscount .. Clancarty, Earl of. (I.)
 Gordon, Viscount Aberdeen, Earl of. (S.)
 Hutcheson, Viscount .. Downham, E. of. (I.)
 Leinster, Viscount..... Leinster, Duke of. (I.)

Balinnhard, Baron Southesk, Earl of. (S.)
 Botreaux, Baron Loudoun, Earl of. (S.)
 Bowes, Baron Strathmore, Earl of. (S.)
 Boyle, Baron Cork, Earl of. (I.)
 Brancepeth, Baron Boyne, Viscount. (I.)
 Brodrick, Baron Middleton, Viscount. (I.)
 Carleton, Baron Shannon, Earl of. (I.)
 Carysfort, Baron Carysfort, Earl of. (I.)
 Claworth, Baron Meath, Earl of. (I.)
 Clanbrassil, Baron Roden, Earl of. (I.)
 Clanwilliam, Baron Clanwilliam, Earl of. (I.)
 Clements, Baron Leitrim, Earl of. (I.)
 Dawnay, Baron Downe, Viscount. (I.)
 De Vesci, Baron De Vesci, Viscount. (I.)
 Douglas, Baron Home, Earl of. (S.)
 Dunmore, Baron Dunmore, Earl of. (S.)
 Dunning, Baron Rollo, Lord. (S.)
 Elgin, Baron Elgin, Earl of. (S.)
 Ettrick, Baron Napier, Lord. (S.)
 Fairlie, Baron Glasgow, Earl of. (S.)
 Fermanagh, Baron Erne, Earl of. (I.)
 Fingall, Baron Fingall, Earl of. (I.)
 Fisherwick, Baron Donegall, Marquis of. (I.)
 Foxford, Baron Limerick, Earl of. (I.)
 Gage, Baron Gage, Viscount. (I.)
 Gormanston, Baron Gormanston, Visc. (I.)
 Granard, Baron Granard, Earl of. (I.)
 Grinstead, Baron Enniskillen Earl of. (I.)

SIT AND VOTE AS ORDINARY TITLE.

Hare, Baron Listowel, Earl of. (I.)
 Hartismere, Baron Henniker, Lord. (I.)
 Hay, Baron Kinnoull, Earl of. (S.)
 Howth, Baron Howth, Earl of. (I.)
 Kenlis, Baron Headfort, Marq. of. (I.)
 Kenmare, Baron Kenmare, Earl of. (I.)
 Kenry, Baron Dunraven, Earl of. (I.)
 Ker, Baron Lothian, Marquis of. (S.)
 Kilmarnock, Baron Erroll, Earl of. (S.)
 Kintore, Baron Kintore, Earl of. (S.)
 Lismore, Baron Lismore, Viscount. (I.)
 Loftus, Baron Ely, Marquis of. (I.)
 Lovell & Holland, Baron Egmont, Earl of. (I.)
 Meldrum, Baron Huntly, Marquis of. (S.)
 Mendip, Baron Clifden, Viscount. (I.)
 Meredyth, Baron Athlumney, Lord. (I.)
 Minster, Baron Conyngham, Marq. (I.)
 Monck, Baron Monck, Viscount. (I.)
 Monckton, Baron Galway, Viscount. (I.)
 Montague of Westport, Baron Sligo, Marquis of. (I.)
 Northington, Baron Henley, Baron. (I.)
 Oriel, Baron Massereene, Visc. (I.)
 Ormonde, Baron Ormonde, Marq. of. (I.)
 Oxenford, Baron Stair, Earl of. (S.)
 Ponsonby, Baron Bessborough, Earl of. (I.)
 Powerscourt, Baron Powerscourt, Visc. (I.)
 Ramsay, Baron Dalhousie, Earl of. (S.)
 Ranfurly, Baron Ranfurly, Earl of. (I.)
 Rosebery, Baron Rosebery, Earl of. (S.)
 Saltersford, Baron Courtown, Earl of. (I.)
 Sefton, Baron Sefton, Earl of. (I.)
 Sheffield, Baron Sheffield, Earl of. (I.)
 Shute, Baron Barrington, Visc. (I.)
 Silchester, Baron Longford, Earl of. (I.)
 Somerhill, Baron Clanricarde, Marq. of. (I.)
 Somerton, Baron Normanton, Earl of. (I.)
 Stewart of Garlies, Baron Galloway, Earl of. (S.)
 Strathspey, Baron Seafield, Earl of. (S.)
 Stuart, Baron Moray, Earl of. (S.)
 Sudley, Baron Arran, Earl of. (I.)
 Tweeddale, Baron Tweeddale, Marq. of. (S.)
 Tyrone, Baron Waterford, Marq. of. (I.)
 Wemyss, Baron Wemyss, Earl of. (S.)
 Wigan, Baron Crawford, Earl of. (S.)
 Worlingham, Baron Gosford, Earl of. (I.)

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

ELECTED OCTOBER 5TH, 1900.

Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (1876)†
 Belhaven and Stenton, Lord (1900)
 Carnwath, Earl of (1892)
 Dundonald, Earl of (1886)
 Falkland, Viscount (1894)
 Forbes, Lord (1874)
 Haddington, Earl of (1874)
 Lauderdale, Earl of (1888)

Leven and Melville, Earl of (1891)
 Mar, Earl of (1886)
 Mar and Kellie, Earl of (1892)
 Morton, Earl of (1886)
 Northesk, Earl of (1900)
 Saltoun, Lord (1890)
 Sinclair, Lord (1886)
 Torphichen, Lord (1894)

† Date of first election.

SCOTTISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

***Airlie**, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). D. L. G. W. Ogilvy; b. 1893; suc. 1900; *H. Hon.* B. A. Ogilvy, *u.*—Airlie Castle, Forfar. —

Arbuthnott, 11th Visc. (cr. 1641). D. Arbuthnott; b. 1845; suc. 1895; *H. Hon.* H. Arbuthnott, *br.*—Arbuthnott House, Fordoun, Kincardineshire. —

Borthwick, 12th Bar. (cr. 1452). A. P. T. Borthwick; b. 1867; suc. 1885. — **C.**
 77, Upper Berkeley St., W.

Buchan, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S. G. S. Erskine; b. 1850; suc. 1898; *H. Ld.* Cardross, *s.*—Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge. **C.**

Caithness, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). J. S. Sinclair; b. 1857; suc. 1891; *H. Hon.* N. M. Sinclair, *br.*—Lakota, Nelson Co., North Dakota, U.S.A. —

Dysart, 8th E. of (cr. 1643). W. J. M. Tollemache; b. 1859; suc. 1878; *Ld.-Lt.* Rutland; *H. Lady* Agnes Scott, *sis.*—Buckminster, Grantham. **L.U.**

Elibank, 10th Bar. (cr. 1648). Commdr. M. F. O. Murray; b. 1840; suc. 1871; Royal Navy (China); *Ld.-Lt.* Peebles; *H. Hon.* A. W. C. O. Murray, Master of Elibank, M.P., *s.*—Darn Hall, Peebles. **C.**

Fairfax, 12th Bar. (cr. 1627). A. K. Fairfax; b. 1870; suc. 1900; *H. Hon.* C. E. Fairfax, *br.*—Union Club, New York, U.S.A. —

Lindsay, 11th E. of (cr. 1638). D. C. Bethune; b. 1892; suc. 1894; *H. Visc.* Garnock, *s.*—Kilconquhar, Fife, N.B. **C.**

Newburgh, 6th E. of (cr. 1680). S. N. V. Giustiniani-Bandini (Prince Giustiniani-Bandini in Italy); b. 1818; suc. 1878; *H. Visc.* Kynnaid (D. of Mondragone in Italy), *s.*—Palazzo Altieri, Rome. —

Orkney, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Lt.-Col. E. W. Fitzmaurice; b. 1867; suc. 1889; *Mil.*; *H. Hon.* A. E. Fitzmaurice, *br.*—Wing Lodge, Leighton Buzzard. **C.**

Perth, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Capt. W. H. Drummond; b. 1871; suc. 1902; suc. 1893 as 9th Visc. Strathallan (cr. 1686); *Mil.*; *H.* (to Visc.) *Hon.* J. E. Drummond, *half-br.*—Machany, Muthill, N.B. **C.**

Polwarth, 6th Bar. (cr. 1690). W. H. H. Scott; b. 1838; suc. 1867; *Sec. Rep.* Peer 1881 to 1900; *Ld.-Lt.* Selkirk Co.; Convener of Roxburghshire; *H. Hon.* W. H. Scott, Master of Polwarth, *s.*—Mertoun House, St. Boswells, N.B. **C.**

Queensberry, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). P. Sholto-Douglas; b. 1868; suc. 1900; Royal Navy; *Mil.*; *H. Ld.* Douglas of Hawick, *s.*—Smedmore, Corfe Castle. —

Roths, 18th E. of (cr. 1437); *N. E.* Leslie; b. 1877; suc. 1893; *Mil.*; *H. Ld.* Leslie, *s.*—The Glen, Bideford, Devon. —

Ruthven, 8th Bar. (cr. 1657). W. J. Hore-Ruthven; b. 1838; suc. 1864; Army (Crimea, India, Abyssinia); Vol.; *H. Capt.* *Hon.* W. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D. S. O., *s.*—Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B. **C.**

Sempill, 17th Bar. (cr. 1489). *Hon.* Col. W. Forbes-Sempill, V.D.; b. 1836; suc. 1894; Army (Crimea); Vol.; *H. Capt.* *Hon.* J. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, *s.*—Fintray Ho., Aberdeen. **C.**

PEERS OF IRELAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28). ELECTED FOR LIFE, AS VACANCIES OCCUR.

Annealey, Earl Bandon, Earl of Bangor, Viscount Belmore, Earl of Castlemaine, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Crofton, Lord De Montalt, Earl (Viscount Hawarden) Drogheda, Earl of	Dunalley, Lord Dunboyne, Lord Headley, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Kilmaine, Lord Kilmorey, Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Langford, Lord Lucan, Earl of Massey, Lord	Mayo, Earl of Muskerry, Lord Oranmore and Browne, Lord Powerscourt, Viscount (Baron Powerscourt) Rathdonnell, Lord Rosse, Earl of Templetown, Viscount Ventry, Lord Westmeath, Earl of
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IRISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Antrim, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). W. R. McDonnell, b. 1851; suc. 1869; Mil.; H. Visc. Dunluce, s.—Glenarm Castle, Larne, Antrim. **C.**

Ashbrook, 7th Visc. (cr. 1751). W. S. Flower; b. 1830; suc. 1889; H. Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Flower, br.—Castle Durrow, Durrow, Queen's Co. **C.**

Ashtown, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). F. O. Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1880; H. Hon. F. S. Trench, s.—Woodlawn, Galway. **C.**

Avonmore, 6th Visc. (cr. 1800). W. A. Yelverton; b. 1866; suc. 1885; Army (Egypt); Mil. (West Africa Frontier Force); H. W. H. M. Yelverton, c.—Belle Isle, Roscrea, Tipperary. **C.**

Aylmer, 8th Bar. (cr. 1718). Col. M. Aylmer; b. 1842; suc. 1901; Army; Adj.-Genl. Canadian Mil.; H. Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer, s.—Melbourne, Quebec, Canada. —

Bellew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1848). C. B. Bellew; b. 1855; suc. 1896; Mil.; Lt.-Lt. Louth; H. Maj. Hon. G. L. Bryan, br.—Barmeach Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth. **C.**

***Caledon**, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). E. J. D. Alexander; b. 1885; suc. 1898; H. Hon. H. C. Alexander, br.—Castle Caledon, Tyrone. —

***Carbery**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1715). J. Evans-Freke; b. 1892; suc. 1898; H. Hon. R. Evans-Freke, br.—Castle Freke, Co. Cork. —

Carrick, 6th E. of (cr. 1748). Major C. H. S. Butler; b. 1851; suc. 1901; Army; H. Visc. Ikerrin, s.—Mount Juliet, Kilkenny. —

Castle-Stuart, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). H. J. Stuart-Richardson; b. 1837; suc. 1874; H. A. J. Stuart, c.—Stuart Hall, Tyrone, Ireland. **C.**

Cavan, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Capt. F. R. Lambert; b. 1865; suc. 1900; Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. L. J. O. Lambert, R.N., br.—76, Cadogan Sq., S.W. —

Charlemont, 7th Visc. (cr. 1665). Hon. Col. J. A. Caulfield, C.B.; b. 1830; suc. 1892; Army (China, Crimea); Mil.; H. J. E. Caulfield, n.—Drumcaine, Tyrone. —

Chetwynd, 7th Visc. (cr. 1717). R. W. Chetwynd; b. 1823; suc. 1879; Army; H. Maj. Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s.—25, Elvaston Place, S.W. **C.**

Clanmorris, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). J. G. B. Bingham; b. 1862; suc. 1876; Army; H. Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s.—Newbrook, Ballyglass, Mayo. **C.**

Clarina, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). Col. L. E. Massey; b. 1837; suc. 1897; Army; H. Hon. E. Massey, s.—Elm Park, Limerick. **C.**

Clonmell, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). R. C. Scott; b. 1877; suc. 1898; H. Hon. L. G. Scott, u.—Bishop's Court, Straffan, Kildare, Ireland. **C.**

Curzon of Kedleston, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). G. N. Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.; eld. s. of 4th Bar. Scarsdale; b. 1859; M.P. Lanc. Southport Div., 1886-98; Under Sec. for India 1891-2, for Foreign Affairs 1895-8; Viceroy of India since 1898.—Calcutta. **C.**

Darnley, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Ivo F. W. Bligh; b. 1859; suc. 1900; H. Lt. Clifton of Rathmore, s.—Cobham Hall, Gravesend. —

De Blaquière, 6th Bar. (cr. 1800). W. de Blaquière; b. 1855; suc. 1889; H. Hon. J. de Blaquière, s.—3, Circus, Bath. —

Decies, 4th Bar. (cr. 1812). W. M. de la Poer Horsley-Beresford; b. 1865; suc. 1893; H. Capt. Hon. J. G. Horsley-Beresford, br.—Beresford Lodge, Birchington. **C.**

Desart, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). H. J. A. Cuffe, K.C.B.; b. 1848; suc. 1898; R. N.; Barrister; Solr. to Treasury since 1894; H. Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, br.—2, Rutland Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Dillon, 17th Visc. (cr. 1622). H. A. Lee-Dillon; b. 1844; suc. 1892; Army; Mil.; Pres. Soc. of Antiquaries; H. Hon. H. Lee-Dillon, s.—Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxon. **L.U.**

Doneraile, 6th Visc. (cr. 1785). E. St. Leger; b. 1866; suc. 1891; H. Hon. R. St. Leger, br.—91, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**

Dunsandle and Clanconal, 4th Bar. (cr. 1845). J. F. Daly; b. 1849; suc. 1894; Ex. Civil Serv.—7, Sloane Street, S.W. **C.**

Dunsany, 18th Bar. (cr. 1461). E. J. M. D. Plunkett; b. 1878; suc. 1899; Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. R. A. Plunkett, R.N., br.—Dunsany Castle, Co. Meath. —

Farnham, 11th Bar. (cr. 1756). A. K. Maxwell; b. 1879; suc. 1900; Army (S. Africa); H. Hon. E. S. Maxwell, br.—Farnham, Cavan. **C.**

Fermoy, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). E. F. B. Roche; b. 1850; suc. 1874; H. Hon. J. B. Roche, br.—Trabolgan, Co. Cork. **L.U.**

Ffrench, 6th Bar. (cr. 1798). C. A. T. R. Ffrench; b. 1868; suc. 1893; H. Hon. J. M. Ffrench, br.—Hanover House, Johannesburg, Transvaal. —

Frankfort de Montmorency, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). Capt. W. J. H. de Montmorency; b. 1868; suc. 1902; Army (attached to Egyptian Service);—Cairo, Egypt. —

Garvagh, 8rd Bar. (cr. 1816). C. J. S. G. Canning; b. 1862; suc. 1871; Mil.; *H. Hon. L. Canning, s.*—Garvagh House, Londonderry. **C.**

***Gort**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1816). J. S. S. P. Vereker; b. 1866; suc. 1902; *H. Hon. R. G. P. Vereker, br.*—1, Portman Sq., W. —

Graves, 4th Bar. (cr. 1794). C. E. Graves; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Royal Navy; *H. H. C. P. Graves, c.*—Naval and Military Club, W. **C.**

Guillamore, 5th Visc. (cr. 1831). Lt.-Col. H. S. O'Grady; b. 1841; suc. 1877; Army; *H. Hon. F. O'Grady, br.*—Cahir Guillamore, Limerick. —

Harberton, 6th Visc. (cr. 1791). J. S. Pomeroy; b. 1836; suc. 1862; *H. Hon. E. Pomeroy, s.*—108, Cromwell Rd., S.W. **L.U.**

Hotham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). J. Hotham; b. 1838; suc. 1872; R.N. (Crimea); *H. F. W. Hotham, c.*—Dalton Hall, Hull. **C.**

Huntingfield, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). Col. J. C. Vanneck; b. 1842; suc. 1897; Army (Suakin); *H. Hon. W. A. Vanneck, br.*—Heveningham Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. **C.**

Kingsale, 33rd Bar. (cr. 1181). M. C. de Courcy, Premier Bar. of Ireland; b. 1855; suc. 1895; *H. Hon. M. W. de Courcy, s.*—Stoketen, Saltash. **C.**

Kingston, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). H. E. King-Tenison; b. 1874; suc. 1896; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; *H. Visc. Kingsborough, s.*—Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Ireland. **C.**

Lifford, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781). Hon.-Col. J. W. Hewitt; b. 1837; suc. 1887; Army; Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. A. Hewitt, R.N., br.*—Austin House, Broadway, Worcestershire. **C.**

***Lisburne**, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). E. E. M. Vaughan; b. 1892; suc. 1899; *H. Capt. G. A. Vaughan, c.*—Crosswood, Aberystwith. —

Lisle, 6th Bar. (cr. 1758). G. W. J. Lysaght; b. 1840; suc. 1898; New Zealand Mil. (Maori War); *H. Hon. H. G. Lysaght, s.*—Glen House, Mallow, Cork. —

Louth, 14th Bar. (cr. 1541). R. P. R. Plunkett; b. 1868; suc. 1883; Mil.; *H. Hon. O. Plunkett, s.*—Louth Hall, Ardee. —

Macdonald, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776). R. A. Bosville-Macdonald; b. 1853; suc. 1874; Mil.; *H. Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s.*—Armadales, Skye, N.B. **C.**

Merborough, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). J. H. Savile; b. 1848; suc. 1899; Yeo.; *H. Hon. J. H. Savile, half-br.*—Methley Park, Leeds. **C.**

Molesworth, 8th Visc. (cr. 1716). Rev. S. Molesworth; b. 1829; suc. 1875; Rector of St. Petrock Minor, Cornwall, 1876-98; *H. Capt. Hon. G. Molesworth, s.*—Lansdown Crescent, Bath. **C.**

Mountcashell, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). E. G. A. H. Moore; b. 1829; suc. 1898. — Beryl, Wells, Somerset. **C.**

Mountgarret, 14th Visc. (cr. 1550). H. E. Butler; b. 1844; suc. 1900; Army; *H. Hon. E. S. Butler, s.*—Nidd Hall, Ripley, Yorks. **L.**

Mountmorres, 6th Visc. (cr. 1768). W. G. B. de Montmorency; b. 1872; suc. 1890; *H. Hon. F. B. de Montmorency, u.*—102, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Newborough, 4th Bar. (cr. 1776). W. C. Wynn; b. 1873; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Hon. T. J. Wynn, br.*—Bachelors' Club, W. —

Norbury, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). W. B. L. Graham-Toler; b. 1862; suc. 1873; *H. O. S. Graham-Toler, c.*—Junior Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

***Portarlington**, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). L. A. H. S. Dawson-Damer; b. 1883; suc. 1900; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. G. S. Dawson-Damer, br.*—Emo Park, Portarlington. **C.**

Radstock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). G. A. W. Waldegrave; b. 1833; suc. 1857; Vol.; *H. Hon. G. G. Waldegrave, s.*—Mayfield, Woolston, Southampton. **L.**

Rendlesham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). F. W. B. Thellusson; b. 1840; suc. 1852; Mil.; Yeo.; Vol.; Chn. E. Suffolk Co. Council; M.P. E. Suffolk 1874-85; *H. Capt. Hon. F. Thellusson, s.*—Rendlesham, Woodbridge. **C.**

Sherard, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627). P. H. Sherard; b. 1861; suc. 1902; *H. Major R. W. Sherard, br.*—Gurrington, Woodland, Ashburton. —

Southwell, 5th Visc. (cr. 1776). Capt. A. R. P. Southwell; b. 1872; suc. 1878; Mil.; *H. Hon. R. A. Southwell, s.*—Knolton Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. **C.**

Taafe, 12th Visc. (cr. 1628). H. Taafe; b. 1872; suc. 1895; Austrian Army; *H. Hon. E. C. R. Taafe, s.*—Schloss Ellischau, Bohemia. —

Teignmouth, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797). C. J. Shore; b. 1840; suc. 1885; Army; Vol.; *H. Col. Hon. F. Shore, br.*—6, Crick Road, Oxford. **C.**

Trimlestown, 18th Bar. (cr. 1461). C. A. Barnewall; b. 1861; suc. 1893; *H. Hon. R. Barnewall, s.*—6, Inverness Gardens, W. —

Valentia, 11th Visc. (cr. 1622). A. Annesley, P.C., C.B., M.V.O.; b. 1843; suc. 1863; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Afr.); M.P. Oxford since 1895; Compr. of Household since 1898. *H. Hon. A. Annesley, s.*—Bletchington Pk., Oxford. **C.**

Wallscount, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). E. A. J. H. Blake; b. 1841; suc. 1849; Army; Mil.; *H. Hon. C. Blake, s.*—Ardfry, Oranmore, Galway. **C.**

Waterpark, 4th Bar. (cr. 1792). H. A. Cavendish; b. 1839; suc. 1863; Foreign Office; Yeo.; *H. Hon. C. F. Cavendish, R.N., s.*—Doveridge, Derby. **L.U.**

Wicklow, 7th E. of (cr. 1798). Capt. R. F. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1891; Army (S. Africa); *H. Ld. Clonmore, s.*—Shelton Abbey, Arklow. **C.**

Winterton, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). E. Turnour; b. 1837; suc. 1879; Vol.; *H. Visc. Turnour, s.*—Shillinglee, Petworth. **C.**

PEERESSES.

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

***Beaumont**, 11th Baroness (cr. 1309). Mona J. T. Stapleton; b. 1894; Barony called out of abeyance 1896; *H. Hon.* Ivy M. Stapleton, *sis.*—Carlton Towers, Selby.

Berkeley, 16th Baroness (cr. 1421). Eva M. F. Milman; b. 1875; suc. 1899; is unmar.—Martins Heron, Bracknell.

Berners, 7th Baroness (cr. 1455). Emma H. Tyrwhitt; b. 1835; suc. 1871; widow of Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bt.; *H. Hon.* Sir R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bt., *s.*—Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham.

***Clifton**, 17th Baroness (cr. 1608). Elizabeth A. M. Bligh; b. and suc. 1900; *H. E.* of Darnley, *u.*—Cobham Hall, Gravesend.

Conyers, 13th Baroness (cr. 1509; revived 1892). Marcia A. M. Anderson-Pelham; b. 1863; suc. 1892; m. to 4th Earl of Yarborough; *H. Ld.* Worsley, *s.*—Brocklesby Park, Lincoln.

Dorchester, 1st Baroness (cr. 1899). Henrietta A. Carleton; b. 1846; m. 1, Maj. F. Pigott-Carleton; 2, Maj.-Gen. Leir-Carleton; *H. Hon.* D. M. Carleton, *s.*—Greywell Hill, Winchfield.

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Gray, 19th Baroness (cr. 1444). Eveleen Smith-Gray; b. 1841; suc. 1895; widow of Mr. Jas. MacLaren Smith-Gray; *H. Capt.* Hon. J. M. S. Gray, Master of Gray, *s.*—14, Boltons, S.W.

Kinloss, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I.; b. 1852; suc. 1889; widow of Major L. F. H. Morgan-Grenville; *H. Hon.* R. Morgan-Grenville, *s.*—Biddlesden Park, Brackley.

Melfort, Countess of (cr. 1686). Marie L. S. E. Drummond; b. 1854; suc. 1902; is unmarried.—

PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Angela G. Burdett-Coutts; b. 1814; mar. to Mr. W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.—Holly Lodge, Highgate.

Cromartie, 3rd Countess of (cr. 1861). Sibell L. Blunt; b. 1878; suc. 1895; m. to Major E. W. Blunt, R.A.; *H. Lady* Constance Leveson-Gower-Mackenzie, *sis.*—Tarbat House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Hambleden, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; b. 1828; *H. Hon.* W. F. D. Smith, M.P., *s.*—23, Belgrave Sq., S.W.

Macdonald of Earncliffe, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Susan Agnes, widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada.—Earncliffe, Ottawa, Canada.

BISHOPS

NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BUT WHO WILL SUCCEED THERETO, ON THE OCCURRENCE OF VACANCIES, IN THE ORDER STATED.

St. Davids, 119th Bp. of (519). J. Owen, D.D.; b. 1854; cons. 1897; Warden of Llandoverly Coll. 1885-9; Dean of St. Asaph 1889-92; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1892-7.—Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen. **C.**

Bristol, 48th Bp. of (cr. 1542; revived 1897). G. F. Browne, D.D.; b. 1833; cons. 1895; Canon of St. Paul's 1891-7; Bp. Suffr. of Stepney 1895-97; Tr. to Bristol 1897.—Redcliffe Square, Bristol. **C.**

Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of (1888). G. R. Eden, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1897; Vicar of Bp. Auckland 1883-90; Canon and Archdn. of Canterbury and Bp. Suffr. of Dover 1890-7; Tr. to Wakefield 1897.—Bishopgarth, Wakefield. **C.**

Bangor, 72nd Bp. of (516). W. H. Williams, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1899; Vicar of Bodelwyddan 1872-92; Archdn. and Canon of St. Asaph 1879-92; Dean 1892-9.—The Palace, Bangor. **C.**

Liverpool, 2nd Bp. of (1880). F. J. Chavasse, D.D.; b. 1846; cons. 1900; Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1887-1900.—The Palace, Liverpool. **C.**

Exeter, 63rd Bp. of (1050). H. E. Ryle, D.D.; b. 1856; cons. 1901; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1886-8; Hulsean Prof. of Divinity, Camb., 1888-96; Pres. of Queen's Coll., Camb., 1896-1900.—The Palace, Exeter. **C.**

Oxford, 33rd Bp. of (1541). F. Paget, D.D.; b. 1851; Prof. of Pastoral Theology and Canon of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1885-92; Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1892-1901.—Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford. **C.**

Worcester, 104th Bp. of (679). C. Gore, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1902; Vice-Prin. of Cuddesdon Coll. 1880-8; Vicar of Radley, 1893-4; Canon of Westminster, 1894-1901.—Bishop's House, Worcester. **L.**

†**Sodor and Man**, 69th Bp. of (447). N. D. J. Straton, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1892; Hon. Canon of Wakefield and Archdn. of Huddersfield 1886-92.—Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. **C.**

† The Bishops of Sodor and Man have a seat in the House of Lords, but no voice in the proceedings.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.	COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Bedford	Earl Cowper, K.G.	Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Berks	J. H. Benyon.	Monmouth	Lord Tredegar.
Bucks	Lord Rothchild, G.C.V.O.	Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Cambridge	Alexr. Peckover.	Northampton	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chester	Earl Egerton of Tatton.	Northumberland	Earl Grey.
Cornwall	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.	Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Cumberland	Lord Muncaster.	Oxford	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Rutland	Earl of Dysart.
Devon	Lord Clinton.	Shropshire	Earl of Powis.
Dorset	Earl of Ilchester.	Somerset	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Durham	Earl of Durham.	Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth.
Essex	Earl of Warwick and Brooke.	Suffolk	Marquis of Bristol.
Gloucester	Earl of Duce.	Surrey	Viscount Midleton.
Hants	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	Sussex	Marquis of Abergavenny K.G.
Hereford	J. H. Arkwright.	Warwick	Lord Leigh.
Herts	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.	Westmorland	Lord Hothfield.
Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich.	Wilts	Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
Kent	Earl Stanhope.	Worcester	Earl of Coventry.
Lancaster	Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B.	York, E. Riding	Lord Herries.
Leicester	Marquis of Granby, C.B.	York, N. Riding	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Lincoln	Earl Brownlow.	York, W. Riding	Earl of Scarborough, A.D.C.
London	Duke of Fife, K.T.		

WALES.

Anglesey	Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Glamorgan	Lord Windsor.
Brecon	Lord Glanusk.	Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt.
Cardigan	Col. H. Davies Evans.	Merioneth	W. R. M. Wynne.
Cardarthen	Sir J. H. W. Drummond, Bt.	Montgomery	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt., C.B.
Carnarvon	J. E. Greaves.	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor.
Denbigh	Col. W. C. West.	Radnor	Sir P. C. J. Milbank, Bt.
Flint	Hugh R. Hughes.		

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	Kincardine	Sir Alex. Baird, Bart.
Argyll	Duke of Argyll, K.T.	Kinross	Lord Moncreiff.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.	Kirkcudbright	Lord Herries.
Banff	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.	Lanark	Earl of Home, K.T.
Berwick	Lord Binning, M.V.O.	Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Bute	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P.	Nairn	Major Jas. Rose.
Caithness	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Orkney & Zetland	Capt. M. A. Laing.
Clackmannan	Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Peebles	Lord Elibank.
Dumbarton	Sir J. Colquhoun, Bt.	Perth	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Dumfries	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.	Renfrew	Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bt.
Edinburgh	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Ross & Cromarty	Sir H. Munro, Bt.
Elgin	Earl of March and Kinrara.	Roxburgh	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Fife	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Selkirk	Lord Polwarth.
Forfar	Earl of Strathmore and King-horne.	Stirling	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Haddington	Earl of Haddington, K.T.	Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Inverness	D. Cameron of Lochiel.	Wigtown	Earl of Stair, K.T.

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		TIPPERARY	
Carlow	Lord Rathdonnell.	Waterford	Earl de Montalt.
Dublin Co. & City	Earl of Meath.	ULSTER.	
Kildare	Robert Kennedy.	Antrim	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
Kilkenny	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.	Armagh	Earl of Gosford, K.P. (M.P.)
King's County	Earl of Rosse, K.P.	Cavan	Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. Saunderson.
Longford	Earl of Longford.	Donegal	Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Louth	Lord Bellew.	Down	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Meath	Simon Mangan.	Fermanagh	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Queen's County	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.	Londonderry	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt.
Westmeath	Lord Castlemaine.	Monaghan	Lord Rossmore.
Wexford	Viscount Stopford.	Tyrone	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
Wicklow	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.	CONNAUGHT.	
MUNSTER.		Galway Co. & T. wn	Lord Clonbrock.
Clare	Captain H. Vandeleur.	Leitrim	Lord Harlech.
Cork	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Mayo	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Kerry	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.	Roscommon	Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don.
Limerick Co. & Cty	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	Sligo	

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HISTORY.

IN the Sovereign and the three estates of the realm—viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, is vested supreme legislative authority in this country. The growth of the power of the House of Commons—the third estate—is a prominent feature in our history from the reign of Henry III. downwards.

In early Saxon times, the Witenagemót (general council or assembly of wise men) exercised many of the functions which were afterwards assumed by Parliament. This assembly was not called together by Royal warrant, but met of its own accord. Every freeman possessed the right of taking part in its deliberations, although the expense of attending from a distance practically limited the exercise of the privilege to the richer nobility and the higher ecclesiastics. The Witenagemót in theory elected the king. It had a voice in the determination of war and peace, and in general matters of State policy. It acted as a court of appeal, and its authority appears to have been necessary for the imposition of extraordinary taxation.

After the Conquest, the Witenagemót gave place to the Great Council of the Realm, first summoned in 1070, and attended by twelve representatives from every county. This was no longer a meeting of the ordinary freemen, but representation was based on land tenure, and the Council became a court of the vassals of the Crown, composed of bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and knights, who held land directly from the king. Under the first Norman kings the authority of the Great Council was limited. It still, indeed, discussed questions of foreign and general policy, and enjoyed a certain legislative authority, but it had no power to join in taxation; and although its "Counsel and Consent" was necessary in matters of fiscal as well as of political importance, its functions seem to have become almost nominal. In the reign of Henry II. (A.D. 1154 to 1189), its authority was considerably extended, and about this time it began to be summoned regularly, and the Commons were admitted to its deliberations. Although it engaged in the discussion of taxation, yet the Crown resolutely maintained that the sole right to levy taxes on the subject was vested in the Sovereign. During the troubled times of John's reign, however, the authority of the Great Council increased rapidly, and in 1215, in Magna Charta, its constitution was more clearly defined and its powers over taxation were first formally recognised, by the enactment that no burthen beyond the customary feudal aids might be imposed, "save by the Common Council of the Realm."

There was as yet but one assembly, but it is to be noticed that in Magna Charta, for the first time, an important distinction was made between the "greater" and the

"lesser" barons; the former, it was enacted, should be summoned to the Council personally by special writ, but the latter were to be called together by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs. In this, according to Mr. Freeman, lay the germ of popular representation.

Up to this time the towns had enjoyed comparative immunity from taxation, but their growing importance, and the increasing wealth of the mercantile class, which was not represented in the Great Council, made it desirable, as a means of making taxation more efficient, that the towns should be brought into contact with the central authority. Accordingly, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, in the king's name, summoned a parliament at Westminster, and besides requiring the attendance of two knights from every shire, he ordered the return of two citizens or burgesses from each town. The Parliament of 1265, therefore, was the first distinct foundation of a system of popular representation.

During the reigns of the first three Edwards the assembly was in a period of transition, and at the close of the reign of Edward III. the division into Lords and Commons had become apparent. In that reign it was the practice for the prelates, with the clergy, to consult by themselves: the nobles by themselves: and the knights and burgesses by themselves: but sending the result of their deliberations collectively to the king. The clergy and baronage—the official and hereditary element—gradually became an upper Assembly, while the union of the knights of the shire with the burgesses became known as the "Commons." Under the strong-willed Tudor dynasty the Commons displayed little independence (although they refused to accede to some of the demands of Henry VIII.), and it was not till the accession of the House of Stuart that the long struggle between the Sovereign and the Parliament began. By making the grant of supplies contingent upon the redress of grievances, the House of Commons during the Stuart dynasty was able to greatly extend and consolidate its authority. The unyielding disposition of Charles I. led him to attempt to govern without a Parliament, and his growing necessities drove him to many illegal expedients for raising money by forced loans, "ship-money," tonnage and poundage, &c., thus alienating popular sympathy, and enlisting it on the side of the Parliament. After the Restoration the popular assembly showed some symptoms of a relapse into subservience, but only outwardly so; its supremacy was firmly established by the Revolution of 1688, which for the second time drove the representative of the Stuart dynasty into exile, and finally transferred the principal authority from the king to the representatives of the people.

In the Declaration of Right submitted

to William III. on coming to the throne, the powers of the House of Commons are clearly defined. William accepted the crown with the acknowledgment that the king had no right to exercise a dispensing power, or to exact money, or maintain a standing army, "save by consent of Parliament." A very important change was effected soon after his accession. The vote of supplies was made an annual one, and the powers necessary for the pay and discipline of the army were granted but for a single year. The grant of supplies and the Army Act have remained annual ever since, and the necessity for passing them ensures the annual meeting of Parliament. To William III. also belongs the credit of the solution of the difficulty occasioned by the growth of the new power of the Commons, when he began to choose his ministers from among the members of the party strongest in the House of Commons. This change is the origin of our system of government by party, and has been productive of far-reaching results.

In 1714, upon the accession of the House of Hanover, the power of the House of Commons was well established, and its place in the constitution had become clearly defined. The Septennial Act, limiting the duration of parliaments to seven years, was passed in 1716. At the Restoration the number of members was 513, and they were increased to 558 in 1707 when the Act of Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments was passed and 45 members were allotted to Scotland. In 1800, upon the union with the Irish Parliament, 100 members were added, bringing the total up to 658. By the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the number of members was raised from 652 to 670—England and Wales having 495 instead of 489, Scotland 72 instead of 60, Ireland having still 103. The County seats in England and Wales are now 253 instead of 187, in Scotland 39 instead of 32, and in Ireland 85 instead of 64, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was in England reduced from 302 to 242, in Scotland raised from 28 to 32, and in Ireland reduced from 39 to 18. The total result was that throughout the United Kingdom the number of County seats was raised from 283 to 377, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was reduced from 369 to 293.

The franchises upon which the House of Commons was elected began to be the subject of Parliamentary discussion in 1785, when Pitt brought forward his motion for Electoral Reform, by which many of the decayed boroughs would have been disfranchised. In 1809, Sir Francis Burdett again raised the question; but, although the subject was afterwards kept much before the public, it was not till 1832 that what is known as the first Reform Act was passed. By this Act, 56 constituencies, returning 111 members, were totally dis-

franchised, and 30 others lost one Member each. 22 new Boroughs were given the right to return two members, and 20 to return one member. 65 new County constituencies were created. In Scotland and Ireland, the County representation remained unaltered, but eight new Scotch Burghs were added. Both the Borough and County franchises were extended, the franchise being bestowed in Boroughs on all £10 resident householders.

In 1867, the second Reform Act was passed by Mr. Disraeli. 11 Boroughs in England were totally disfranchised, and 23 others lost one member each. 25 new seats were bestowed on Boroughs and Universities, and 28 on Counties. The franchise was conferred in Boroughs on all householders, and on lodgers occupying lodgings of not less than £10 annual value. In the following year the Act, with some slight modifications, was extended to Scotland. In Ireland, the County franchise remained unaltered, but in Boroughs, householders rated at an annual value of £4 or upwards became entitled to vote.

If there was any injustice or shortcoming in the Reform Act of 1867, both parties were equally responsible for it. The Liberals were at that time in a majority in the House of Commons, and could have passed any amendments they liked, or rejected the Bill altogether. In fact, however, the Act, as it was finally passed, was very much in advance of the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, and was regarded by many of the Liberal party, notably by the late Mr. Bright, as having gone to the very verge of what might be granted with safety. Naturally no attempt was made to amend the representation of the people during Mr. Gladstone's next period of office, which lasted from 1868 till 1874. In 1872, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan moved a resolution in favour of extending the Borough franchise to the Counties. A resolution of a similar tendency was brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke in 1873. Both were opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by large majorities. When the Conservatives came into power in 1874, these resolutions, which were annually renewed, began to receive a growing support from the Liberal party, but it was not till 1878 that Lord Hartington, then the official leader of the Opposition, formally adopted the equalisation of the franchise in town and county as an article of the Liberal creed.

The Franchise Act of 1884 marks the third of the great changes in the Constitution of the House of Commons which have taken place in the present century.

By this Act household suffrage and the £10 occupation and lodger franchise were extended to the counties throughout the United Kingdom.

PROCEDURE.

The rules of procedure in the House of Commons as regards public business are numerous and complicated. The following

brief abstract may be useful for reference ; it has been abridged from the small volume, published annually, entitled "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Procedure of the House of Commons." Many of the technical terms used in connection with this subject will be found in the "Glossary of Political Terms," *post*.

The Chair.—The Speaker presides at all meetings of the House, and the Chairman of Ways and Means, as Deputy Speaker, acts in his absence, and also presides when the House is "in Committee." There is also a Deputy Chairman, empowered to act in the absence of the Chairman, and as Deputy Speaker in the absence of both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Five members are nominated by the Speaker annually to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when required.

Sitting and Adjournment of the House.—The House now ordinarily meets at 2 p.m., except on Fridays. Business is preceded by prayers ; after prayers the House is counted, and if 40 members be not present a second count is made at 4 o'clock. If a quorum be not then present, the House stands adjourned until the next sitting day. If notice is taken, or the numbers in a division show, that 40 members are not present, the House at once adjourns. At an evening sitting a count may not be made before 10 o'clock.

On every day, except Friday, the House suspends its sitting at 7.30 p.m., resuming at 9. At midnight the business in hand is interrupted, and no opposed business can afterwards be taken, but an exception may be made in regard to any particular matter on a motion by a Minister of the Crown, decided without debate.

The ordinary sittings terminate at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned, or unless a financial Bill or any proceedings taken under an Act of Parliament or Standing Order are under consideration, in which case the sitting may be prolonged if necessary.

On Fridays the House meets at mid-day, and sits until 6 p.m., unless previously adjourned. Business is not entered upon until 40 members are present, but even if there be no quorum, the House cannot be adjourned until 4 o'clock. The debate on any business is interrupted at 5.30 p.m., and no opposed business is taken afterwards.

No motion for the adjournment of the House can be made until questions have been disposed of, and no such motion can be made before the business of the day has been entered upon, except by leave of the House ; a member rising in his place at an afternoon sitting, proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members rise in their places to support the motion ; if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 rise, the House determines by a division whether the motion shall be made. If the motion is supported by 40 members, or is carried, it comes on for discussion at the evening sitting. When, during any debate,

a motion is made to adjourn or to report progress, the debate thereupon must be confined to the matter of such motion ; and no member who has moved or seconded any such motion is entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate. If the Speaker or Chairman is of opinion that a motion for adjournment of the debate, or to report progress, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to notice it.

Conduct of Members.—Every member must be uncovered on entering or leaving the House, or on moving from one part of the House to another, and must make an obeisance to the chair in passing to or from his seat. Seats may be retained for the sitting by members who have been present at prayers, but not otherwise. The front bench on the right of the chair is reserved for Ministers ; that on the left is ordinarily occupied by Privy Councillors or other members who have held office. No member may pass between the chair and any member who is speaking from either of the two lower benches ; nor between the chair and the table ; nor may he read any newspaper, book, or letter in his place.

Admission of Strangers.—Persons desirous of admission to the Speaker's, Special, or Strangers' Gallery, must make application to a member, who may then apply, personally or by letter, at the office of the Speaker's Secretary. A ticket of admission, bearing a number, will then be issued to the member so applying, a counterfoil being retained. On any person presenting the ticket of admission, he may be required to sign his name and write his address, which must correspond with the name and address as contained in the written application and entered on the counterfoil. Applications for admission may be made for not more than six days in advance. In cases of casual vacancies occurring during the sitting of the House, applications are to be made to the Serjeant-at-Arms in the same form as above. The Members' Lobby is reserved for Peers and members only, and for some permanent officials, secretaries of Ministers, and such others as are included in a special list authorised by the Speaker. Parliamentary agents are admitted to the Members' Lobby until half-past five o'clock. Persons going to the offices of the House on business are admitted at all times. When the Committees are not sitting, none but persons going to the offices of the House are admitted. When the Committees are sitting, persons proceeding to them are only permitted to enter the Committee Rooms and offices pertaining thereto. During the sitting of the House no visitor is admitted to the central hall, unless he wishes to see a member, or has a ticket of admission to one of the galleries, and no persons, except those who have such tickets, are permitted to go beyond the central and lower waiting halls, nor to enter the dining, tea, and smoking rooms

nor to go on the terrace, even though accompanied by a member. After 4 p.m. the subway under Bridge Street is closed to all but members. Strangers may be ordered to withdraw by vote of the House, decided without debate, or by order of the Speaker or Chairman at any time.

Business of the House.—The ordinary public business of each day consists of orders of the day and notices of motion. An order of the day is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Orders of the Day generally take precedence of motions on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; Government business having precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the sitting on Friday. After Easter, Government business has precedence on Tuesday evenings, and after Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, at all evening sittings, and nearly all Friday sittings. After Whitsuntide, all public Bills, except those introduced by the Government, are arranged so as to give priority to those which are most advanced in their stages.

Except for a money bill, no order of the day or notice of motion can be taken after twelve at night, if objection is made to its progress.

The House proceeds each day at afternoon sittings with, 1, Public Petitions; 2, Motions for unopposed Returns; 3, Motions for Leave of Absence; 4, Giving Notices of Motions; 5, Unopposed Private Business, followed by Questions; Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, as set down in the order book. Notices of motions take precedence of orders of the day at evening sittings on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. When a motion has been made and seconded a question thereupon is *proposed* to the House by Mr. Speaker; if it is not seconded it drops at once. A motion once made can only be withdrawn by the unanimous leave of the House. A question may be superseded; 1, By Adjournment or by a "Count out;" 2, By a motion "That this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day," or "That the Orders of the Day be now read;" 3, By Amendment. A decision by the House on a question may be prevented by moving the Previous Question, *i.e.*, "That that question be not now put," and to this motion no amendment may be moved. If the previous question be negative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without amendment or debate. Debate upon a question may be interrupted; 1, By a matter of privilege suddenly arising; 2, By words of heat between members; 3, By a question of order; 4, By a message from the King or Lords Commissioners; 5, By an answer to an address; 6, By a message from the Lords.

Closure.—The Closure rule adopted in March, 1887, and amended in March, 1888, is as follows:—

"That after a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to

move, 'That the question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, 'That the question be now put,' shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"When the motion, 'That the question be now put,' has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair. Also, if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) that the question, that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair, 'Questions for the closure of debate under this order are decided in the affirmative if, when a division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than 100 members voted in the majority in support of the motion.'"

Rules of Debate.—Every member desiring to speak must rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker. A member may not read a speech, but may refresh his memory by notes. Members can only speak to a point of order, while the House is dividing, by permission of the Speaker, and while speaking, are to sit covered. A new member who has not yet spoken, is generally called upon, by courtesy, in preference to other members. On resuming an adjourned debate, the member who moved its adjournment is allowed precedence by courtesy. The Speaker or Chairman may call the attention of the House, or Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own arguments, or the arguments of others, on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech. In questions to ministers or other members, no argument or opinion may be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as necessary to explain the question. By indulgence, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the House; but they may not be debated. A reply is allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion to the House. Any member may rise to speak "to order," or upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising. No member is to allude to any debate of the same session, upon a question or bill not being then under discussion, except by the indulgence of the House, for personal explanations. A member may not allude to any debate in the other House of

Parliament. He may not use His Majesty's name irreverently in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations; nor may he refer to any other member by *name*. In case of grave disorder, the Speaker may adjourn the House, or suspend the sitting for a fixed time.

Censure.—Whenever any member is named by the Speaker or Chairman, immediately after an offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, has been committed by such member, a question is forthwith put, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House." If any member is so suspended, his suspension on the first occasion continues for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third, or subsequently, for a month. The suspension does not exempt the member from serving on any private bill committee. Not more than one member can be "named" at the same time, unless several have jointly disregarded the authority of the chair. A member whose conduct is grossly disorderly may be ordered to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting, or he may be "named" as above described. On March 7, 1901, in consequence of the action of certain Irish members, the following amended Standing Order was passed:—"That if any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this Order from the service of the House, shall refuse to obey the direction of the Speaker, when severally summoned under the Speakers Orders by the Sergeant-at-Arms to obey such direction, the Speaker shall call the attention of the House to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction, and the member or members named by him as having refused to obey his direction shall thereupon, and without further question put, be suspended from the service of the House, during the remainder of the Session." (The regulations governing the question of order in debate were under reconsideration in the Session of 1902.)

Divisions.—No member may vote unless present when the question is put, and every member so present must vote. When a division is taken strangers are excluded from seats below the bar, and a two-minute sand-glass is turned to allow members time to enter the House, after which the doors are locked, and the Speaker puts the question. After the voices have been given, he declares whether, in his opinion, the "ayes" or the "noes" "have it." If his decision is challenged, he directs the "ayes" to go into the right lobby, and the "noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. When all the members have resumed their places, the tellers on either side come to

the table and report the numbers to the Speaker, who declares them to the House. If he is of opinion that a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote by calling upon the members who support and who challenge his decision, to rise in their places, and he shall then either declare the numbers or name tellers for a division.

Public Bills.—A member who wants to initiate a Bill must attend at the beginning of business on the first day of a Session, and must ballot for a place for his notice. On his position in the ballot, early or late, very much depends the chance of pushing the Bill through Parliament. The ballot can be drawn by one member for another, and groups of members sometimes ballot individually for the same Bill, thus securing additional chances of success. Bills making grants of public money must originate with Ministers, and must be first considered in Committee of the whole House. The first reading of a Bill may be taken immediately after the same has been presented. On the order being read for the second reading of a Bill, a motion is made, and a question put, "That the Bill be now read a second time," and amendments may be moved by leaving out "now," and substituting "three months," "six months," or any other time; or that the Bill be rejected. A Bill having been read a second time, is ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House; or, in certain cases, to a Select Committee, or to a Standing Committee. The Bill having been fully considered in Committee, the Chairman is directed to report it to the House. Clauses may be withdrawn by the member in charge of the Bill on giving two days' notice. A Bill reported without amendment is ordered to be read a third time, and on the third reading a motion is made and question put, that the Bill be now read a third time, to which amendments may be moved, as on the second reading. After the third reading, and further proceedings thereon, the title of the Bill is agreed to, and the Bill is passed without further question. For a description of the various Committees of the House of Commons see "Glossary of political terms," *post*.

Supply.—Whenever the Committee of Supply stands as an Order of the day, the Speaker leaves the chair without putting any question, unless on first going into Supply on the army, navy, or civil service estimates respectively, or on a vote of credit, an amendment is moved, or question raised, relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply. In 1896, for the first time, a Sessional Order was passed allotting twenty days, before the 5th August, to the business of Supply, with an additional three days, if necessary, before or after the same date. If the business is not completed within that time the remaining votes are to be decided upon in classes forthwith. Supplementary estimates and

votes of credit are excluded from the computation, and the proceedings are not to be interrupted by motions for adjournment or other dilatory motions. The success of this experiment in providing for the regular and business-like discussion of the Estimates has been very marked, and the Sessional Order has since been annually renewed with some variations.

Partly-considered Bills.—In the Session of 1890, owing to the excessive length of the debates, Lord Salisbury's Government brought forward proposals by which power would be given to the House of Commons to carry over Bills from one session to another. A Committee was appointed, and the Government proposals were met by Mr. Gladstone with a direct negative, but his draft report framed in that sense was rejected.

The Report of the Committee stated that the exhausting labours imposed upon members of Parliament were excessive and increasing, and that the closure was inadequate to enable the House to deal with lengthy, complicated, and controversial Bills. It was necessary, therefore, either to adopt a more stringent form of closure or to give power to revive measures in the succeeding session. They recommended the second alternative. They proposed that—

"A Standing Order should be passed, under which any Public Bill, in progress in Committee of the whole House, or in a Standing Committee, or which had been reported, or which had reached any further stage, might, on the motion of a member in charge of the Bill, be suspended until the next Session.

"If the Motion were carried, then, in the ensuing Session of the same Parliament, a Member whose name was on the suspended Bill might present the Bill in the form in which it stood when the Proceedings thereon were suspended; and the Questions on the First and Second Readings thereof should be successively put forthwith.

"If both Questions be carried, the Bill would be ordered to be printed; and, if it had been partly considered in Committee in the previous Session, the Committee would begin their consideration of the Bill at the Clause on which Progress was reported in the previous Session; but if it had been reported from Committee in the previous Session, its consideration, as reported, would be appointed for that day week.

"If the First or Second Reading were negatived, such Vote was not to preclude the House from entertaining a Bill on the same subject under the ordinary Rules of Procedure."

The Committee pointed out that the proposed Standing Order was limited to Bills which had originated in one House and which had never left it, and they recorded their opinion that neither House could, of its own authority, postpone to a future Session any Bill sent to it from the other House without a breach of constitutional usage.

The Committee summarised the various considerations as follows:—

"The length of discussion to which it is thought necessary to subject measures which are the object of party controversy has increased, is increasing, and does not seem likely to diminish. As a result, the difficulty of passing such measures through all their stages in the course of one Session has increased likewise. This difficulty is especially felt in the case of long and complicated Bills, and it is precisely in the case of these Bills that the closure of debate is most ineffective as an instrument for facilitating the rapid progress of business. It is, therefore, desirable to increase the power of the House of Commons to deal with such measures; it is also desirable to shorten the length of Sessions, whose present duration overtaxes the endurance of Members and embarrasses the machinery of administration; but it is *not* desirable, so long as any other alternative remains, to increase the stringency of the existing machinery for closing debate. Your Committee believe that if these three principles be accepted every possible alternative is excluded, except one which shall relieve Parliament in certain cases from the necessity of repeating in two successive Sessions the same debate upon the same questions. They attach no weight, for reasons above given, to any objections that have suggested themselves to this plan, based upon the relations now existing between the two Houses of Parliament. They think the change, though undoubtedly an important one, is much less violent in character and much less at variance with the spirit of Parliamentary tradition than some alterations which have been made of late years in Parliamentary procedure; and they point out that if, as they recommend, it be effected, by Standing Order instead of by Bill, the experiment may be purely tentative, and could be abandoned, should that course be subsequently thought desirable, by the sole action of the House of Commons, without requiring the consent of the other branch of the Legislature."

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The distribution of the Members of the House of Commons at various periods is shown by the two following tables, which are in part taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's *Hand-book of English Political History*.

PERIOD.	County Members.	Borough Members.	University Members.	TOTAL.
Elizabeth (1603).....	90	372	...	462
James I. (1625)	90	395	4	489
Charles I. (1649).....	90	413	4	507
Charles II. (1685)	92	417	4	513
The Union with Scotland (1707)	122	432	4	558
" Ireland (1801).....	186	467	5	658
From 1826 to 1832.....	188	465	5	658
After the Reform Act of 1832	253	399	6	658
From 1867 to 1868.....	256	396	6	658
From 1868 to 1885.....	233	366	9	658
Since the Redistribution Act, 1885	377	284	9	670

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
1707-1800	489	24	45	...	558
1801-1832	489	24	45	100	658
1832-1868	471	29	53	105	658
1868-1885	463	30	60	105	658
Since 1885	465	30	72	103	670

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEAKER—Right Hon. W. C. Gully, K.C., M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES AND DEPUTY SPEAKER—Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys, M.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE—Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk Assistant—A. W. Nicholson.

Second Clerk Assistant—T. L. Webster.

Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees—W. Gibbons.

Principal Clerk of Committees—Reginald Dickinson.

Clerk of the Journals—W. H. Ley.

Principal Clerk Private Bill Office—J. H. W. Somerset.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER—

Chaplain—Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Secretary—Edward Gully.

Counsel—Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

Referee on Private Bills—A. Bonham-Carter, C.B.

Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills and Taxing Master—C. W. Campion

Librarian—E. C. Walpole.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—H. D. Erskine, C.V.O.

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms—F. R. Gosset.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Erskine.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 8TH, 1902.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.—**C.**, Conservative; **L.U.**, Liberal Unionist; **L.**, Liberal; **N.**, Nationalist; **Soc.**, Socialist; **I.**, Independent; **Lab.**, Labour; *Cand.*, unsuccessful candidate; *unsd.*, unseated; *el.*, elected for present constituency; **Bar.**, Barrister.

Abraham, W. (N. E. Cork Co.); b. 1840; Nurseryman; M.P. W. Limerick 1885-92; *el.* 1893.—7, Cheverton Road, N. **N.**

Abraham, W. (Glamorgan, Rhondda); b. 1842; Pres. S. Wales Miners' Fedn.; *el.* 1885.—Pentre, Rhondda. **L.**

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F., Bt. (W. Somerset); b. 1853; Landowner; Army (Egypt); *el.* 1892; Vice Chamberlain of H.M. Household 1900-02; Parl. Sec. to Treasury since 1902.—12, Downing Street, S.W. **C.**

Agg-Gardner, J. T. (Cheltenham); b. 1846; Brewery Director; Bar.; M.P. 1874-80, 1885-95, and since 1900.—Evesham House, Cheltenham. **C.**

Agnew, Sir Andrew N., Bt. (S. Edinburgh); b. 1850; Landowner; Bar.; *Cand.* Dumfries Dt. 1892; *el.* 1900.—16, Eaton Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Aird, Sir John, Bt. (N. Paddington); b. 1833; Contractor; Vol.; *el.* 1887.—14, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **C.**

Akers-Douglas, Bt. Hon. A. (E. Kent); b. 1851; Landowner; Bar.; Yeo; Railway Director; M.P. E. Kent 1880-85; *el.* 1885. Parl. Sec. Treasury 1885-6, 1886-92; First Commr. of Works 1895-1902; Home Secretary since 1902.—113, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Allan, Sir William, Kt. (Gateshead); b. 1837; Marine Engineer; *el.* 1893.—Scotland House, Sunderland. **L.**

Allen, C. P. (M. Gloucestershire); b. 1861; Bar.; Newspr. Propr.; *Cand.* 1895; *el.* 1900.—Farmhill Park, Stroud. **L.**

Allhusen, A. H. E. (Central Hackney); b. 1867; Yeo; M.P. Salisbury 1897-00; *el.* 1900.—Stoke Court, Slough. **C.**

Allsopp, Hon. G. H. (Worcester); b. 1846; Brewery Director; *Cand.* Droitwich 1880; *el.* 1885.—8, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Ambrose, E., L.R.C.P. Edin. (W. Mayo); b. 1855; *el.* 1893.—174, White-chapel Road, E. **N.**

Anson, Sir W. E., Bt., D.C.L. (Oxford University), b. 1843; Bar.; Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford; Chancellor of Oxford Dioc.; *Cand.* W. Staffordsh. 1880; *el.* 1899; Parl. Sec. Bd. of Education since 1902.—Pusey House, Faringdon. **L.U.**

Anstruther, E. T. (St. Andrews Dt.); b. 1860; Advocate; Vol.; *el.* 1886; Ld. of Treas. since 1895.—6, Chester St., S.W. **L.U.**

Archdale, E. M. (N. Fermanagh); b. 1853; Landowner; Royal Navy; *el.* 1898.—Riversdale, Ballycassidy, Fermanagh. **C.**

Arkwright, J. S. (Hereford); b. 1872; Bar.; *el.* 1900.—7, King's B. Walk, E.C. **C.**

Arnold-Forster, H. O. (W. Belfast); b. 1855; Bar.; Author and Pubr.; *Cand.* Darlington 1886; Dewsbury 1888; *el.* 1892; Parl. Secy. to the Admiralty since 1900.—9, Evelyn Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Arrol, Sir Wm., Kt. (S. Ayrshire); b. 1839; Contractor and Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; *el.* 1895.—Seafeld, Ayr, N.B. **L.U.**

Asher, A., K.C. (Elgin Dt.); b. 1835; *Cand.* Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. 1880; *el.* 1881; Solr.-Gen. for Scotland 1881-5, 1886, 1892-4; Dean of Faculty since 1895.—31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. **L.**

Ashton, T. G. (S. Beds); b. 1855; Manufacturer; M.P. Hyde Div. Cheshire 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886, '92; *el.* 1895.—39, Princes Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Asquith, Bt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (E. Fife); b. 1852; *el.* 1886; Home Secretary 1892-5.—20, Cavendish Sq., W. **L.**

Atherley-Jones, L. A., K.C. (N. W. Durham); b. 1849; *el.* 1885.—4, Paper Buildings, E.C. **L.**

Atkinson, Bt. Hon. John, K.C. (N. Londonderry); b. 1842; *el.* 1895; Solr.-Gen. for Irel. 1889-92; Atty.-Gen. for Irel., 1892, and since 1895.—68, Fitzwilliam Square, N. Dublin. **C.**

Austin, Sir John, Bt. (W. Yorks, Osgoldcross); b. 1824; Malster; *el.* 1886.—Fryston Hall, Ferrybridge. **L.L.**

Bagot, Lt.-Col. J. F. (S. Westmorland); b. 1854; Landowner; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1892.—Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. **C.**

Bailey, James (Newington, Walworth); b. 1840; Hotel Director; el. 1895.—1, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Bain, J. R. (Cumberland, W.); b. 1851; Ironmaster; Col. of Mil.; el. 1900.—Bolton Hall, Gosforth, Cumberland. **C.**

Baird, J. G. A. (Glasgow, Centl.); b. 1854; Army; Yeo.; Landowner; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—89, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Balcarras, Lord (N. Lancs., Chorley); b. 1871; eld. s. of E. of Crawford; Vol.; el. 1895.—74, Brook Street, W. **C.**

Baldwin, Alfred (W. Worcestersh.); b. 1841; Ironmaster; el. 1892.—Kensington Palace Mansions, W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (E. Manchester); b. 1848; Landowner; M.P. Hertford 1874-85; el. 1886. Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 1885-6; Secy. for Scotland 1886-7; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1887-91; First Ld. of Treasury 1891-2, and since 1895; Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal since 1902.—10, Downing St., S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Middlesex, Hornsey); b. 1862; Landowner; Army (Egypt); Vol.; *Cand.* Roxburghshire 1885; Berwickshire 1892, '94, '95; Lancashire, Southport, 1900; el. 1900.—14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. (Central Leeds); b. 1853; el. 1885. Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1895-00; Pres. Board of Trade since 1900.—3, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Major K. R. (Christchurch); b. 1863; Landowner; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—18, Lowndes St., S.W. **C.**

Banbury, Sir Frederick G. Bt. (Camberwell, Peckham); b. 1850; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—41, Lowndes Street, S.W. **C.**

Banes, G. E. (S. West Ham); b. 1829; Wharfinger; Major of Vol.; M.P. 1886-92 and since 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—Red House, Upton, Essex. **C.**

Barlow, J. E. (Somerset, Frome); b. 1857; Merchant; Bar.; *Cand.* Cheshire, Knutsford 1885, Denbigh Dist. 1886; M.P. Frome Div. 1892-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—Torkington Lodge, Stockport. **L.**

Barran, R. H. (N. Leeds); b. 1858; Merchant; el. 1902.—24, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Barry, E. (S. Cork); b. 1852; Farmer; el. 1892.—New Mill, Rosscarbery, Cork. **N.**

Barry, Sir F. T., Bt. (Windsor); b. 1825; Metal Merchant; el. 1890.—1, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Bartley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B. (N. Islington); b. 1842; Ex-Civil Service; Author; Bank Director; *Cand.* Hackney 1880; el. 1885.—57, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**

Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (E. Gloucestershire); s. of 6th Earl Bathurst; b. 1872; Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—Bachelors' Club, W. **C.**

Bayley, T. (Derbyshire, Chesterfield); b. 1846; Colliery Propr.; *Cand.* Barkston Ash Div. Yorks 1885; Chesterfield Div. 1886; el. 1892.—Peveral House, Nottingham. **L.**

Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Bt. (W. Bristol); b. 1837; Landowner; Mil.; "Father" of the House of Commons; M.P. E. Gloucestersh. 1864-86; el. 1885; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. 1868; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1868; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1874-8 and 1886-7; Colonial Sec. 1878-80; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1888-92; Chan. of Exchr. 1885-6, and 1895-1902.—Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Beaumont, W. C. B. (Northumberland, Hexham); b. 1860; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* Wakefield 1885; el. 1895.—33, Belgrave Square, S.W. **L.**

Beckett, E. W. (N. Yorks, Whitby); b. 1856; neph. and heir to Ld. Grimthorpe; Banker; Yeo.; el. 1885.—17, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Bell, R. (Derby); b. 1859; Secy. to Amal. Soc. of Railway Servants; el. 1900.—72, Acton Street, W.C. **L.**

Bentinck, Lord Henry C. (S. Nottingham); b. 1863; br. of D. of Portland; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Hon. Col. of Vol.; M.P. N.W. Norfolk 1886-92 and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—18, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Beresford, Vice-Adm. Lord Charles W. De la Poer, C.B. (Woolwich); b. 1846; s. of 4th Mq. of Waterford; Royal Navy (Egypt, Soudan); M.P. Co. Waterford 1874-1880; E. Marylebone 1885-9; York 1898-00; el. 1902; Naval Ld. of Admiralty 1886-8.—2, Lower Berkeley St., W. **C.**

Bhownaggee, Sir M. M., K.C.I.E. (N.E. Bethnal Green); b. 1851; Author and Journalist; Bar.; el. 1895.—3, Cromwell Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Bignold, Arthur, LL.D., (Wick Dt.); b. 1839; Bar.; el. 1900.—56a, Pall Mall, S.W. **C.**

Bigwood, J. (Middlesex, Brentford); b. 1839; Manufacturer; M.P. E. Finsbury 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1886.—The Lawn, Twickenham. **C.**

Bill, C. (Staffordshire, Leek); b. 1843; Landowner; Bar.; Hon. Col. of Mil.; el. 1892.—16, Hans Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Black, A. W. (Banffshire); b. 1859; Solicitor; el. 1900.—123, George St., Edinburgh. **L.**

Blake, Hon. E., K.C. (S. Longford); b. 1883; Premier of Ontario 1871-2; el. 1892.—20, Kensington Gate, W. **N.**

Blundell, Col. H. B. H. (S. W. Lancash., Ince); b. 1831; Landowner; Army Crimea, Nile Expedition); M.P. 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—10, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Boland, J. P. (S. Kerry); b. 1870; Bar.; el. 1900.—12, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **N.**

Bolton, T. D. (N. E. Derbyshire); b. 1841; Solicitor; el. 1886.—3, Temple Gardens, E.C. **L.**

Bond, E. (E. Nottingham); b. 1844; Bar.; Asst. Charity Commr. 1884-91; *Cand.* W. Southwark 1892; el. 1895.—Elm Bank, Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Boscawen, A. S. T. Griffith. (S.W. Kent); Stockbroker; b. 1865; Mil.; el. 1892; Charity Commissioner (unpd.) since 1900.—Harwarton, Speldhurst, Kent. **C.**

Boulnois, E. (E. Marylebone); b. 1838; Merchant; el. 1889.—27, Westbourne Terrace, W. **C.**

Bousfield, W. R., K.C. (N. Hackney); b. 1864; *Cand.* Mid Lanark 1885, '88; el. 1892.—2, Crown Office Row, E.C. **C.**

Bowles, Col. H. F. (Middlesex, Enfield); b. 1858; Mil.; Bar.; el. 1889.—Forty Hall, Enfield. **C.**

Bowles, T. G. (King's Lynn); b. 1842; Newspaper Proprietor; Ex Civil Serv.; *Cand.* Darlington 1874; Banbury 1880; S. Salford 1885; el. 1892.—25, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Brand, Hon. A. G. (N. Cambs.); b. 1853; Ex Civil Serv.; Company Director; M.P. 1891-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900. Treasurer of H.M. Household, 1894-5.—Oaklawn, Crawley Down, Sussex. **L.**

Brassey, Albert (N. Oxon.); b. 1844; br. of Ld. Brassey; Landowner; Army; Yeo.; el. 1895.—29, Berkeley Sq., W. **C.**

Brigg, J. (N. W. Yorks, Keighley); b. 1834; Worsted Manufacturer; el. 1895.—Kildwick Hall, Keighley. **L.**

Broadhurst, H. (Leicester); b. 1840; Stonemason; ex-Sec. Trade Union Congress; M.P. Stoke 1880-5; Bordesley Div. Birmingham 1885-6; W. Nottingham 1886-92; *Cand.* W. Nottingham 1892; Grimsby 1893; el. 1894. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1886.—Trent Cottage, Cromer. **L.**

Brodrick, Rt. Hon. W. St. John P. (S.W. Surrey); b. 1856; eld. s. of Visc. Middleton; Mil.; M.P. W. Surrey 1880-5; el. 1885; Finl. Sec. War Office 1886-92; Under Sec. for War 1895-8; for Foreign Affairs 1898-1900; Sec. of State for War since 1900.—34, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Bromley - Davenport, W. D.S.O. (Cheshire, Macclesfield); b. 1863; Landowner; Hon. Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1886.—1, Belgrave Place, S.W. **C.**

Brookfield, A. M. (E. Sussex); b. 1853; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Col. of Vol.; el. 1885.—Leasam House, Rye. **C.**

Brotherton, E. A. (Wakefield); b. 1856; Chemical Manufr.; Mayor of Wakefield; el. 1902.—Arthington Hall, Leeds. **C.**

Brown, Sir Alexr. H., Bt., V.D. (Mid Salop); b. 1844; Merchant; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. Wenlock 1868-85; el. 1885.—12, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Brown, G. M. (Centl. Edinburgh); b. 1869; Publisher (Nelson & Sons); el. 1900.—20, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **L.**

Brunner, Sir John T., Bt. (Cheshire, Northwich); b. 1842; Alkali Manufacturer; M.P. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887.—9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. (S. Aberdeen); b. 1838; Author; Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, 1870-93; *Cand.* Wick Dist. 1874; M.P. Tower Hamlets 1880-5; el. 1885. Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1886; Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. 1892-4; Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1894-5.—54, Portland Place, W. **L.**

Brymer, W. E. (S. Dorset); b. 1840; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Dorchester 1874-85; el. 1891.—8, St. James' St., S.W. **C.**

Bull, W. J. (Hammersmith); b. 1863; Solr.; el. 1900.—31, Essex St., W.C. **C.**

Bullard, Sir Harry, Kt. (Norwich); b. 1841; Brewery Director; M.P. 1885 (unsd.); el. 1895.—4, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Burdett-Connits, W. L. A. B. (Westminster); b. 1851; el. 1885.—1, Stratton St., W. **C.**

Burke, E. Haviland (King's Co., Tullamore); b. 1864; *Cand.* N. Kerry 1892; S. Dublin 1895; N. Louth 1900; el. 1900.—16, Vincent Square, S.W. **N.**

Burns, John (Battersea); b. 1858; Engineer; *Cand.* W. Nottingham 1885; el. 1892.—108, Lavender Hill, S.W. **L.**

Burt, Thomas (Morpeth); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; el. 1874. Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade 1892-5.—26, Palace St., S.W. **L.**

Butcher, J. G., K.C. (York); b. 1852; el. 1892.—32, Elvaston Place, S.W. **C.**

Buxton, Sydney C. (Tower Hamlets, Poplar); b. 1853; Author; M.P. Peterboro' 1883-5; *Cand.* Boston 1880; Peterboro' 1885; Croydon 1886; el. 1886. Under Sec. for Colonies 1892-5.—7, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. **L.**

Caine, W. S. (N.W. Cornwall); b. 1842; Ironmaster (ret'd.); *Cand.* Liverpool 1873 and 1874; M.P. Scarborough 1880-5; *Cand.* Tottenham Div. Middx. 1885; M.P. Barrow 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900. Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1894-5.—42, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**

Caldwell, J. (Mid Lanarksh.); b. 1839; Advocate; Calico Printer; M.P. St. Rollox Div. Glasgow 1886-92, and *Cand.* Tradeston Div. 1892; el. 1894.—107, Holland Rd., W. **L.**

Cameron, Robt. (Durham, Houghton-le-Spring); b. 1825; Schoolmaster and Author; *Cand.* Central Sheffield 1892; el. 1895.—56, Victoria Street, S.W. **L.**

Campbell, Rt. Hon. James A. (Glasgow & Aberdeen Univ.); b. 1825; Merchant (ret'd.); el. 1880.—2, Prince's Gdns, S.W. **C.**

Campbell, John (S. Armagh); b. 18—; Bar.; el. 1900.—1, Elm Court, E.C. **N.**

Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., G.O.B. (Stirling Dt.); b. 1836; Landowner; *Cand.* 1868; el. 1868. Finl. Sec. to War Office 1871-4 and 1880-2; Sec. of Admiralty 1882-4; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1884-5; Sec. of State for War 1886, and 1892-5.—6, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **L.**

Carew, J. L. (S. Meath); b. 1853; Bar.; M.P. N. Kildare 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892, '95; M.P. Dublin, College Gn. 1896-90; el. 1900.—64, Hans Place, S.W. **N.**

Carlile, W. W. (N. Bucks); b. 1862; Landowner; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell. **C.**

Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1854; el. 1892; Solr.-Gen. for Ireland 1892; for England since 1900.—89, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Carvill, P. G. H. (Newry); b. 1839; Bar.; el. 1892.—2, Garden Court, E.C. **N.**

Causton, E. K. (W. Southwark); b. 1843; Stationer and Printer; M.P. Colchester 1880-5, and *Cand.* 1874, '85, '86; el. 1889. Ld. of Treasury 1892-5.—12, Devonshire Pl., W. **L.**

Cautley, H. S. (E. Leeds); b. 1863; Bar.; *Cand.* Dewsbury 1892, '95; el. 1900.—4, Brick Court, E.C. **C.**

Cavendish, Richd. F. (N. Lanc., N. Lonsdale); b. 1871; Nephew of the D. of Devonshire; Vol.; el. 1895.—7, Culford Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Cavendish, V. C. W. (W. Derbysh.); b. 1868; Neph. and heir to D. of Devonshire; Yeo.; el. 1891; Treasurer of H.M. Household since 1900.—37, Park Lane, W. **L.U.**

Cawley, F. (S. E. Lanc., Prestwich); b. 1860; Calico Printer; el. 1895.—Brooklands, Prestwich, Manchester. **L.**

Cayzer, Sir C. W., Kt. (Barrow-in-Furness); b. 1843; Shipowner; Hon. Col. of Vol.; el. 1892.—Hyde Park Court, S.W. **C.**

Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor); b. 1865; Bar.; M.P. E. Herts 1898-00; el. 1900.—10, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Cecil, Lord Hugh R. H. (Greenwich); 5th s. of Mq. of Salisbury; b. 1869; el. 1895.—20, Arlington Street, S.W. **C.**

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (W. Birmingham); b. 1836; Manufr. (ret'd.); *Cand.* Sheffield 1874; M.P. Birmingham 1876-85; el. 1885. Pres. of Bd. of Trade 1880-5, of Local Gov. Bd. 1886; Colonial Sec. since 1895.—40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (E. Worcestersh.); b. 1863; eld. s. of Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; el. 1892; Civil Ld. of Admy. 1895-1900; Finl. Sec. of the Treasury, 1900-2; Postmaster General since 1902.—40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Chamberlayne, T. (Southampton); b. 1849; Landowner; M.P. 1892-5, and 1895 (uns'd.); el. 1900.—Weston Grove, Southampton. **C.**

Channing, F. A. (E. Northants); b. 1841; Bar.; el. 1885.—40, Eaton Place, S.W. **L.**

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (Lincolnshire, Sleaford); b. 1840; Landowner; M.P. Mid Lincolnsh. 1866-85; el. 1885; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture 1889-92; Pres. of Local Govt. Bd. 1895-1900.—Stafford House, S.W. **C.**

Chapman, E. (Cheshire, Hyde); b. 1839; Railway Director; el. 1900.—Hill End, Mottram, Cheshire. **C.**

Charrington, S. (Tower Hamlets, Mile End); b. 1818; Brewer; el. 1885.—19, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Churchill, Winston L. S. (Oldham); b. 1874; Army; (Tirah Expn. & Nile Expn. 1898; S. Africa); Author and Journalist; *Cand.* 1899; el. 1900.—105, Mount St., W. **C.**

Clancy, J. J. (N. Dublin Co.); b. 1847; Bar.; Journalist; el. 1885.—58, Rutland Square, W., Dublin. **N.**

Clare, O. Leigh (S. E. Lanc., Eccles); b. 1841; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—East Sheen, Mortlake. **C.**

Clive, Capt. Percy A. (S. Herefordsh.); b. 1873; Army (W. & S. Africa); el. 1900.—Whitfield, Tram Inn, R.S.O. **L.U.**

Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (N. Ayrsh.); b. 1867; s. of 11th E. of Dundonald; Army; Lt. Col. of Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1892; Under Sec. Home Dept. since 1902.—12, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Coddington, Sir W., Bt. (Blackburn); b. 1830; Cotton Manufacturer; el. 1880.—143, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Cogan, D. J. (E. Wicklow); b. 1859; Provision Merchant; el. 1900.—115, Thomas Street, Dublin. **N.**

Coghill, D. H. (Stoke-on-Trent); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Cohen, B. L. (E. Islington); b. 1844; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**

Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse (Birmingham, Bordesley); b. 1831; Merchant (ret'd.); M.P. Ipswich 1880-6 (unsd.); el. 1886. Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. 1886; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1895-02.—Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L.U.**

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (Gt. Yarmouth); b. 1838; Capt. R.M.A. (ret'd.); M.P. Bow and Bromley 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—75, Belgrave Road, S.W. **C.**

Colston, C. E. H., V.D. (S. Gloucestershire); b. 1854; Landowner; Vol.; *Cand.* N. Bristol 1885; el. 1892.—54, Green St., W. **C.**

Compton, Lord Alwyne F., D.S.O. (N. Beds); s. of 4th Marq. of Northampton; b. 1855; Army (Soudan; S. Africa); el. 1895.—7, Balfour Place, W. **L.U.**

Condon, T. J. (E. Tipperary); b. 1850; Cattle Dealer and Victualler; el. 1885; *Cand.* N. Roscommon 1895.—Clonmel. **N.**

Cook, Sir Fredk. L. Bt. (Lambeth, Kennington); b. 1844; Warehouseman; el. 1895.—24, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**

Corbett, A. Cameron (Glasgow, Tradesmen); b. 1856; *Cand.* N. Warwicksh. 1884; el. 1885.—26, Hans Place, S.W. **L.U.**

Corbett, T. L. (N. Down); b. 1854; *Cand.* E. Tyrone 1892, '95; N. Down 1898; el. 1900.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Cox, Irwin E. B. (Middlesex, Harrow); b. 1838; Bar.; Newspaper Propr.; el. 1899.—1, Old Sergeant's Inn, W.C. **C.**

Craig, R. H. (Lanark, Govan); b. 1839; Produce Merchant; el. 1900.—20, Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C. **L.**

Cranborne, Lt.-Col. Viscount, C.B. (Rochester); eld. s. of Mq. of Salisbury; b. 1861; Yeo.; Mil. (S. Africa); M.P. Darwen Div. Lancs 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1893. Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs since 1900.—24, Grafton St., W. **C.**

Crean, E. (S. E. Cork); b. 18—; Ex-Pres. Cork Trades Council; M.P. Queen's Co., Ossory 1892-00; el. 1900.—3, Douglas Street, Cork. **N.**

Cremer, W. R. (Shoreditch, Haggerston); b. 1838; Carpenter; Secy. to International Arbitration League; M.P. 1885-95; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. **L.**

Cripps, C. A., K.C. (Lancs., Stretford); b. 1852; M.P. Mid Gloucestershire 1895-00 and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1901; Vicar General of Province of Canterbury and York; Chancellor of York; Atty.-Gen. to Prince of Wales.—15, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Crombie, J. W. (Kincardinesh.); b. 1858; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—91, Onslow Square, S.W. **L.**

Cross, A. (Glasgow, Camlachie); b. 1846; Seed Merchant; el. 1892.—14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. **L.U.**

Cross, H. Shepherd (Bolton); b. 1847; Cotton Spinner; el. 1885.—19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., Bt., M.V.O. (Halifax); b. 1857; Landowner; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); M.P. N. Suffolk 1885-92; *Cand.* Halifax 1897; el. 1900; Paymr. Genl. since 1902.—12, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Cubitt, Hon. H. (S.E. Surrey); b. 1867; eld. s. of Ld. Ashcombe; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1892.—20, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Cullinan, J. (S. Tipperary); b. 1857; Journalist; el. 1900.—Banash, Tipperary. **N.**

Cust, H. J. C. (Southwark, Bermondsey); b. 1861; Cousin and heir to Earl Brownlow; Journalist; M.P. Stamford Div., Lincolnshire 1890-95; el. 1900.—Chapel Pl., Delahay St., S.W. **C.**

Dalkeith, Earl of (Roxburghsh.); eld. surv. s. of D. of Buccleuch; b. 1864; Royal Navy (retired); Vol.; el. 1895.—Montagu House, S.W. **C.**

Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt. (Ipswich); b. 1839; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. Bute 1868-80 and 1880-5; el. 1886; *Cand.* Bute 1880; Edinburghsh. 1885. Ld. of Treasury 1885-6.—20, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Dalsiel, J. H. (Kirkcaldy Dt.); b. 1868; Journalist; el. 1892.—Ivy Lodge, Dunmow, Essex. **L.**

Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen Dt.); b. 1848; Carrier and Underwriter; el. 1900.—Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W. **L.**

Davies, Sir Horatio D., K.C.M.G. (Chatham); b. 1842; Col. of Vol.; Ld. Mayor of London 1897-8; M.P. Rochester 1892 (unsd.); el. 1895.—21, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. **C.**

Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Cardigan Co.); b. 1840; Landowner; Ch. of Cardiganshire County Council; *Cand.* (C.) 1885; el. 1895.—17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **L.**

Delany, W. (Queen's Co. Ossory); b. 18—; Farmer; el. 1900.—Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore. **N.**

Denny, J. McCa. (Kilmarnock Dt.); b. 1853; Col. of Vol.; Shipbuilder; el. 1895.—Garmoyle, Dumbarton, N.B. **C.**

Devlin, J. (N. Kilkenny); b. 18—; Organiser United Irish League; el. 1902.—Belfast. **N.**

Dewar, John A. (Inverness Co.); b. 1856; Distiller (J. Dewar & Sons, Ltd.); el. 1900.—Murray's Hall, Perth, N.B. **L.**

Dewar, Sir Thomas R., Kt. (Tower Hamlets, St. George's); b. 1864; Distiller (J. Dewar & Sons, Ltd.); *Cand.* S. W. Essex 1897; el. 1900.—The Grove, Pluckley, Kent. **C.**

Dickinson, R. E. (Somerset, Wells); b. 1862; Bank Director; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1899.—B 2, The Albany, W. **C.**

Dickson, C. Scott, K.C. (Glasgow, Bridgeton); b. 1850; *Cand.* Kilmarnock Dt. 1892; Bridgeton Div. 1895, '97; el. 1900; Solr.-Genl. for Scotland since 1896.—22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **C.**

Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (Gloucestersh., Forest of Dean); b. 1843; Bar.; Newspr. Propr., Author; M.P. Chelsea 1868-86 & *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892. Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1890-2; Pres. Local Govt. Board 1882-5.—76, Sloane Street, S.W. **L.**

Dillon, John (E. Mayo); b. 1851; Surgeon; M.P. Tipperary 1880-3; el. 1885; *Cand.* N. Tyrone 1885; S. Roscommon 1895.—N. Gt. George's St., Dublin. **N.**

Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C., Bt., K.C.V.O. (City of London); b. 1849; Bank Director; el. 1900; Ld. Mayor of London, 1901-2; Chamberlain of the City of London since 1902.—3, Lancaster Street, W. **C.**

Disraeli, C. R. (Chesh., Altrincham); b. 1867; neph. of Earl of Beaconsfield; Landowner; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1892.—Hughenden, High Wycombe. **C.**

Dixon-Hartland, Sir Fredk. D., Bt. (Middlesex, Uxbridge); b. 1832; Banker; *Cand.* Hereford and Evesham 1880; M.P. Evesham 1880-5; el. 1885.—14, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (E. Cork); b. 1846; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—Ballymona, Midleton, Cork. **N.**

Doogan, P. C. (E. Tyrone); b. 1841; Farmer; el. 1895.—Point House, Lisbellaw, Fermanagh. **N.**

Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., Bt. (N. Gloucestersh.); b. 1832; Landowner; Chn. Gloucestersh. Co. Council; M.P. Stroud 1873-4 (unsd.), and *Cand.* 1874, 1880, and for E. Gloucestersh. 1885; el. 1886.—30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Doughty, G. (Gt. Grimsby); b. 1854; Merchant and Shipowner; el. 1895.—Waltham Hall, Grimsby. **L.U.**

Douglas, C. M. (N.W. Lanark); b. 1865; Author; el. 1899.—33, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**

Doxford, Sir W. Theodore, Kt. (Sunderland); b. 1841; Shipbuilder; el. 1895.—Grindon Hall, Sunderland. **C.**

Duffy, W. (S. Galway); b. 1865; Merchant; Hon. Sec. United Irish League; el. 1900.—Straid Mor, Loughrea, Galway. **N.**

Duke, H. E., K.C. (Plymouth); b. 1855; el. 1900.—1, Paper Bldgs., E.C. **C.**

Duncan, J. H. (Yorks, Otley); b. 1855; Worsted Manufr.; el. 1900.—Kineholm, Otley, Leeds. **L.**

Dunn, Sir Wm., Bt. (Paisley); b. 1833; Merchant; *Cand.* W. Renfrew 1886; el. 1891.—84, Phillimore Gardens, W. **L.**

Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart, Bt. (N.W. Kent); b. 1837; Landowner; M.P. W. Kent 1865-8; Mid Kent 1868-85; el. 1885; Sec. to Treasury 1874-80; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1885-6; Vice-Pres. of Council 1887-92.—Lullingstone Castle, Dartford. **C.**

Edwards, F. (Radnorshire); b. 1852; Solr. (retd.); M.P. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—111, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Egerton, Hon. A. de T. (Chesh. Knutsford); b. 1845; s. of 1st Ld. Egerton and heir to Barony; Yeo.; Vol.; Vice Lieut. of Cheshire; M.P. Mid. Chesh. 1883-5; el. 1885.—9, Seamore Place, W. **C.**

Elibank—See Murray, Hon. A. W. O.

Elliot, Hon. A. E. D. (Durham); b. 1846; s. of 3rd E. of Minto; Bar.; Editor *Edin. Review*; M.P. Roxburgh Co. 1880-92; *Cand.* Roxburgh 1892, and Durham 1895; el. 1898.—27, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Ellis, J. E. (Notts, Rushcliffe); b. 1841; Coll. Propr.; el. 1885.—40, Pont St., S.W. **L.**

Emmott, A. (Oldham); b. 1858; Cotton Manufr.; el. 1899.—33, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., Bt. (N. Wexford); b. 1862; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. S. Dublin Co. 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; M.P. W. Kerry 1892-00; el. 1900.—Ballynastragh, Gorey, Wexford. **N.**

Evans, Sir Francis H. Bt., K.C.M.G. (Maidstone); b. 1840; Merchant; Shipping Director; M.P. Southampton 1888-95, 1896-00, and *Cand.* 1895, 1900; el. 1901.—40, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **L.**

Evans, S. T. K.C. (Mid Glamorgan); b. 1859; Ex-Solr.; Bar.; el. 1890.—4, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Evans-Gordon, Major (T. Hamlets, Stepney); b. 1875; Army; Ex. Indian Civil Serv.; *Cand.* 1898; el. 1900.—4, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **C.**

Faber, Edmund B. (W. Hants); b. 1847; Banker; *Cand.* Pudsey Div. Yorks, 1900; el. 1901.—30, S. Audley St., W. **C.**

Faber, George D. (York), b. 1852; Bar.; ex Civil Serv.; el. 1900.—52, Sloane St., S.W. **C.**

Fardell, Sir T. George, Kt. (S. Paddington); b. 1833; Bar.; el. 1895.—26, Hyde Park St., W. **C.**

Farquharson, R., M.D. (W. Aberdeensh.); b. 1837; Army; el. 1880.—2, Porchester Gardens, W. **L.**

Farrell, J. P. (N. Longford); b. 1865; Journalist; *Cand.* Kilkenny 1895; M.P. W. Cavan 1895-00; el. 1900.—Longford. **N.**

Fellowes, Hon. A. E. (N. Hunts); b. 1855; s. of 1st Ld. de Ramsey; Mil.; *Cand.* Mid Norfolk 1885; N. Norfolk 1886; el. 1887. Vice-Chamberlain 1895-00; Ld. of Treasury since 1900.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Fenwick, C. (Northumberland, Wansbeck); b. 1850; Miners' Agent; Ex-Sec. Trades Union Congress; el. 1885.—Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **L.**

Ferguson, R. C. Munro—(Leith Dt.); b. 1860; Landowner; Army; Vol.; M.P. Ross and Cromarty 1884-5 and *Cand.* 1885, *Cand.* Dumbarton 1886; el. 1886. Ld. of Treasury 1894-5.—46, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.**

Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (N.E. Manchester); b. 1832; Army (Crimea); M.P. Ayrshire 1854-7 and 1859-68; *Cand.* Sandwich 1859; Frome 1876; Greenock 1878; el. 1885. Under Sec. India 1866-7; Home Department 1867-8; Gov. of S. Australia 1868-73; New Zealand 1873-4; Bombay 1880-5; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs 1886-91; Postmr.-Gen. 1891-2.—80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**

French, P. (S. Wexford); b. 1844; Farmer; el. 1893.—Harpoonstown, Wexford. **N.**

Field, W. (Dublin, St. Patrick's); b. 1850; Cattle Dealer and Victualler; el. 1892.—Main Street, Blackrock, Dublin. **N.**

Fielden, E. B. (S.E. Lanc., Middleton); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner and Civ. Engr.; el. 1900.—Condover Hall, Shrewsbury. **C.**

Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H. (Rutland); b. 1835; Landowner; Yeo.; el. 1867.—Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. **C.**

Finlay, Sir R. B., K.C. (Inverness Dt.); b. 1842; *Cand.* Haddington 1883; M.P. Inverness 1886-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895; Solr.-Genl. 1895-00; Atty.-Genl. since 1900.—31, Phillimore Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Firbank, Sir J. Thomas, Kt. (E. Hull); b. 1850; Railway Contractor; Vol.; *Cand.* Haggerston, 1892; el. 1895.—Coopers, Chislehurst. **C.**

Fisher, W. Hayes (Fulham); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1885; Ld. of Treasury 1895-02; Finl. Sec. to Treasury since 1902.—13, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Fison, F. W. (W. Yorks, Doncaster); b. 1847; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Otley Div. Yorks, 1885, Buckrose Div. 1892; el. 1895.—64, Pont Street, S.W. **C.**

Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. U. P., Bt. (Cambridge); b. 1839; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* Youghal 1874; el. 1885.—35, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. **C.**

Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund Petty (N. Wilts); b. 1846; s. of 4th M. of Lansdowne; Bar.; Chn. of Wilts Co. Council; M.P. Calne 1868-85; *Cand.* Deptford 1892 and N. Wilts 1895; el. 1898. Under Sec. Foreign Affrs. 1882-5.—Leigh Ho., Bradford, Wilts. **L.**

FitzRoy, Hon. E. A. (S. Northants); b. 1869; br. and heir to 4th Ld. Southampton; Army; el. 1900.—Fox Hill, West Haddon, Rugby. **C.**

Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, Kt. (W. Yorks, Shipley); b. 1851; Marine Engineer; el. 1895.—Gibson's Hill, Norwood, S.E. **L.U.**

Flavin, M. J. (N. Kerry); b. 1866; Merchant; el. 1896.—Listowel. **N.**

Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., Bt., K.C.B., V.D. (Mid Sussex); b. 1835; Landowner; Army; Col. Commg. Vol. Brigade; M.P. Horsham 1880-5; el. 1885; Parl. Groom in Waiting 1885-6.—Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex. **C.**

Flower, Ernest F.S. (W. Bradford); b. 1865; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W. **C.**

Flynn, J. C. (N. Cork); b. 1852; Merchant; el. 1885.—4, York Terr., Cork. **N.**

Forster, H. W. (W. Kent); b. 1866; Landowner; el. 1892; Ld. of the Treasury since 1902.—Southend, Catford, Kent. **C.**

Poster, Sir B. Walter, Kt., M.D. (Derbysh., Ilkeston); b. 1840; M.P. Chester 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887; Sec. to Local Gov. Bd. 1892-5.—30, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. **L.**

Foster, Sir Michael, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D.; (London Univ.); b. 1836; Prof. of Physiology, Camb.; Secy. of Royal Socy.; el. 1900.—Burlington House, W. **L.U.**

Foster, P. S. (S. W. Warwicksh.); b. 1865; Manfr., Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* Eiland Div. Yorks 1899; el. 1901.—Ingon Grange, Stratford-on-Avon. **C.**

Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. H., G.C.S.I. (E. Wolverhampton); b. 1830; Solicitor (rettd.); M.P. Wolverhampton 1880-5; el. 1885. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1884-5; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1886; Pres. of Local Gov. Bd. 1892-4; Sec. of State for India 1894-5.—105, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Freeman-Thomas, F. (Hastings); b. 1866; Landowner; Major Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; el. 1900.—34, Seymour St., W. **L.**

Fuller, J. M. F. (W. Wilts); b. 1864; Brewer; Major Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* N.W. Wilts 1892, Bath 1895; el. 1900.—50, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.**

Furness, Sir Christopher, Kt. (Hartlepool); b. 1852; Shipowner; M.P. 1890-5; *Cand.* 1895, and for York, 1898; el. 1900.—Tunstall Court, Hartlepool. **L.**

Galloway, W. J. (S.W. Manchester); b. 1869; Manufacturing Engineer; *Cand.* S.E. Warwicksh. 1892; el. 1895.—36, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Gardner, E. (E. Berks); b. 1846; Landowner; el. 1901.—Spencers, Maidenhead, Berks. **C.**

Garfit, W. (Boston); b. 1840; Bank Director; Vol.; el. 1895.—7, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H. (City of London); b. 1846; eld. s. of Ld. Aldenham; Merchant; *Cand.* Abingdon 1880; el. 1892.—32, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Gibbs, Hon. Vicary (Mid Herts); b. 1853; 3rd s. of Ld. Aldenham; Merchant; el. 1892.—St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W. **C.**

Gilhooly, J. (W. Cork); b. 1845; Draper; el. 1885.—Bantry, Co. Cork. **N.**

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (W. Leeds); b. 1854; 4th s. of late Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone; *Cand.* Middlesex 1880; M.P. Leeds 1880-5; el. 1885. Ld. of Treasury 1881-5; Finl. Sec. War Office 1886; Under-Sec. Home Dept. 1892-4; First Commr. of Works 1894-5.—2, Cowley St., S.W. **L.**

Goddard, D. F. (Ipswich); b. 1850; Civil Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—4, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. (Kidderminster); b. 1835; Bar.; *Cand.* Warwick 1874 and 1880, and Kidderminster 1885; el. 1886.—6, Hans Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Gordon, J., K.C. (S. Londonderry); b. 1849; *Cand.* Mid Armagh 1900; el. 1900.—25, Upper Fitzwilliam St., Dublin. **L.U.**

† Resignation announced Dec. 1902.

Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin & Nairn); b. 1850; s. of late Ld. Gordon, Life Peer; el. 1895.—61, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., K.C. (Camb. Univ.); b. 1835; M.P. Cambridge 1866-8; Chatham 1875-92; el. 1892; *Cand.* Hastings 1865; Cambridge 1868. Sol.-Gen. 1885-6; Under-Sec. for India 1886-91; Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1891-2; Vice-Pres. of Council on Education 1895-02.—Howes Close, Cambridge. **C.**

Goschen, Hon. G. J. (N. Sussex); eld. s. of Visc. Goschen; b. 1866; Major of Vol.; A.D.C. to Comr.-in-Chief; el. 1895.—20, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Goulding, E. A. (E. Wilts); b. 1863; Bar.; el. 1895.—4, South Eaton Pl., S.W. **C.**

Graham, H. R. (W. St. Pancras); b. 1850; *Cand.* Handsworth Div., Staffs., 1885; W. St. Pancras 1886; N. St. Pancras 1890; el. 1892.—8, Marble Arch, W. **C.**

Grant, J. Corrie (S.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1850; Bar.; *Cand.* Woodstock 1885; W. Birmingham 1892; N.E. Warwicksh. 1895; Harrow Div. Middx. 1899; el. 1900.—11, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Gray, Ernest (N. West Ham); b. 1857; Schoolmaster; Vol.; el. 1895.—99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **C.**

Green, W. D. (Wednesbury); b. 1869; Bar.; el. 1895.—64, Claverton St., S.W. **C.**

Greene, Sir E. Walter, Bt. (Bury St. Edmunds); b. 1842; Brewery Director; Yeo.; *Cand.* N.W. Suffolk 1891; el. 1900.—Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. **C.**

Greene, H. D., K.C. (Shrewsbury); b. 1843; el. 1892.—13, Connaught Pl., W. **C.**

Greene, W. E. (W. Cambs.); b. 1869; Brewery Director; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. **C.**

Grenfell, W. H. (S. Bucks); b. 1855; Landowner; M.P. (L.) Salisbury 1880-2 and 1885-6; *Cand.* Salisbury 1882; M.P. Hereford 1892-3; el. 1900. Groom-in-Waiting to H.M. 1882.—4, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**

Gretton, John (S. Derbysh.); b. 1867; Brewery Director (Bass & Co.); Vol.; el. 1895.—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Greville, Capt. Hon. R. H. F. (E. Bradford); b. 1864; eld. s. of Ld. Greville; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* Barnsley, Yorks 1895; el. 1896.—11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. **C.**

Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., Bt. (Northumberland, Berwick); b. 1862; Landowner; el. 1885. Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1892-5.—Brooks' Club, S.W. **L.**

Griffith, E. J. (Anglesey); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand.* W. Toxteth, Liverpool, 1892; el. 1895.—3, N. King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Groves, J. G. (S. Salford); b. 1854; Brewer; el. 1900.—Oldfield Hall, Altrincham. **C.**

Guest, Hon. Ivor C. (Plymouth); b. 1873; eld. s. of Ld. Wimborne; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *Cand.* 1898; el. 1900.—22, Arlington St., S.W. **C.**

Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C., K.C. (Carlisle); b. 1835; Speaker of H. of Commons since 1895; *Cand.* Whitehaven 1880, '85; el. 1886.—Speaker's House, S.W. **L.**

Gunter, Col. Sir Robert, Bt. (Yorks, Barkston Ash); b. 1881; Landowner; Army (Crimea); Mil.; M.P. Knaresboro' 1884-5; el. 1885.—86, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Gurdon, Sir Wm. E., K.C.M.G., C.B. (N. Norfolk); b. 1840; Ex Civil Service; *Cand.* S.W. Norfolk 1885; Rotherhithe 1886; Colchester 1888; el. 1899.—Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. **L.**

Guthrie, W. M. (T. Hamlets, Bow and Bromley); b. 1867; Colonial Merchant; el. 1899.—9, Upper Berkeley St. **C.**

Hain, E. (W. Cornwall); b. 1851; Steamship Owner; el. 1900.—3, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.U.**

Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B., K.C. (Haddingtonsh.); b. 1857; el. 1885.—10, Old Sq., W.C. **L.**

Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. (W. Herts); b. 1839; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Herts 1874-85; el. 1885; Chn. of Committee of Selection since 1899.—73, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Hambro, C. Eric (N.E. Surrey); b. 1872; Merchant; el. 1900.—70, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. (Middx., Ealing); b. 1845; s. of 1st D. of Abercorn; Army; Captain of Deal Castle; M.P. Middlesex 1868-85; el. 1885; Under-Sec. for India 1874-8; Vice-Pres. of Council 1878-80; First Lord of Admiralty 1885-6, 1886-92; Sec. of State for India since 1895.—17, Montagu St., W. **C.**

Hamilton, Capt. Marquis of (London-derry); b. 1869; eld. s. of 2nd Duke of Abercorn; Army; el. 1900.—15, Montagu Sq., W.C. **C.**

Hammond, J. (Carlow Co.); b. 1842; Merchant; Chn. Carlow Co. Council; el. 1891.—Carlow. **N.**

Hanbury, Rt. Hon. E. W. (Preston); b. 1845; Landowner; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Tamworth 1872-8; N. Staffordsh. 1878-80; *Cand.* N. Staffordsh. 1880; Wallingford 1880; Preston 1882; el. 1885. Finl. Sec. to Treasury 1895-1900; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture since 1900.—Herbert House, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon, K.C. (W. Monmouthsh.); b. 1827; Prof. of Intl. Law, Camb., 1869-87; M.P. Oxford 1868-80; Derby 1880-95; *Cand.* Kirkcaldy Dt. 1859; Oxford 1880; Derby, 1895; el. 1895. Sol.-Gen. 1878-4; Home Sec. 1880-5; Chan. of Exchr. 1886 and 1892-5.—Malwood, Lyndhurst, Hants. **L.**

Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydfil); b. 1856; Miner and Journalist; ex-Pres. Ayrshire Miners' Union; *Cand.* Mid Lanark 1888; M.P. S. West Ham 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* E. Bradford 1896, and Preston 1900; el. 1900.—53, Fleet St., E.C. **Soc.**

Hardy, Laurence (S. Kent); b. 1854; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Shipley Div. Yorks, 1885; el. 1892.—42, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Hare, T. L. (S. W. Norfolk); b. 1859; Landowner; Army (Zululand); Egypt, 1882; Suakim 1885; Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1892.—Stow Hall, Downham, Norfolk. **C.**

Harmsworth, E. L. (Caithness Co.); b. 1870; Publisher; el. 1900.—Rerely Lodge, Bushy, Herts. **L.**

Harrington, T. C. (Dublin, Harbour); b. 1851; Bar.; Journalist; M.P. Westmeath 1883-5; Ld. Mayor of Dublin; el. 1885.—6, Cavendish Row, Dublin. **N.**

Harris, F. L. (Tynemouth); b. 1864; Shipowner; el. 1900.—4, Green St., W. **C.**

Harwood, G. (Bolton); b. 1845; ex-Clergyman; Cotton Spinner; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—9, Stanley Gardens, W. **L.**

Haslam, Sir Alfred S., Kt. (Newcastle-under-Lyme); b. 1844; Ironmaster and Engineer; Mayor of Newc-u-Lyne; *Cand.* Derby 1892; el. 1900.—Breadsall Priory, Derby. **L.U.**

Haslett, Sir Jas. H., Bt. (N. Belfast); b. 1832; Chemist and Druggist; M.P. W. Belfast 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1896.—Princes Gardens, Belfast. **C.**

Hatch, E. F. G. (S.E. Lanc., Gorton); b. 1859; Wine Merchant; *Cand.* 1889, '92; el. 1895.—11, Mount Street, S.W. **C.**

Hay, Hon. Claude G. D. (Shoreditch, Hoxton); b. 1862; s. of 11th Earl of Kinnoull; Stockbroker; *Cand.* 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—5, Connaught Sq., W. **C.**

Hayden, J. P. (S. Roscommon); b. 1862; Newspr. Propr.; el. 1897.—Mullingar. **N.**

Hayne, Rt. Hn. C. Seale (Mid Devon); b. 1833; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* Dartmouth 1860; el. 1885. Paymr.-Genl. 1892-5.—6, Upper Belgrave St., S.W. **L.**

Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D., Bt. (Walsall); b. 1835; Army; Vol.; *Cand.* Windsor 1863; M.P. Wells 1865-8; *Cand.* E. Somerset 1868, Hereford 1871, Bath 1873; M.P. Bath 1873-85, and *Cand.* 1885, 1886; *Cand.* Devon, Torquay 1892. M.P. Walsall 1893-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900. Ld. of Treasury 1880-2; Finl. Sec. War Office, 1892-5.—9, Grosvenor Sq., W. **L.**

Healy, Timothy M., K.C. (N. Louth); b. 1885; M.P. Wexford 1880-3; Monaghan 1883-5; S. Londonderry 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; N. Longford 1887-92; el. 1892.—1, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. **N.**

Heath, A. H. (Hanley); b. 1856; Colliery Propr.; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—16, Bryanston Square, W. **C.**

Heath, J. (N.W. Staffordsh.); b. 1852; Ironmaster; Yeo.; el. 1892.—54, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Heaton, J. Henniker (Canterbury); b. 1848; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1885.—21, Eaton Sq., S.W. **C.**

Helder, A. (Whitehaven); b. 1827; Solr.; el. 1895.—Corkickle, Whitehaven. **C.**

Helme, N. W. (Lancashire, Lancaster); b. 1849; Manufacturer; el. 1900.—Springfield Hall, Lancaster. **L.**

Hemphill, Rt. Hon. C. H., K.C. (N. Tyrone); b. 18—; Serj.-at-Law; *Cand.* W. Derby, Liverpool, 1886; Hastings 1892; el. 1895; Solr.-Gen. for Irel. 1892-5.—66, Merrion Square, Dublin. **L.**

Henderson, Sir Alexr., Bt. (W. Staffordsh.); b. 1850; Stockbroker; Chn. Gt. Central Railway; el. 1898.—52, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Hermion-Hodge, Sir Robert T., Bt. (S. Oxon); b. 1851; Landowner; M.P. Accrington Div. Lanc., 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892, 1893; el. 1895.—Wyfold Court, Reading. **C.**

Hickman, Sir Alfred, Kt. (W. Wolverhampton); b. 1830; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Wolverhampton 1880; M.P. West Div. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **C.**

Higginbottom, S. W. (Liverpool, W. Derby); b. 1855; Colliery Propr.; el. 1900.—Elsinore, Birkenhead. **C.**

Hill, Capt. A. (W. Down); b. 1873; Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1898.—43, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt. (Norwich); b. 1841; Banker; *Cand.* N. Norfolk 1886; el. 1886.—Cliff House, Cromer. **C.**

Hobhouse, C. E. H. (E. Bristol); b. 1862; Army; Mil.; M.P. E. Wilts 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—47, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.**

Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. (E. Somerset); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1885.—Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Somerset. **L.U.**

Hogg, Lindsay (S. Sussex); b. 1852; Landowner; el. 1900.—Rotherfield Hall, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. **C.**

Holland, Sir William H., Kt. (Yorks, Rotherham); b. 1850; Cotton Spinner; M.P. N. Salford 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1899.—61, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Hope, Jas. Fitzalan (Sheffield, Brightside); b. 1870; Landowner; *Cand.* Elland Div. Yorks 1892; Pontefract 1895; Brightside Div. 1897; el. 1900.—Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex. **C.**

Hope, John D. (W. Fife); b. 1860; Chartered Acct. and Stockbroker; *Cand.* W. Perthshire 1895; el. 1900.—16, Princes St., Edinburgh. **L.**

Hornby, Sir Wm. H., Bt. (Blackburn); b. 1841; Cotton Spinner; el. 1886. Plesington Hall, Blackburn. **C.**

Horner, F. W. (N. Lambeth); b. 1854; Newspaper Propr.; *Cand.* W. Southwark 1895; el. 1900.—22, Aberdeen Place, N.W. **C.**

Horniman, F. J. (Penryn and Falmouth); b. 1835; Tea Merchant; el. 1895.—20, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **L.**

Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt. (N.W. Manchester); b. 1834; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* Manchester 1880 and M.P. 1883-5; el. 1885.—35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Hoult, Joseph (Cheshire, Wirral); b. 1847; Shipowner; el. 1900.—The Rocklands, Thornton Hough, Chester. **C.**

Houston, R. P. (L'pool, W. Toxteth); b. 1853; Shipown'r; el. 1892.—43, Park Lane. **C.**

Howard, Capt. John (N.E. Kent); b. 1863; Landowner; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—Sibton Park, Lyminge, Kent. **C.**

Howard, Joseph (Middx. Tottenham); b. 1834; Iron Merchant; el. 1885.—18, Kensington Court, W. **C.**

Hosier, Hon. J. H. C. (S. Lanarksh.); b. 1851; eldest son of Ld. Newlands; Landowner; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—36, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Hudson, G. B. (N. Herts); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—15, Gloucester Sq., W. **C.**

Humphreys-Owen, A. C. (Montgomery Co.); b. 1836; Landowner; Bar.; Chn. Montgom. Co. Council; el. 1894.—Glansevern, Berriew, Montgomeryshire. **L.**

Hutton, A. E. (W. Yorks, Morley); b. 1865; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—Crow Trees, Rawdon, Yorks. **L.**

Hutton, John (N. Yorks, Richmond); b. 1847; Landowner; Chn. N. Riding Co. Coun.; M.P. Northallerton 1868-74; el. 1895.—Solberge, Northallerton. **C.**

Jacoby, J. A. (Mid Derbysh.); b. 1852; Lace Manufr.; el. 1885.—8, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Jameson, Major J. E. (W. Clare); b. 1852; Army; Civil Service; Yeo.; Distiller; *Cand.* Bury St. Edmunds 1892; el. 1895.—Reform Club, S.W. **N.**

Jebb, Sir Richard C., Kt. (Camb. Univ.); b. 1841; Regius Prof. of Greek at Camb. since 1869; el. 1891.—2, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F. (N. Hants); b. 1848; Landowner; Bar.; Deputy Chn. of H. of Commons since 1902; el. 1885.—Barkham House, Alton. **C.**

Jessel, Capt. H. M. (S. St. Pancras); b. 1866; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Mayor of Westminster; el. 1896.—50, Mount Street, W. **L. U.**

Johnstone, J. Keywood (N.W. Sussex); b. 1850; Landowner; Bar.; *Cand.* Mid Cornwall 1885; el. 1893.—Bignor Park, Pulborough. **C.**

Joicey, Sir Jas., Bt. (Durham, Chester-le-Street); b. 1846; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1885.—58, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.**

Jones, D. Brynmor, K.C. (Swansea Dt.); b. 1852; County Ct. Judge 1885-92; M.P. Mid Gloucestersh. 1892-5; el. 1895.—27, Bryanston Sq., W. **L.**

Jones, W. (N. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1859; Private tutor; el. 1895.—24, Gordon Street, W.C. **L.**

Jordan, J. (S. Fermanagh); b. 1830; Provision Mer.; M.P. W. Clare 1885-92; S. Meath 1893-5; *Cand.* N. Fermanagh 1892; S. Meath 1895; el. 1895.—Enniskillen. **N.**

Joyce, M. (Limerick); b. 18—; ex Pilot; el. 1900.—Limerick. **N.**

Kearley, H. E. (Devonport); b. 1856; Tea Merchant; el. 1892.—41, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **L.**

Kemp, Lt.-Col. G. (S. E. Lancs., Heywood); b. 1866; Flannel Manufacturer; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—71, Portland Place, W. **L. U.**

Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., Bt., C.B. (Devon, Honiton); b. 1837; Landowner; Col. of Vol.; M.P. E. Devon 1870-85; el. 1885.—Escot, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. **C.**

Kennedy, P. J. (N. Westmeath); b. 1864; Landowner; Chn. Meath County Council; M.P. N. Kildare 1892-5; el. 1900.—Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath. **N.**

Kenyon, Hon. G. T. (Denbigh Dt.); b. 1840; s. of 3rd Ld. Kenyon; Bar.; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1874, 80; M.P. 1885-95; *Cand.* E. Denbighshire 1897; el. 1900.—4, Shelley Court, S.W. **C.**

Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S. (N. Salop); b. 1847; Army (Egypt); *Cand.* Mid Salop 1885; el. 1886.—44, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Keswick, W. (Mid Surrey); b. 1834; Merchant; el. 1899.—3, Lombard Street, E.C. **C.**

Kimber, Henry (Wandsworth); b. 1834; Solicitor; el. 1885.—Lansdown Lodge, East Putney, S.W. **C.**

King, Sir Hy. Seymour, K.C.I.E. (Central Hull); b. 1852; Banker; el. 1885.—25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Kinloch, Sir John G. S., Bt. (E. Perthsh.); b. 1849; Landowner; el. 1889.—Kinloch, Meikle, Perthshire. **L.**

Kitson, Sir James, Bt. (W. Yorks, Colne Valley); b. 1835; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Centl. Leeds 1886; el. 1892.—105, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Knowles, Lees (W. Salford); b. 1857; Bar.; Vol.; Church Estates Commr.; *Cand.* Leigh Div., Lancs, 1885; el. 1886.—46, Park Street, W. **C.**

Labouchere, Henry (Northampton); b. 1831; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; Newspaper Proprietor; M.P. Windsor 1865-6 (unsd.); M.P. Middlesex 1867-8, and *Cand.* 1868; *Cand.* Nottingham 1874; el. 1880.—5, Old Palace Yd., S.W. **L.**

Lambert, G. (N. Devon); b. 1866; Yeoman Farmer; Mil.; el. 1891.—6, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **L.**

Lambton, Hon. F. W. (S.E. Durham); b. 1855; br. and heir to E. of Durham; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. S. Durham 1880-5; *Cand.* Berwick Div. Northumbd. 1886; Sunderland 1892, and S.E. Durham 1896; el. 1900.—5, Hereford Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Langley, J. Batty (Sheffield, Attercliffe); b. 1834; Timber Merchant; el. 1894.—Langhill, Sheffield. **L.**

Laurie, Lt.-Gen. J. W., C.B. (Pembroke and Haverfordwest); b. 1835; Army (Crimea, Ind. Mutiny, Transvaal 1881 Canada 1886 and 1885, Serbia 1885-6); Ex-M.P. Canada; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—47, Porchester Terrace, W. **C.**

Law, A. Bonar (Glasgow, Blackfriars); b. 1858; Iron Merchant; el. 1900; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade since 1902.—Kintillo, Helensburgh, N.B. **C.**

Law, Hugh A. (W. Donegal); b. 18—; s. of late Irish Ld. Chancellor; el. 1902.—Marble Hill, Ballymore, Donegal. **N.**

Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning-, Bt. (Cornwall, Truro); b. 1837; Bar.; *Cand.* E. Berks 1885; Haggerston 1886; Burnley 1892; el. 1895.—13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Lawrence, Sir Joseph, Kt. (Monmouth Dist.); b. 1848; Company Director; Sheriff of London 1900-1; *Cand.* Cardiff 1900; el. 1901.—Oaklands, Kenley, Surrey. **C.**

Lawrence, W. F. (Liverpool, Abercromby); b. 1844; Bar.; el. 1885.—27, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Lawson, J. Grant (N. Yorks, Thirsk and Malton); b. 1856; Bar.; *Cand.* Bury 1886; Heywood Div. Lancs., 1886; el. 1892; Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. since 1900.—Knave-mire Lodge, York. **C.**

Layland-Barratt, F. (Devon, Torquay); b. 1860; Ironmaster; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—68, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.**

Leamy, E. (N. Kildare); b. 1848; Ex. Solr.; Bar.; M.P. Waterford 1880-5; N.E. Cork 1885-7; S. Sligo 1888-92; *Cand.* Mid Armagh 1885; E. Waterford 1892; Galway 1895 and 1900; el. 1900.—58, Dame Street, Dublin. **N.**

Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1838; Historian; Order of Merit 1902; el. 1895.—38, Onslow Gdns., S.W. **L.U.**

Lee, Capt. A. H., R.A. (S. Hants); b. 1868; Army; Mily. Attaché at Washington 1898-1900; el. 1900.—1, Dean's Yard, S.W.C. **C.**

Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt., D.S.O. (Birkenhead); b. 1860; Landowner; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); M.P. Oldham 1886-92; *Cand.* Rochdale 1885; Oldham 1892; Pontefract 1893; el. 1894.—14, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Leese, Sir Joseph F., Kt., K.C. (N.E. Lancs., Accrington); b. 1845; *Cand.* Preston 1888; Accrington Div. 1886; el. 1892.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.**

Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage (St. George, Hanover Sq.); b. 1845; Army; *Cand.* Holmfrith Div. Yorks, 1885; el. 1900.—90, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Leigh, Sir Joseph, Kt. (Stockport); b. 1841; Cotton Spinner; M.P. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1885, 1886, and 1895; el. 1900.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Leigh-Bennett, H. C. (N.W. Surrey); b. 1852; Bar.; Railway Director; el. 1897.—61, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Leng, Sir John, Kt. (Dundee); b. 1828; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1889.—186, Fleet St., E.C. **L.**

Leveson-Gower, F. N. S. (Sutherland); b. 1874; gr.-s. of 2nd D. of Sutherland; el. 1900.—Berkeley Ho., Hay Hill, W. **L.U.**

Levy, Maurice (Mid Leicestershire); b. 1859; Manufacturer (Hart & Levy, Ltd.); el. 1900.—The Coppice, Queniborough, Leicester. **L.**

Lewis, J. H. (Flint Dt.); b. 1859; Solicitor and Shipowner; el. 1892.—65, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W. **L.**

Llewellyn, E. H. (N. Somerset); b. 1847; Landowner; Col. of Mil. (S. Africa); M.P. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Langford Court, Bristol. **C.**

Lloyd-George, D. (Carnarvon Dt.); b. 1863; Solr.; el. 1890.—13, Walbrook, City, E.C. **L.**

Lockie, John (Devonport); b. 1863; Tube Manufr. and Shipowner; el. 1902.—Stone Hall, Devonport. **C.**

Lockwood, Col. A. E. M. (W. Essex); b. 1847; Army; Mil.; el. 1892.—5, Audley Sq., W. **C.**

Loder, G. W. E. (Brighton); b. 1861; Bar.; Railway Director; el. 1889.—48, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Logan, J. W. (S. Leicestersh.); b. 1845; Contractor; el. 1891.—6, Richmond Terr., S.W. **L.**

Long, Col. C. W. (S. Worcestersh.); b. 1842; Landowner; Army; el. 1895.—Seyern Bank, Seyern Stoke, Worcester. **C.**

Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (S. Bristol); b. 1854; Landowner; Col. of Yeo.; M.P. N. Wilts 1880-5; E. Wilts 1885-92 and *Cand.* 1892; Liverpool, W. Derby 1893-00; el. 1900; Sec. Local Gov. Bd. 1886-92; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1895-00; Pres. Local Govt. Bd. since 1900.—11, Eunosmore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Lonsdale, J. B. (Mid Armagh); b. 1849; Merchant; el. 1900.—13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Lough, T. (W. Islington); b. 1850; Tea Dealer; *Cand.* Truro Div. Cornwall 1886; el. 1892.—49, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Lowe, F. W. (Birmingham, Edgbaston); b. 1852; Solr.; *Cand.* E. Birm. 1885; S. Leicestersh. 1892; el. 1898.—34, Draycott Place, S.W. **C.**

Lowther, Claude W. H. (N. Cumberland); b. 1870; Dipl. Serv.; Capt. Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—H. 3, The Albany, W. **C.**

Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent, Thanet); b. 1840; Landowner; Bar.; M.P. York 1865-80; N. Lincolnsh. 1881-5; *Cand.* York 1880; E. Cumberland 1881; Louth Div. Lincs. 1885; N. Cumberland 1886; el. 1888. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. 1868; Under-Sec. for Colonies 1874-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1878-80.—59, Grosvenor Street, W. **C.**

Lowther, Rt. Hon. James Wm. (Mid Cumberland); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Rutland 1883-5; *Cand.* Mid Cumberland 1885; el. 1886. Under-Sec. Foreign Office 1891-2; Dep. Speaker and Chn. of Ways and Means since 1895.—16, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Loyd, A. K. (N. Berke); b. 1847; el. 1895.—60a, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Lucas, F. A. (N. Suffolk); b. 1850; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* Louth Div. Lincs. 1895; el. 1900.—13, Cleveland Row, S.W. **C.**

Lucas, R. J. (Portsmouth); b. 1865; Author; Vol.; el. 1900.—207, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Lundon, W. (E. Limerick); b. 1839; Teacher; el. 1900.—Kilteely, Limerick. **N.**

Lynch, Arthur (Galway); b. 1861; Journalist; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1901. **N.**

Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred, K.C. (Warwick and Leamington); b. 1857; el. 1895.—16, Great College St., S.W. **L.U.**

McArthur, C. (Liverpool, Exchange); b. 1844; Average Adjuster; el. 1897.—24, Grosvenor Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

McArthur, W. A. (Mid Cornwall); b. 1857; Colonial Merchant; M.P. Buckrose Div. Yorks 1886 (unsd.); el. 1897. Ld. of Treasury 1892-5.—12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **L.**

Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. G. E. (S. Antrim); b. 1852; Bar.; el. 1885; *Cand.* Liverpool, Scotland Div., 1895; Sec. to Admiralty 1895-00.—98, St. George's Sq., S.W. **C.**

McCalmont, Lt.-Col. H. L. B., C.B. (E. Cambs); b. 1861; Landowner; Army; Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—11, St. James' Sq., S.W. **C.**

McCalmont, Col. J. M. (E. Antrim); b. 1847; Army; Mil.; el. 1885.—125, St. James' Court, S.W. **C.**

McCann, J. (Dublin, St. Stephen's); b. 1840; Stockbroker; el. 1900.—29, Anglesea St., Dublin. **N.**

McCrae, G. (E. Edinburgh); b. 1860; Draper; el. 1899. — Torluish Grange, Edinburgh. **L.**

Macdonald, J. C. (Southwark, Rotherhithe); b. 1836; ex-Clergyman; Bar.; *Cand.* Chesterfd. Div. Derbysh. 1885; el. 1892.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

MacDonnell, M. A., M.D. (Queen's Co., Leix.); b. 1854; el. 1892.—14, Ridgway Place, Wimbledon. **N.**

McFadden, E. (E. Donegal); b. 1862; Solr.; Chn. Donegal Co. Council; el. 1900.—Letterkenny, Donegal. **N.**

McGovern, T. (W. Cavan); b. 1851; Auctioneer and Farmer; el. 1900.—Gortmore, Derrynacreeve, Co. Cavan. **N.**

McHugh, P. A. (N. Leitrim); b. 1858; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—Wine St. Sligo. **N.**

MacIver, D. (Liverpool, Kirkdale); b. 1840; Ship-owner; M.P. Birkenhead 1874-85; el. 1898.—St. Ermin's, Caxton St., S.W. **C.**

McIver, Sir Lewis, Bt. (W. Edinburgh); b. 1846; ex-Indian Civ. Serv.; Bar.; Vol.; M.P. Torquay Div. Devon, 1885-6; *Cand.* Torquay 1886, S. Edinburgh 1892; el. 1895.—25, Upper Brook Street, W. **L.U.**

McKean, J. (S. Monaghan); b. 18—; Bar.; el. 1902.—Ardnagreina, Kingstown, Dublin. **N.**

McKenna, R. (N. Monmouthsh.); b. 1863; Bar.; *Cand.* Clapham 1892; el. 1895.—29, Wellington Court, S.W. **L.**

McKillop, J. (Stirlingsh.); b. 1844; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1895.—Polmont Park, Stirlingshire. **C.**

McKillop, W. (N. Sligo); b. 1860; Wine Merchant; Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1900.—Laurie Villa, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. **N.**

McLaren, Sir Charles B. B., Bt., K.C. (W. Leicestersh.); b. 1850; Landowner; M.P. Stafford 1880-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—43, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **L.**

Macnamara, T. J., LL.D. (N. Camberwell); b. 1861; Pres. of Nat. Union of Elem. Teachers; Journalist; *Cand.* Deptford 1895; el. 1900.—81, Rollscourt Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E. **L.**

Macneill, J. G. S., K.C. (S. Donegal); b. 1849; el. 1887.—14, Blackhall St., Dublin. **N.**

Maconachie, A. W. (E. Aberdeensh.); b. 1855; Prov'n. Merchant; el. 1900.—22, Westbourne Street, W. **L.U.**

McVeagh, Jeremiah (S. Down); b. 18—; Journalist; el. 1902.—Belfast. **N.**

Majendie, J. H. A. (Portsmouth); b. 1871; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* May, 1900; el. 1900.—Hedingham Castle, Halstead, Essex. **C.**

Malcolm, Ian Z. (N.W. Suffolk); b. 1868; ex-Dipl. Serv.; el. 1895.—35a, South Street, W. **C.**

Manners, Lord Cecil E. J. (E. Leicestersh.); b. 1868; s. of Duke of Rutland; el. 1900.—8, Hanover Sq., W. **C.**

Mansfield, H. E. (Lincs., Spalding); b. 1863; Pottery Manufr.; el. 1900.—Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. **L.**

Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Bt. (Camberwell, Dulwich); b. 1845; Merchant; *Cand.* S. St. Pancras 1885; el. 1887.—8, Clarence Terrace, N.W. **C.**

Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt. (W. Yorks, Hallamshire); b. 1821; Manufacturer; M.P. East Retford 1880-5; el. 1885.—38, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Markham, A. B. (Notts, Mansfield); b. 1866; Engineer and Colliery Propr.; el. 1900.—Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield. **L.**

Marshall-Hall, E., K.C. (Lancs., Southport); b. 1858; el. 1900.—75, Cambridge Terrace, W. **C.**

Martin, R. B. (Mid Worcestersh.); b. 1838; Bank Director; M.P. Tewkesbury 1880-5; el. 1892; *Cand.* E. Worcestersh. 1868, City of London 1880, Mid Essex 1885, Mid Devon 1886.—10, Hill St., W. **L.U.**

Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. (Central Finsbury); s. of 3rd Ld. Clarina; b. 1845; Bar.; *Cand.* Norwich 1880; el. 1895.—30, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. **C.**

Mather, Sir William, Kt. (Lancs., Rossendale); b. 1838; Civil Engineer; M.P. S. Salford 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; M.P. Gorton Div., Lancs. 1889-95; el. 1900.—Wood Hill, Prestwich, Manchester. **L.**

Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bt. (Wigtownshire); b. 1845; Landowner; Mil.; Author; el. 1880. Ld. of Treasury 1886-92.—49, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire); b. 1852; Landowner; Convener of Kirkcudbright; M.P. 1892-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—Munches, Dalbeattie, N.B. **L.U.**

Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W., K.C. (W. Yorks, Sowerby); b. 1835; M.P. Grantham 1880-6; el. 1892; *Cand.* Grantham 1874, 1886, Bassetlaw Div. Notts 1890; Judge Adv. Gen. 1886; Chn. of Ways and Means 1893-5.—68, St. George's Square, S.W. **L.**

Melville, B. V. (Stockport); b. 1857; *Cand.* S. Derbysh. 1892; el. 1895.—32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Meysey-Thompson, Sir Hy. M., Bt. (Staffordsh., Handsworth); b. 1845; Landowner; Yeo; M.P. Knaresborough 1880 (unsd.); Brigg Div. Lincs. 1885-6; el. 1892.—Kirby Hall, York. **L.U.**

Middlemore, J. T. (N. Birmingham); b. 1844; Landowner; el. 1899.—Brookfield, Belbroughton, Stourbridge. **L.U.**

Mildmay, F. B. (S. Devonsh.); b. 1861; Impl. Yeo (S. Africa); el. 1885.—46, Berkeley Sq., W. **L.U.**

Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G., Bt. (Notts, Bassetlaw); b. 1849; Landowner; M.P. York 1883-5; *Cand.* York 1885; Sowerby Div. Yorks 1885; Radcliffe Div. Lancs., 1886; el. 1890.—11, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Milvain, T., K.C. (Hampstead); b. 1844; Chancellor of Co. Palatine, Durham; M.P. Durham 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; *Cand.* Cocker mouth Div. Cumberland, 1895, and Maidstone 1901; el. 1902.—3, Plowden Bldgs., E.C. **C.**

Minch, M. J. (S. Kildare); b. 1856; Merchant; Chn. Kildare Co. Council; el. 1892.—Rockfield Ho., Athy, Kildare. **N.**

Mitchell, W. (Burnley); b. 1838; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Accrington Div. Lancs. 1895; Middleton Div. 1897; el. 1900.—Fernhill, Stacksteads, Manchester. **C.**

Molesworth, Sir Lewis W., Bt. (S.E. Cornwall); b. 1853; Landowner; *Cand.* N.E. Cornwall 1892; el. 1900.—3, Great Cumberland Place, W. **L.U.**

Montagu, G. C. (S. Hunts); b. 1874; gr.-s. of 7th Earl of Sandwich; el. 1900.—69, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Moon, E. R. P. (N. St. Pancras); b. 1858; Bar.; Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—6, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Mooney, J. J. (Dublin Co. S.); b. 1873; Bar.; el. 1900.—26, Mountjoy Square E., Dublin. **N.**

Moore, W., K.C. (N. Antrim); b. 1864; el. 1899.—73, Lr. Leeson St., Dublin. **C.**

More, E. J. (S. Salop); b. 1836; Landowner; M.P. S. Salop 1865-8, and *Cand.* 1868 and 1880; el. 1885.—25, Chester Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Morgan, D. J. (S.W. Essex); b. 1844; Merchant; el. 1900.—20, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C. **C.**

Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C., V.D. (S. Monmouthsh.); b. 1834; Army (Crimea); Vol.; M.P. Monmouthsh. 1874-85; el. 1885.—39, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Morgan, J. Ll. (W. Carmarthensh.); b. 1861; Bar.; el. 1889.—4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. **L.**

Morley, C. (Brecknocksh.); b. 1847; Merchant; *Cand.* E. Somerset 1892; el. 1895.—46, Bryanston Square, W. **L.**

Morley, Rt. Hon. John (Montrose Dt.); b. 1838; Bar.; Author; M.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne 1883-95; *Cand.* Westminster 1880, Newcastle 1895; el. 1896; Ch. Sec. for Ireland 1886, 1892-5; Order of Merit, 1902.—57, Elm Park G'dns., S.W. **L.**

Morrell, G. H. (Mid Oxon); b. 1845; Bar.; Brewer; M.P. 1891-2; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Headington Hill, Oxford. **C.**

Morrison, J. A. (S. Wilts); b. 1873; Army (S. Africa); el. 1900.—26, Bruton St., W. **C.**

Morton, A. H. A. (Deptford); b. 1836; Fellow of King's Coll., Camb.; *Cand.* E. Leeds 1892; N. Manchester 1895; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Moss, Samuel (E. Denbighsh.); b. 1858; Bar.; el. 1897.—8, N. King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Moulton, J. Fletcher, K.C. (N.E. Cornwall); b. 1844; M.P. Clapham 1885-6; and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* S. Nottm. 1892; M.P. S. Hackney 1894-5; and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1898.—57, Onslow Sq., S.W. **L.**

Mount, W. A. (S. Berks); b. 1866; Bar.; el. 1900.—46, Belgrave Rd., S.W. **C.**

Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C., Bt. (Lambeth, Brixton); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand.* Whitby 1880; M.P. Prestwich Div. Lanc. 1886-95; and *Cand.* 1885, '95; el. 1900.—10, Little Stanhope Street, W. **C.**

Munts, Sir Philip A., Bt. (N. Warwicksh.); b. 1839; Metal Merchant; el. 1884.—Dunsmore, Rugby. **C.**

Murnaghan, G. (Mid Tyrone); b. 1847; Dairy Farmer; el. 1895.—Lisanelly House, Omagh, Tyrone. **N.**

Murphy, J. (E. Kerry); b. 1870; Clerk; el. 1900.—Henn St., Killarney. **N.**

Murray, Rt. Hon. A. Graham, K.C. (Bute); b. 1849; *Cand.* E. Perthsh. 1885; el. 1891. *Ld.-Lt. of Bute*; *Sol.-Gen. for Scotland* 1891-2, 1895-6; *Ld. Advocate* since 1898.—10, Hanover Square, W. **C.**

Murray, Hon. A. W. C. O., Master of Elibank (Edinburghshire); b. 1870; *Eld. s. of Ld. Elibank.* *Cand.* W. Edinburgh 1895; Peebles and Selkirk 1895; York 1900; el. 1900.—Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, N.B. **L.**

Murray, C. J. (Coventry); b. 1851; *Ex-Dipl. Serv.*; M.P. Hastings 1880-8; el. 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—41, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Murray, Col. C. W., C.B. (Bath); b. 1844; Army (Zululand, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Bechuanaland); el. 1892.—10, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Myers, W. H. (Winchester); b. 1854; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1892; *Cand.* Leigh Div. Lancashire, 1886.—Swanmore House, Bishops Waltham. **C.**

Nannetti, J. P. (Dublin, Coll. Gn.); b. 1851; Composer; el. 1900.—19, Hardwicke Street, Dublin. **N.**

Newdigate-Newdegate, F. A. (N.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1862; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—1, Tilney Street, W. **C.**

Newsen, Sir George, Bt. (Swansea Town); b. 1851; *Newsp. Propr.*; M.P. E. Cambs 1885-95, and *Cand.*, 1895; el. 1900.—Wildcroft, Putney Heath, S.W. **L.**

Nicholson, W. G. (E. Hants) b. 1862; *Mil.*; Distiller; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Nicol, D. N. (Argyllshire); b. 1843; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1895.—80, Harley St., W. **C.**

Nolan, Col. J. P. (N. Galway); b. 1838; Army (Abyssinia); M.P. Galway Co. 1874-85; N. Div. 1885-95; *Cand.* S. Louth 1896; el. 1900.—Ballinterry, Tuam. **N.**

Nolan, Joseph (S. Louth); b. 18—; Brewery agent; M.P. N. Louth 1885-92 and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* S. Louth 1892, and Limerick 1895; el. 1900.— **N.**

Norman, Hy. (S. Wolverhampton); b. 1858; Author and Journalist; el. 1900.—Kitcombe Farm, Alton, Hants. **L.**

Norton, Capt. C. W. (W. Newington); b. 1850; Army; *Cand.* Yarmouth 1886, '86; el. 1892.—51, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Nussey, T. W. (Pontefract); b. 1868; Bar.; *Cand.* Maidstone 1892; el. 1893.—2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, E.C. **L.**

O'Brien, J. F. X. (Cork City); b. 1831; Tea and Wine Merchant (retd.); M.P. S. Mayo 1886-95; el. 1895.—49, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. **N.**

O'Brien, Kendal E. (Mid. Tipperary); b. 1849; Tenant Farmer, el. 190.—Golden Hills, Cashel. **N.**

O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny); b. 1853; Mechanical and Marine Engr.; M.P. N. Monaghan 1886-92; *Cand.* Limerick 1892; el. 1895.—11, Rutland Sq., Dublin. **N.**

O'Brien, P. J. (N. Tipperary); b. 1835; Merchant; el. 1885.—Castle St., Nenagh. **N.**

O'Brien, W. (Cork City); b. 1852; Journalist; M.P. Mallow 1883-5; S. Tyrone 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; M.P. N.E. Cork 1887-92; Cork City 1892-5; el. 1900.—Mallow Cottage, Westport, Co. Mayo. **N.**

O'Connor, Jas. (W. Wicklow); b. 1836; Journalist; el. 1892.—National Liberal Club, S.W. **N.**

O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool, Scotland); b. 1848; Journalist and Author; M.P. Galway 1880-5; el. 1885.—9, Upper Cheyne Row, S.W. **N.**

O'Doherty, W. (N. Donegal); b. 1870; *Solr.*; Coroner for E. Donegal; el. 1900.—12, Clarence Avenue, Londonderry. **N.**

O'Donnell, J. (S. Mayo); b. 1856; Farmer; Sec. of United Irish League; el. 1900.—Westport, Co. Mayo. **N.**

O'Donnell, T. (W. Kerry); b. 1871; National School Teacher; el. 1900.—Killorglin, Kerry. **N.**

O'Dowd, J. (S. Sligo); b. 1856; Farmer; Chn. of Sligo Co. Council; M.P. N. Sligo 1900; el. 1900.—Bunninadden, Co. Sligo. **N.**

O'Kelly, Conor (N. Mayo); b. 1873; Chn. Mayo Co. Council; el. 1900.—Claremorris, Mayo. **N.**

O'Kelly, J. J. (N. Roscommon); b. 1845; Journalist; M.P. Roscommon 1880-5; N. Div. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—190, Fleet Street, E.C. **N.**

O'Malley, W. (Galway, Connemara); b. 1857; Journalist; el. 1895.—20, The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W. **N.**

O'Mara, James (S. Kilkenny); b. 1873; Provision Merchant; el. 1900.—10, Borough High St., S.E. **N.**

O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (Mid Antrim); b. 1845; s. of 1st Ld. O'Neill; Mil.; *Cand.* Co. Antrim 1885; el. 1885.—3, Regent St., S.W. **C.**

Ormsby-Gore, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. R. C. (W. Shropshire); b. 1855; eld. s. of Ld. Harlech; Army; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1901.—The Lodge, Malpas, Cheshire. **C.**

Ormsby-Gore, Hon. S. F. (Linc., Gainsborough); b. 1863; 3rd s. of Ld. Harlech; Stockbroker; Vol.; el. 1900.—87, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Orr-Ewing, C. L. (Ayr Dt.); b. 1860; Mil.; el. 1895.—22, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (W. Limerick); b. 1872; Law Student; el. 1900.—Rathkeale, Limerick. **N.**

Palmer, Sir Chas. M., Bt., V.D. (Durham, Jarrow); b. 1822; Colliery Proprietor; Shipbuilder; Mayor of Jarrow; Vol.; *Cand.* N. Shields 1869; M.P. N. Durham 1874 (unsd.) and 1874-85; el. 1885.—37, Curzon St., W. **L.**

Palmer, George W. (Reading); b. 1851; Biscuit Manufacturer; M.P. 1892-5 & *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* E. Berks 1898; el. 1898.—86, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Palmer, Walter (Salisbury); b. 1858; Biscuit Manufacturer; el. 1900.—50, Grosvenor Sq., W. **C.**

Parker, Sir Gilbert, Kt. (Gravesend); b. 1862; Author; Hon. Col. of Vol.; el. 1900.—20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Parkes, E. (Central Birmingham); b. 1848; Ironmaster; el. 1895.—Oak Grange, Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L.U.**

Partington, O. (Derbysh., High Peak); b. 1872; Paper Manufacturer; Vol.; el. 1900.—Easton, Glossop. **L.**

Paulton, J. M. (Durham, Bishop Auckland); b. 1857; el. 1885.—79a, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Pearson, Sir Weetman D., Bt. (Chichester); b. 1856; Contractor; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—16, Carlton Ho. Terr., S.W. **L.**

Pease, H. Pike (Darlington); b. 1867; Ironmaster; el. 1898.—7, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Pease, Joseph A. (N. Essex); b. 1860; Banker; M.P. Tyneside Div. Northumd. 1892-1900, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1901.—8, Hertford St., W. **L.**

Pease, Sir Joseph W., Bt. (Durham, Barnard Castle); b. 1828; Colliery Propr.; M.P. S. Durham 1865-85; el. 1885.—44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Peel, Capt. Hon. W. R. W. (S. Manchester); b. 1867; Eld. s. of Visct. Peel; Bar.; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1900.—13, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.U.**

Pemberton, J. S. G. (Sunderland) b. 1880; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1900.—11, Stone Buildings, W.C. **C.**

Penn, John (Lewisham); b. 1848; Marine Engineer; el. 1891.—22, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Percy, Earl (S. Kensington); eld. s. of D. of Northumberland; b. 1871; *Cand.* Berwick Div. Northumberland 1895; el. 1895; Under Sec. for India since 1902.—64, Curzon St., W. **C.**

Perks, R. W. (Lincs., Louth); b. 1849; Solicitor; el. 1892.—11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **L.**

Philipps, J. Wynford (Pembroke-shire); b. 1860; Bar.; Company Director; *Cand.* E. Wilts 1886; M.P. Mid Lanark 1888-94; el. 1898.—National Liberal Club, S.W. **L.**

Pickard, B. (W. Yorks, Normanton); b. 1842; Miners' Agent; el. 1885.—Barnsley, Yorks. **L.**

Pierpoint, E. (Warrington); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—45, Glasshouse St., W. **C.**

Pilkington, E. (S.W. Lanc., Newton); b. 1841; Col. of Vol.; Glass Manufr.; el. 1899.—Rainford Hall, St. Helens. **C.**

Pirie, Capt. D. V. (N. Aberdeen); b. 1858; Army (Egypt, Soudan, Nile Expdn., S. Africa); *Cand.* W. Renfrew 1895; el. 1896.—St. Ermin's, Caxton St., S.W. **L.**

Platt-Higgins, F. (N. Salford); b. 1840; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Plummer, W. R. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1868; Metal Merchant; el. 1900.—4, Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **C.**

Powell, Sir Francis S., Bt. (Wigan); b. 1827; Bar.; M.P. Wigan 1857-9, 1881 (unsd.), and since 1885; Cambridge 1863-8, N.W. Yorks 1872-4; *Cand.* Wigan 1862, 1864, 1869; Cambridge 1868; Stalybridge 1871; N.W. Yorks 1874, 1880; Manchester 1875.—1, Cambridge Sq., W. **C.**

Power, P. J. (E. Waterford); b. 1850; Landowner; M.P. Waterford Co. 1884-5; el. 1885.—13, Templeton Place, S.W. **N.**

Poynder, Sir John P. Dickson, Bt. (D.S.O. (N.W. Wilts)); b. 1866; Landowner; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; el. 1892.—8, Chesterfield Gdns., W. **C.**

Pretyman, E. G. (S.E. Suffolk); b. 1859; Landowner; Army; Vol.; el. 1895. Civil Lord of the Admy. since 1900.—2, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Price, R. J. (E. Norfolk); b. 1854; Bar.; Company Director; el. 1892.—6, Sussex Mansions, Sussex Place, S.W. **L.**

Friestley, A. (Grantham); b. 1864; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Stamford Div. Lincs. 1890, '92, '95; el. 1900.—Hungerton Hall, Grantham. **L.**

Pryce-Jones, E. (Montgomery Dt.); b. 1861; Bar.; Col. of Vol.; el. 1895.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Furvis, E., LL.D. (Peterborough); b. 1844; Bar.; *Cand.* E. Berks 1885, S. Edinburgh 1886, Peterborough 1889, 1892; el. 1895.—43, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Pym, C. Guy (Bedford); b. 1841; R.N.; Ex-Civil Ser.; Insurance Director; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—35, Cranley Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. (S. Suffolk); b. 1841; Stockbroker; el. 1885.—74, South Audley Street, W. **L.U.**

Randles, J. S. (Cumberland, Cocker-mouth); b. 1857; Ironmaster; el. 1900.—Stilecroft, Workington. **C.**

Rankin, Sir James, Bt. (N. Herefordshire); b. 1842; Landowner; M.P. Leominster 1880-5; el. 1886.—35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Rasch, Maj. F. C. (Mid Essex); b. 1847; Army; *Cand.* Eiland Div. Yorks 1885; M.P. S.E. Essex 1886-1900; el. 1900.—Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. **C.**

Ratcliff, R. F. (Staffs., Burton); b. 1867; Major of Vol.; Brewery Director (Bass & Co., Ltd.); el. 1900.—Newton Park, Burton-on-Trent. **L.U.**

Rattigan, Sir Wm. H., K.C. (N. E. Lanarkshire); b. 1842; Ex-Judge and Member of Punjab Legisl. Council; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1901.—11, Old Square, W.C. **L.U.**

Rea, Russell (Gloucester); b. 1846; Shipowner; *Cand.* Exchange Div. Liverpool 1897; el. 1900.—22, Lyndhurst Road, N.W. **L.**

Reckitt, H. J. (Lincs., Brigg); b. 1868; Bar.; M.P. Pontefract 1893 (unsd.); *Cand.* Thirsk Div. Yorks 1892; Brigg Div. 1894; el. 1895.—Winestead Hall, Hull. **L.**

Reddy, M. (King's Co., Birr); b. 18—; Farmer; el. 1900.—Shannonbridge, King's Co. **N.**

Redmond, J. E. (Waterford); b. 1856; Ex-Civil Serv.; Bar.; M.P. New Ross 1881-5; N. Wexford 1885-91; *Cand.* Kirkdale, Liverpool, 1885; Cork 1891; el. 1891.—7, Belvedere Place, Dublin. **N.**

Redmond, W. H. K. (E. Clare); b. 1861; Mil.; M.P. Wexford 1883-5; N. Fermanagh 1885-92; el. 1892.—Leinster Club, Dublin. **N.**

Reed, Sir Edward J., K.C.B. (Cardiff Dt.); b. 1880; Chief Constructor of Navy, 863-70; M.P. Pembroke 1874-80; Cardiff 1880-95; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—19, Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington, W. **L.**

Reid, James (Greenock); b. 1839; Manufr. (Fleming, Reid & Co., Ltd.); el. 1900.—Monfode, Greenock, N.B. **C.**

Reid, Sir Robt. T., G.O.M.G., K.C. (Dumfries Dt.); b. 1846; M.P. Hereford 1880-85; *Cand.* Dumbartonsh. 1885; el. 1886; Solr.-Genl. 1894; Atty.-Genl. 1894-5.—8, Eaton Sq., S.W. **L.**

Remnant, J. F. (Finsbury, Holborn); b. 1863; Bar.; Sec. to Watney & Co., Ltd.; el. 1900.—1, Temple Gardens, E.C. **C.**

Renshaw, Sir Charles B., Bt. (W. Renfrewsh.); b. 1848; Carpet Manufacturer; el. 1892.—82, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Renwick, G. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1850; Shipowner; el. 1900.—7, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **C.**

Richards, H. C., K.C. (E. Finsbury); b. 1851; *Cand.* Northampton 1884, 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—2, Mitre Court Bldgs., E.C. **C.**

Rickett, J. C. (Scarborough); b. 1847; Coal Merchant; el. 1895.—100, Lancaster Gate, W. **L.**

Ridley, Hon. M. White- (Staly, bridge); b. 1874; eld. s. of Visc. Ridley-Impl. Yeo.; el. 1900.—36, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Ridley, S. F. (S.W. Bethnal Green); b. 1864; Manufacturer; Vol.; el. 1900.—19, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Rigg, R., Jr. (N. Westmorland); b. 1877; Bar.; Vol.; el. 1900.—4, Brick Court, E.C. **L.**

Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. (Croydon); b. 1838; Bank Director; Vol.; M.P. Tower Hamlets 1874-85; St. George's E. 1885-92; el. 1895; *Cand.* St. George's E. 1892, Walsall 1893. Sec. to Admiralty 1885-6; Pres. Local Gov. Board 1886-92; Pres. of Board of Trade 1895-1900; Home Secy. 1900-2; Chancellor of Exchequer since 1902.—11, Downing Street, S.W. **C.**

Roberts, J. Bryn (S. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1843; Bar.; el. 1855.—17, Orchard Street, W. **L.**

Roberts, J. H. (W. Denbighsh.); b. 1862; Timber Merchant; el. 1892.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Roberts, S. (Sheffield, Ecclesall); b. 1852; Bar.; Dir. of Manufg. Cos.; Ex Lord Mayor of Sheffield; *Cand.* High Peak Div. Derbysh. 1900; el. 1902.—Queen's Tower, Sheffield. **C.**

Robertson, E., K.C. (Dundee); b. 1846; el. 1885; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 1892-5.—4, Essex Court, E.C. **L.**

Robertson, T. H. (S. Hackney); b. 1849; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892, 1894; el. 1895.—8, Stone Buildings, W.C. **C.**

Robinson, Brooke (Dudley); b. 1836; Solicitor (retd.); el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—26, Chapel St., S.W. **C.**

Robson, W. S., K.C. (S. Shields); b. 1852; M.P. Bow and Bromley 1885-6 and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* Middlesbrough 1892; el. 1895.—26, Eaton Sq., S.W. **L.**

Roche, John (E. Galway); b. 1848; Miller and Farmer; el. 1890.—Woodford, Loughrea, Galway. **N.**

Roe, Sir Thomas, Kt. (Derby); b. 1832; Timber Merchant; M.P. 1883-96 and *Cand.* 1896; el. 1900.—Litchurch, Derby. **L.**

Rolleston, Sir John F. L., Kt. (Leicester); b. 1848; Surveyor; *Cand.* 1894, 1895; el. 1900.—5, Waterloo Pl., S.W. **C.**

Rollit, Sir Albert K., Kt. (S. Islington); b. 1842; Hon. Col. R. E. Mil.; Solr. and Shipowner; Pres. Incorp. Law Socy, 1902-3; *Cand.* W. Hull 1886; el. 1886.—45, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Ropner, Sir Robert, Kt., V.D. (Stockton); b. 1860; Col. of Vol.; Bank Director; *Cand.* Cleveland Div. Yorks 1895, 1897; el. 1900.—Preston Hall, Stockton. **C.**

Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (Mid Bucks); b. 1868; eld. s. of Ld. Rothschild; Impl. Yeo.; Banker; el. 1899.—148, Piccadilly, W. **L.U.**

Round, Rt. Hon. J. (N.E. Essex); b. 1842; Landowner; Bar.; Mil.; M.P. E. Essex 1868-86; el. 1885.—31, De Vere Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Royds, Col. C. M., C.B. (Rochdale); b. 1842; Vol.; Bank Director; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Greenhill, Rochdale. **C.**

Runciman, W. (Dewsbury); b. 1870; Shipowner; *Cand.* Gravesend 1898; M.P. Oldham 1899-00, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1902.—Newcastle-on-Tyne. **L.**

Russell, T. W. (S. Tyrone); b. 1841; Hotel Proprietor; *Cand.* Preston 1885; el. 1886. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. 1895-1900.—99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **I.L.U.**

Rutherford, John (N.E. Lancs., Darwen); b. 1864; Brewer; Yeo.; el. 1895.—101, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Sadler, S. A., V.D. (Middlesbrough); b. 1842; Col. of Vol.; Manufacturer; *Cand.* 1878, 1880, 1895; el. 1900.—8, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Samuel, Harry S. (Tower Hamlets, Limehouse); b. 1853; Vol.; el. 1895.—89, Cadogan Pl., S.W. **C.**

Samuel, Herbert L. (Yorks, Cleveland); b. 1870; Banker; *Cand.* S. Oxon 1895 and 1900; el. 1902.—88, Gloucester Terrace, W. **L.**

Samuel, S. M. (T. Hamlets, Whitechapel); b. 1856; Banker; el. 1900.—12, Hill Street, W. **L.**

Sandys, Col. T. M. (S.W. Lancs. Bootle); b. 1837; Army (Indian Mutiny); el. 1885.—87, Jermyn St., S.W. **C.**

Sassoon, Sir Edward A., Bt. (Hythe); b. 1856; Merchant; Yeo.; el. 1899.—25, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Saunderson, Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. (N. Armagh); b. 1837; Landowner; Ld. Lt. of Cavan; Mil.; M.P. Cavan 1865-74, and *Cand.* 1874; el. 1885.—5, Deanery St., W. C. **C.**

Schwann, C. E. (N. Manchester); b. 1844; Merchant; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Scott, C. F. (S.W. Lancs., Leigh); b. 1846; Newspaper Editor; el. 1895; *Cand.* N.E. Manchester 1886, 1891, 1892.—The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester. **L.**

Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (W. Marylebone); b. 1873; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1898.—7, Grosvenor Sq., W. C. **C.**

Scott-Montagu, Hon. J. W. E. (Douglas (Hants, New Forest); eld. s. of Ld. Montagu; b. 1866; Newspr. Editor; Vol.; el. 1892.—3, Tilney St., W. **C.**

Seely, C. H. (Lincoln); b. 1859; Colliery Proprietor; Vol.; *Cand.* Mid Derbysh. 1886, Rushcliffe Div. Notts 1892; el. 1895.—Langford Hall, Newark. **L.U.**

Seely, Major J. E. B., D.S.O. (I. of Wight); b. 1868; Bar.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—Brook House, Yarmouth, I.W. **C.**

Seton-Karr, Sir Henry, Kt., C.M.G. (St. Helens); b. 1858; Bar.; el. 1885.—22, Sloane Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Shackleton, D. J. (Lancs., Clitheroe); b. 1863; Secy. Darwen Weavers' Assco.; el. 1902.—Darwen, Blackburn. **Lab.**

Sharpe, W. E. T. (N. Kensington); b. 1833; Bar.; ex-Ceylon Civ. Ser.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—11, Ladbroke Sq., W. C. **C.**

Shaw, Thos., K.C. (Hawick Dist.); b. 1850; el. 1892. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland 1894-5.—17, Abercromby Pl., Edinburgh. **L.**

Shaw, T. F. C. E. (Stafford); b. 1859; Merchant; Vol.; el. 1892.—49, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (E. Renfrewsh.); b. 1854; Mil.; *Cand.* Stirlingsh. 1885; el. 1886.—20, Mansfield St., W. **C.**

Shree, J. J. (W. Waterford), b. 1866; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir. **N.**

Sheehan, D. D. (Mid Cork); b. 1874; Journalist; el. 1901.—Cork. **N.**

Shipman, J. G., LL.D. (Northampton); b. 1848; Bar.; *Cand.* Gravesend 1892; el. 1900.—5, Crown Office Row, E.C. **L.**

Simeon, Sir J. S. B., Bt. (Southampton); b. 1850; Army; Landowner; el. 1895.—19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **L.U.**

Sinclair, Capt. J. (Forfarshire); b. 1860; Army (Soudan); *Cand.* Ayr Dt. 1886; M.P. Dumbartonsh. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1896; el. 1897.—101, Mount St., W. **L.**

Sinclair, L. (Essex, Romford); b. 1861; Merchant; el. 1897.—7, Netherhall Gdns., Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Skewes-Cox, T. (Surrey, Kingston); b. 1849; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Heron House, Richmond, S.W. **C.**

Sloan, T. H. (S. Belfast); b. 18—; Cement Contractor; el. 1902.—Belfast. **I.C.**

Smith, Abel H. (E. Herts); b. 1862; Yeo.; M.P. Christchurch 1892-00; el. 1900.—Woodhall Park, Hertford. **C.**

Smith, H. Crawford (Northumberland, Tyneside); b. 1846; Director of Lockhart and Co., Ltd.; el. 1900.—Elswick Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **I.U.**

Smith, J. Parker (Lanark, Partick); b. 1854; Bar.; *Cand.* Paisley, 1886; el. 1890.—20, Draycott Place, S.W. **I.U.**

Smith, S. (Flintsh.); b. 1836; Cotton Broker (retd.); M.P. Liverpool 1882-5; *Cand.* Abercromby Div. Liverpool 1885; el. 1886.—4, Cowley St., S.W. **L.**

Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand); b. 1868; eld. s. of late Rt. Hon. H. Smith and Viscountess Hambleden; Newsagent; el. 1891.—8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Soames, A. W. (S. Norfolk); b. 1852; Architect; *Cand.* Ipswich 1892-95; el. 1898.—18, Park Crescent, N.W. **L.**

Soares, E. J. (N. W. Devon); b. 1864; Solr. (retd.); el. 1900.—11, Alexandra Court, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Spear, J. W. (W. Devonshire); b. 1848; Landowner and Farmer; el. 1900.—39, Sisters Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W. **I.U.**

Spencer, Rt. Hon. C. E. (Mid Northants); b. 1857; Half-bro. and heir to Earl Spencer; Vol.; M.P. N. Northants 1880-5, Mid Div. 1885-95, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* E. Herts 1898; el. 1900; Groom-in-Waiting to H.M. 1886.—28, St. James' Pl., S.W. **L.**

Spencer, Sir J. Ernest, Kt. (West Bromwich); b. 1848; Bar.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—8, Knaresborough Place, S.W. **C.**

Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Lancs., Ormskirk); b. 1869; s. of E. of Derby; Dipl. Service; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1898.—33, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**

Stanley, E. J. (Somerset, Bridgwater); b. 1826; Landowner; M.P. W. Somerset 1882-5; el. 1885.—29, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Stanley, Lord, C.B. (S.E. Lancs., West-houghton); b. 1865; eld. s. of E. of Derby; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Col. of Vol.; el. 1892. Ld. of Treasury 1895-1900; Finl. Sec. to War Office since 1900.—86, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **C.**

Stevenson, F. S. (N.E. Suffolk); b. 1862; el. 1885; Charity Commr. 1894-5.—5, Ennismore Gdns., S.W. **L.**

Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bt. (Kirkcudbrightsh.); b. 1834; Landowner; Bar.; M.P. Wigtown Dt. 1874-80; 1880 (unsd.); and *Cand.* 1880; el. 1885.—Whitehall Gdns., S.W. **C.**

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John S., Bt. (Glasgow, College); b. 1866; Landowner; Yeo.; Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—48, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Stock, J. H. (Liverpool, Walton); b. 1855; Bar.; el. '92.—5, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Stone, Sir J. Benjn., Kt. (E. Birmingham); b. 1888; Glass Manufacturer; el. 1895.—Erdington, Birmingham. **C.**

Stopford-Sackville, S. G. (N. Northants); b. 1840; Landowner; Mil.; ex Dipl. Service; Chn. Northants Co. Council; *Cand.* N. Northants 1866; M.P. 1867-80 and *Cand.* 1880; also for W. Leicestershire 1885, and N. Cambs 1894; el. 1900.—18, St. James' Court, S.W. **C.**

Strachey, Sir Edwd. Bt. (S. Somerset); b. 1855; Mil.; *Cand.* N. Somerset 1885, Plymouth 1886; el. 1892.—27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Stroyan, J. (W. Perthshire); b. 1856; Landowner and Merchant (retd.); el. 1900.—16, Palace Court, W. **I.U.**

Strutt, Hon. C. H. (E. Essex); b. 1849; Landowner; M.P. E. Essex 1883-5; *Cand.* N. Essex 1885; el. 1895.—90, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Sturt, Hon. H. N. (E. Dorset); b. 1859; eld. s. of Ld. Alington; Yeo.; *Cand.* N. Dorset 1885; el. 1891.—38, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Sullivan, D. (S. Westmeath); b. 1838; Journalist; el. 1885.—6, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. **N.**

Talbot, Lt.-Col. Lord Edmund B., D.S.O. (S.W. Sussex); b. 1855; br. and heir to the D. of Norfolk; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *Cand.* Burnley 1880; Brightside Div. Sheffield 1885, '86; el. 1894.—21, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (Oxford Univ.); b. 1835; Landowner; Eccles. Commr.; M.P. W. Kent 1868-78; *Cand.* Kidderminster 1862, Malmesbury 1865; el. 1878. Parl. Sec. Bd. of Trade 1878-80.—10, Gt. George Street, S.W. **C.**

Taylor, Austin (Liverpool, E. Toxteth); b. 1858; Shipowner; el. 1902.—Liverpool. **C.**

Taylor, T. C. (S.E. Lanc., Radcliffe); b. 1850; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1900.—Sunny Bank, Batley. **L.**

Tennant, H. J. (Berwickshire); b. 1865; el. 1894.—83, Bruton Street, W. **L.**

Thomas, Abel, K.C. (E. Carmarthen-shire); b. 1848; el. 1890.—7, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. (E. Glamorgan); b. 1840; Merchant; el. 1885.—Bronwydd, Cardiff. **L.**

Thomas, D. A. (Merthyr); b. 1856; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1888.—122, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Thomas, J. Aeron (W. Glamorgan); b. 1850; Solr.; el. 1900.—18, York St., Swansea. **L.**

Thompson, E. C. (F.R.C.S.I. (N. Monaghan); b. 1851; *Cand.* (U.) Mid Tyroene 1892-95; N. Fermanagh 1898; S. Tyrone 1900; el. Dec., 1900.—Camowen Lodge, Omagh, Tyrone. **N.**

Thomson, F. W. (W. Yorks, Skipton); b. 1861; Cardmaker; el. 1900.—4, Chelsea Court, S.W. **L.**

Thorburn, Sir Walter, Kt. (Peebles and Selkirk); b. 1842; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1886.—Kerfield, Peebles. **L.U.**

Thornton, P. M. (Clapham); b. 1841; Author; el. 1892.—Battersea Rise, S.W. **C.**

Tollemache, H. J. (Cheshire, Eddisbury); b. 1846; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. W. Cheshr. 1881-5; el. 1885.—42, Half Moon Street, W. **C.**

Tomkinson, J. (Cheshire, Crewe); b. 1840; Landowner; Major Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* W. Cheshire 1881, Wirral Div. 1885, Eddisbury Div. 1886, '92, N.E. Warwicksh. 1895; el. 1900.—Willington Hall, Tarporley. **L.**

Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M., Bt., V.D. (Preston); b. 1838; Bar.; Vol.; el. 1882.—3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Toulmin, G. (Bury); b. 1857; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1902.—Preston. **L.**

Trevelyan, C. P. (W. Yorks, Elland); b. 1870; *Cand.* N. Lambeth 1895; el. 1899.—8, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. **L.**

Tritton, C. E. (Lambeth, Norwood); b. 1845; Bill Broker; el. 1892.—5, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Tufnell, Lt.-Col. E. (S.E. Essex); b. 1848; Army (Nile Expedn.); Royal Body Guard; el. 1900.—46, Eaton Sq., S.W. **C.**

Tuke, Sir John B., Kt., M.D. (Edinr. and St. Andrew's Univ.); b. 1835; Ex Pres. of Roy. Coll. of Phys., Edin.; el. 1900.—20, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. **C.**

Tully, J. (S. Leitrim); b. 1859; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—Boyle, I. **N.**

Ure, A., K.C. (Linlithgow); b. 1853; *Cand.* W. Perthsh. 1892, Linlithgow 1893; el. 1895.—Hyde Park Court, S.W. **L.**

Valentia, Lt.-Col. Viscount, C.B.; M.V.O., (Oxford); b. 1843; Irish Peer; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Chn. Oxon Co. Council; *Cand.* Mid Oxon 1885; el. 1895. Compt. of Household since 1898.—Bletchington Park, Oxford. **C.**

Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G. (Exeter); b. 1857; Army; Pres. of Council of Ottoman Public Debt 1883; Financial Adviser to Egyptian Govt. 1883-9; Govr. Impl. Ottoman Bank 1889-97; el. 1899.—Esher Place, Esher. **C.**

Vincent, Sir C. E. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., V.D. (Central Sheffield); b. 1849; Army; Col. of Vol. (S. Africa); Bar.; Civil Serv.; el. 1885.—1, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Walker, W. H. (Lancashire, Widnes, b. 1856; Col. of Vol.; Brewery Director el. 1900.—Gateacre Grange, Liverpool. **C.**

Wallace, R., K.C. (Perth); b. 1860 *Cand.* Wandsworth 1885, W. Edinburgh 1886, W. Renfrew 1892; el. 1895.—6, Kensington Square Mansions, W. **L.**

Walrond, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt., V.D. (N.E. Devon); b. 1849; Landowner; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. E. Devon 1880-5; el. 1885. Ld. of Treasury 1885-6, 1896-92; Parl. Sec. to Treasury, 1895-02; Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster since 1902.—9, Wilbraham Place, S.W. **C.**

Walton, J. Lawson, K.C. (S. Leeds); b. 1852; *Cand.* Centl. Leeds 1892; el. 1892.—3, Melbury Road, W. **L.**

Walton, Joseph (W. Yorks, Barnsley); b. 1849; Colliery Propr.; *Cand.* Doncaster Div. 1895; el. 1897.—Glenside, Saltburn, Yorks. **L.**

Wanklyn, J. L. (Central Bradford); b. 1860; Merchant; el. 1895.—75, Chester Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Warde, Lt.-Col. C. E. (Mid Kent); b. 1845; Army; Yeo.; el. 1892.—Barham Court, Maidstone. **C.**

Warner, T. C. T. (Staffs. Lichfield); b. 1857; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* Coventry 1885; M.P. N. Somerset 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—56, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.**

Wason, E. (Clackmannan and Kinross); b. 1848; Bar.; M.P. S. Ayrshire 1885-6, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1885, 1895; el. 1899.—8, Sussex Gardens, W. **L.**

Wason, J. Cathcart (Orkney and Shetland); b. 1848; Bar.; Farmer; Ex-M.P. New Zealand; el. as L.U. 1900; re-el. 1902.—Belgrave Mansions, S.W. **I.L.**

Webb, W. G. (Staffordshire, Kingswinford); b. 1843; Col. of Vol.; Seed Merchant; el. 1900.—87, De Vere Gardens, W. **C.**

Weir, J. G. (Ross & Cromarty); b. 1839; Retd. Manufr.; *Cand.* Falkirk Dt. 1885; el. 1892.—4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. **L.**

Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle (Taunton); b. 1849; Army; *Cand.* Grantham 1885; Poplar 1886, 1892; el. 1895.—26, Sloane Court, S.W. **C.**

Welby, Sir Charles G. E., Bt., C.B. (Notts, Newark); b. 1865; Landowner; Mil.; el. 1900; Asst. Und. Sec. for War (unpd.), 1900-2.—34, Hill St., W. **C.**

Wentworth, B. C. Vernon (Brighton), b. 1862; Army; *Cand.* Barnsley Div. Yorks, 1885, 1886, 1889; el. 1893.—2, First Avenue, Hove. **C.**

Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. L. (W. Yorks, Ripon); b. 1837; Bar.; Railway Director; M.P. Durham 1871-4; *Cand.* Durham 1868 '74, '80; Ripon Div. 1885; el. 1886.—1c, King Street, St. James', S.W. **C.**

White, George (N.W. Norfolk); b. 1840; Boot Manufacturer; el. 1900.—The Grange, Unthinks Road, Norwich. **L.**

White, Luke (Yorks, Buckrose); b. 1815; Solr.; el. 1900.—Driffeld, Yorks. **L.**

White, Patrick (N. Meath); b. 18—; Draper; el. 1900.—Clonalvey, Balbriggan, Dublin. **N.**

Whiteley, Geo. (W. Yorks, Pudsey); b. 1855; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* Northwich Div. Chesh., 1892; M.P. Stockport (C.) 1893-00; el. 1900.—31, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Whiteley, Herbert J. (Ashton under-Lyne); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—Woodlands, Blackburn. **C.**

Whitley, J. H. (Halifax); b. 1866; Cotton Spinner; el. 1900.—Brantwood, Halifax. **L.**

Whitmore, C. A. (Chelsea); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1896.—75, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Whittaker, T. P. (W. Yorks, Spen Valley); b. 1850; Journalist; el. 1892.—13, Taviton Street, W.C. **L.**

Williams, A. Osmond (Merionethshire); b. 1849; Landowner; el. 1900.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Williams, Rt. Hon. J. Powell (S. Birmingham); b. 1840; ex-Civil Service; el. 1885; Finl. Sec. to War Office 1895-00.—6, Gt. George St., S.W. **L.U.**

Williams, R., V.D. (W. Dorset); b. 1848; Col. of Vol.; Banker; el. 1895.—1, Hyde Park Street, W. **C.**

Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (Lincoln, Horncastle); b. 1867; eld. s. of E. of Ancaster; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1894.—12, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **C.**

Willox, Sir J. A., Kt. (Liverpool, Everton); b. 1842; Newspaper Propr. and Tobacco Manufr.; el. 1892.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Wills, Sir Fredk., Bt. (N. Bristol); b. 1838; Tobacco Manufr.; *Cand.* N.E. Cornwall 1895, 1898; el. 1900.—9, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Wilson, A. S. (Yorks, Holderness); b. 1868; el. 1900.—17, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Wilson, C. H. (W. Hull); b. 1833; Shipowner; M.P. Hull 1874-85; el. 1885.—41, Grosvenor Square, W. **L.**

Wilson, F. W. (Mid Norfolk); b. 1844; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1895.—75, Victoria St., S.W. **L.**

Wilson, H. J. (W. Yorks, Holmfirth); b. 1833; Smelter and Refiner; el. 1895.—Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield. **L.**

Wilson, John (Mid Durham); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; M.P. Houghton Div. Durham 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1890.—14, North Road, Durham. **L.**

Wilson, John (Falkirk Dt.); b. 1844; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1895.—Airdrie, N.B. **L.U.**

Wilson, John (Glasgow, St. Rollox); b. 1837; Merchant and Shipowner (retd.); el. 1900.—Fillick Malise, Drymen, Stirlingshire. **L.U.**

Wilson, J. W. (N. Worcestersh.); b. 1858; Chemical Manufr.; el. 1895.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

Wilson-Todd, Col. W. H. (E. Yorks, Howdensh.); b. 1823; Landowner; Army; el. 1892; *Cand.* Darlington 1885.—Hainaby Hall, Croft, Darlington. **C.**

Wingfield-Digby, J. K. W. (N. Dorset); b. 1859; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Mid Somerset 1885; *Cand.* S. Somerset 1885; el. 1892.—Sherborne Castle, Dorset. **C.**

Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (Bath); b. 1835; Bar.; *Cand.* N. Norfolk 1868; Lynn 1874; el. 1880.—56, Chester Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Wolfe, G. W. (E. Belfast); b. 1834; Shipbuilder; el. 1892.—90, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Wood, J. S. (E. Down); b. 18—; Solr.; el. 1902.—Belfast. **I.C.**

Woodhouse, Sir Jas. T., Kt. (Huddersfield); b. 1852; Solr.; Vol.; *Cand.* Howdenshire Div. Yorks 1892; el. 1895.—Brough House, Brough, Yorks. **L.**

Worsley-Taylor, H. W., K.C. (Lancashire, Blackpool); b. 1847; el. 1900.—Moreton Hall, Whalley, Lanc. **C.**

Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart, C.B., K.C. (Sheffield, Hallam); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* Sheffield 1879; M.P. 1880-5; el. 1886. Under Sec. Home Dept. 1885-6, 1886-92; Church Estates Commr. since 1895.—7, Cheyne Walk, S.W. **C.**

Wrightson, Sir Thomas, Bt. (E. St. Pancras); b. 1839; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Stockton 1885, 1886, 1888, 1895; M.P. 1892-5; el. 1899.—Neasham Hall, Stockton. **C.**

Wylie, Alex. (Dumbartonsh.); b. 18—; Dyer and Calico Printer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Cordale, Renton, N.B. **C.**

Wyndham, Rt. Hon. G. (Dover); b. 1863; Army (Suakin); el. 1889. Under Sec. for War 1898-00; Chief Sec. for Ireland since 1900; and in the Cabinet since 1902.—35, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Wyndham-Quin, Col. W. H., D.S.O. (S. Glamorgan); b. 1857; heir pres. to Earl of Dunraven; Army (Transvaal 1881; S. Africa); Impl. Yeo.; el. 1895.—5, Seymour Street, W. **C.**

Yerburgh, R. A. (Chester); b. 1853; Bar.; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—25, Kensington Gore, W. **C.**

Young, S. (E. Cavan); b. 1822; Distiller; el. 1892.—Avonmore, Belfast. **N.**

Younger, W. (Lincolnsh., Stamford); b. 1862; Army; Landowner; el. 1895; *Cand.* Orkney and Shetland 1892.—43, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Yoxall, J. H. (W. Nottingham); b. 1857; Sec. National Union of Teachers; el. 1895; *Cand.* Bassetlaw Div., Notts 1892.—71, Russell Square, W.C. **L.**

STATE OF PARTIES.

I.—AT THE DISSOLUTION, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Liberals.	Nationalists.	Total
England—					
Counties	188	24	72	—	284
London Boroughs ...	51	2	9	—	62
Provincial Boroughs	98	21	44	1	164
Wales—					
Counties	2	—	17	—	19
Boroughs	5	1	5	—	11
Scotland—					
Counties	12	5	22	—	39
Burghs	5	7	19	—	31
Ireland—					
Counties	12	2	1	70	85
Boroughs	4	1	—	11	16
Universities	6	3	—	—	9
Total	<u>333</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>670</u>
Conservatives and Liberal Unionists				399	
Liberals and Nationalists				271	
Unionist majority				<u>128</u>	

NOTE.—The Unionist majority after the General Election of 1895 was 152. Between 1895 and 1900 the Unionist Party lost 11 seats at bye-elections (see p. 202) and 1 through the secession of Mr. G. Whiteley (Stockport), thus reducing their majority to 123, each seat so transferred counting two on a division.

II.—PRESENT TIME.

(DEC. 8TH, 1902.)

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Liberals.	Nationalists.	Total.
England—					
Counties	132	24	78	—	234
London Boroughs ...	53	1	8	—	62
Provincial Boroughs	104	19	40	1	164
Wales—					
Counties	1	—	18	—	19
Boroughs	8	—	8	—	11
Scotland—					
Counties	11	9	19	—	39
Burghs	8	8	15	—	31
Ireland—					
Counties	11	2	1	71	85
Boroughs	4	1	—	11	16
Universities	6	3	—	—	9
Total	<u>233</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>187*</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>670</u>

* Including 1 Labour member and 1 Socialist.

Conservatives and Liberal Unionists	400
Liberals and Nationalists	270
Unionist majority	<u>130</u>

NOTE.—The Unionist majority after the General Election in 1900 was 184. Since that time they have gained two seats (N. E. Lanarkshire and Devonport), and lost four (Galway, Bury, N. Leeds, and Orkney), leaving the majority 180. Several members are described as Independent Conservatives or Liberals, and their votes are uncertain.

ANALYSIS.

	C.	LU.	L.	N.	Total.
<i>Landed Interest—</i>					
Landowners	73	11	14	4	102
Sons of Peers and Landowners.....	45	10	6	—	61
<i>Official Services—</i>					
Ministers and ex-Ministers (excluding H.M. Household) ..	31	10	29	—	70
Royal Navy	4	—	—	—	4
Army—Regulars	49	7	6	3	65
„ Yeomanry	50	7	4	2	63
„ Militia	31	3	6	2	42
„ Volunteers	40	6	6	1	53
War Service (including S. Africa)	38	6	2	1	47
Civil, Diplomatic, Indian, and Colonial Services	18	4	4	2	28
<i>Professions—</i>					
Ex-Clergymen	1	—	1	—	2
Barristers and Advocates	76	17	43	12	148
Solicitors	10	—	10	5	25
Medical	1	1	2	4	8
Teaching	3	2	7	2	14
<i>Literature—</i>					
Newspaper Proprietors	6	—	7	1	14
Printers and Publishers	1	1	3	—	5
Authors and Journalists	9	3	11	15	38
<i>Trade and Commerce—</i>					
Bankers and Bank Directors	33	6	10	1	50
Merchants	20	7	17	3	47
Manufacturers	22	5	26	—	53
Colliery Proprietors	3	2	3	—	13
Brewers, Distillers, Victuallers, and Wine Trade	15	1	3	5	24
Shipping Interests	13	5	9	—	27
Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, and Contractors.....	7	3	7	1	17
Ironmasters, &c.	9	3	3	—	15
Stockbrokers	6	2	1	1	10
Farmers	—	1	1	12	15
Retail Tradesmen ..	—	—	1	12	13
Manual Labour and Trades Union Officials.....	—	—	10	3	13
Various Commercial interests.....	5	2	2	1	10
No Profession stated ...	6	5	3	6	20

NOTE.—The above classification is approximate, and many names are necessarily included in more than one category.

COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS

Held by Members of Parliament (Compiled from the "Directory of Directors" for 1902).

	C.	LU.	L.	N.	Total.
<i>Companies—</i>					
Assurance	61	17	16	—	94
Banking	33	1	11	1	46
Railway and Canal.....	59	4	35	3	101
Brewery	13	1	3	2	19
Lighting and Water	14	1	9	—	24
Miscellaneous.....	235	40	160	11	446
Total Directorships	415	64	234	17	730
Number of Members holding directorships	166	23	54	9	257
„ „ no directorships.....	167	39	133	74	413

CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTIONS, 1885-1902.

The following pages contain particulars of the Population in 1901, and the Electorate of each Parliamentary Constituency in 1902, together with the results of the Polls at the General Elections of Nov.-Dec., 1885; July, 1886; July, 1892; July, 1895; and Sep.-Oct., 1900, and at all Bye-Elections. The results of the polls have been revised so as to accord with the Parliamentary Returns.

The Constituencies are arranged in the following order:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. England— | 3. Scotland— |
| (a) Counties. | (a) Counties. |
| (b) London Boroughs. | (b) Burghs. |
| (c) Provincial Boroughs. | |
| 2. Wales— | 4. Ireland— |
| (a) Counties. | (a) Counties. |
| (b) Boroughs. | (b) Boroughs. |
| | 5. Universities. |

ABBREVIATIONS—P., Population, 1901. EL., Parliamentary Electors, 1902. C., Conservatives. L.U., Liberal Unionists (since 1886). GL., Gladstonian Liberals (1886 to May, 1898). L., Liberals (applied to the official Liberals prior to 1886, and since the death of Mr. Gladstone in May, 1898). N., Nationalists (applied to the Irish Nationalist party from 1886 to the Parnellite split in 1890, and since the re-union in 1900). P.N., Parnellite Nationalists (i.e., the followers of Mr. Parnell from December, 1890 to 1900). R., Radical. Lab., Independent Labour candidates (when opposed to official Liberal candidates). Soc., Socialists. Crf., Scottish Crofter candidates. Loy., Irish Loyalists. I., Independent. d., now deceased. The unsuccessful Candidates are printed in italics. The addition of a title within brackets shows that the member or candidate acquired it subsequently to the Election.

* Bye Elections. † Unopposed re-elections on acceptance of office.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES.

234 Members. Population, 1901: 15,704,543. Parliamentary Electors, 1902: 2,879,698.

VOTES RECORDED AT GENERAL ELECTIONS. ‡

‡ In Constituencies returning two Members the votes recorded for the highest candidate on each side are taken. (For Summary, see pp. 198 and 199.)

	1895.	1900.
For Conservative and Liberal Unionist Candidates	705,792	683,707
„ Liberal Candidates	680,574	648,775
„ Independent Labour Candidates	1,693	433
Number of Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies ‡	834,748	955,248
Number of Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies ¶	77,886	98,328

§ 74 uncontested in 1895; 83 in 1900.

¶ 8 uncontested in 1895; 8 in 1900.

Bedfordshire (2).

N. or Biggleswade Div. P., 62,496. EL., 13,734.

1885. C. Magniac, d. L. 6,037
(Sir) W. G. Barttelot, d. C. 4,422

1886. Viscount Baring L.U. .. 4,853
C. Magniac, d. GL. .. 4,371

1892. G. W. E. Russell GL. 5,600
Viscount Baring L.U. 5,056

1895. Lord A. F. Compton L.U. .. 5,643
G. W. E. Russell GL. .. 5,376

1900. Lord A. F. Compton .. L.U. .. unop.

S. or Luton Division. P., 73,609. EL., 13,529.

1885. Cyril Flower L. 6,080
Sydney Gedge C. 3,871

† 1886. Feb. 13. C. Flower GL. .. unop.
Cyril Flower GL. .. 4,275

(Sir) W. G. Barttelot, d. C. 3,602
1892. Cyril Flower GL. 5,296

Col. O. T. Duke L.U. 4,277

* 1892. Sep. 29. Mr. Flower being created a peer,
S. H. Whitbread GL. .. 4,838

Col. O. T. Duke L.U. .. 4,596

1895. T. G. Ashton GL. 5,430
Col. O. T. Duke L.U. 5,244

1900. T. G. Ashton L. .. 5,474
G. Elliott C. .. 5,371

Berkshire (3).

N. or Abingdon Div. P., 45,999. EL. 8,705.

1885. P. Wroughton C. 4,245
R. Purvis L. 2,986

1886. P. Wroughton C. .. 3,899
E. C. Keovil GL. .. 1,910

Berkshire. N. or Abingdon Div.—contd.

1892. P. Wroughton C. 3,565
C. A. Pryce GL. 3,239

1895. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. C. .. 4,064
C. A. Pryce GL. .. 3,019

1900. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. C. unop.

S. or Newbury Div. P., 55,240. EL., 10,588.

1885. W. G. Mount C. 4,681
G. Palmer, d. L. 4,429

1886. W. G. Mount C. .. unop.

1892. W. G. Mount C. 4,588
T. Stevens GL. 3,988

1895. W. G. Mount C. .. 4,895
Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. GL. .. 3,768

1900. W. A. Mount C. unop.

E. or Wokingham Div. P., 67,634. EL., 11,652.

1886. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,710
(Sir) Edwin Lawrence. L. 3,062

1886. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. .. unop.

1892. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,966
F. J. Patton GL. 2,738

1895. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. unop.

* 1898. Mar. 30. On Sir G. Russell's death,
Capt. O. Young, R.N. C. 4,726

G. W. Palmer GL. 3,690

1900. Capt. O. Young, R.N. C. .. unop.

* 1901. July 12. On Capt. Young's retirement,
Ernest Gardner C. unop.

Buckinghamshire (3).

N. or Buckingham Div. P., 59,303. EL., 11,898.

1885. Capt. E. H. Verney L. 5,462
Sir Samuel Wilson, d. C. 4,006

1886. Hn. Egerton Hubbard C. .. 4,460
Capt. E. H. Verney .. GL. .. 4,389

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Buckinghamshire. N. or Buckingham Div.—contd.

1889.	Oct. 11.	Mr. E. Hubbard becoming a Peer, Capt. (Sir) E. H. Verney GL.	4,855	
		Hon. Evelyn Hubbard . . . C.	4,047	
* 1891.	May 28.	On Capt. Verney's expulsion, H. S. Leon . . . GL.	5,018	
		Hon. Evelyn Hubbard C.	4,632	
1892.		H. S. Leon . . . GL.	5,153	
		W. W. Carlile . . . C.	4,704	
1895.		W. W. Carlile . . . C.	5,266	
		H. S. Leon . . . GL.	4,830	
1900.		W. W. Carlile . . . C.	5,101	
		H. G. Beaumont . . . L.	4,684	

Mid or Aylesbury Div. P., 56,742. EL., 11,459.

1885.		Bar. F. de Rothschild, d. L.	5,476	
		F. Charsley, d. C.	2,624	
		C. J. Clarke R.	296	
1886.		Bar. de Rothschild, d. LU.	4,723	
		C. D. Hodgson GL.	1,680	
1892.		Bar. F. de Rothschild, d. LU.	5,515	
		T. H. Dolbey GL.	2,992	
1895.		Bar. de Rothschild, d. LU.	unop.	
* 1899.	Jan. 6.	On Bar. F. de Rothschild's death, Hon. L. W. Rothschild LU.	unop.	
1900.		Hn. L. W. Rothschild LU.	unop.	

S. or Wycombe Div. P., 76,244. EL., 13,679.

1885.		Viscount Curzon C.	5,092	
		Hon. R. Carington . . . L.	4,239	
1886.		Viscount Curzon C.	4,620	
		A. Gibley GL.	3,537	
1892.		Viscount Curzon C.	5,030	
		A. H. Hawkins GL.	3,988	
1895.		Viscount Curzon C.	unop.	
1896.	Feb. 21.	Visc. Curzon C.	unop.	
1900.		W. H. Grenfell C.	6,111	
		John Thomas L.	3,582	

Cambridgeshire (3).

		N. or Wisbech Div. P., 51,287. EL., 10,357.		
1885.		(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. L.	3,919	
		Capt. Selwyn, d. C.	3,596	
1886.		Captain Selwyn, d. C.	4,169	
		(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C. GL.	3,082	
* 1891.	July 23.	On Capt. Selwyn's retirement, Hon. A. G. Brand . . . GL.	3,979	
		S. W. Duncan C.	3,719	
1892.		Hon. A. G. Brand . . . GL.	4,311	
		S. W. Duncan C.	4,189	
* 1894.	Apr. 3.	Mr. A. G. Brand accepting office, Hon. A. G. Brand . . . GL.	4,363	
		S. G. Stopford-Sackville C.	4,227	
1895.		C. T. Giles C.	4,368	
		Hon. A. G. Brand . . . GL.	4,145	
1900.		Hon. A. G. Brand . . . L.	4,007	
		C. T. Giles C.	3,846	

W. or Chesterton Div. P., 43,318. EL. 10,397.

1885.		C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	4,246	
		N. Goodman, d. L.	4,161	
1886.		(Sir) C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	4,243	
		(Sir) Clarence Smith. GL.	3,272	
1892.		H. E. Hoare GL.	4,350	
		Sir C. Hall, Q.C., d. . . C.	3,952	
1895.		W. R. Greene C.	4,432	
		H. E. Hoare GL.	4,012	
1900.		W. R. Greene C.	4,190	
		H. E. Hoare L.	3,961	

E. or Newmarket Div. P., 43,350. EL., 9,538.

1885.		G. Newnes L.	3,981	
		E. Hicks, d. C.	2,960	
1886.		G. Newnes GL.	3,405	
		Marq. of Carmarthen. C.	3,105	
		W. H. Hall LU.	298	
1892.		(Sir) G. Newnes . . . GL.	4,391	
		H. A. Giffard, Q.C. . . C.	3,168	
1895.		H. L. B. McCalmont C.	4,210	
		Sir G. Newnes, Bt. . . GL.	3,867	
1900.		H. L. B. McCalmont . . C.	4,295	
		C. D. Rose L.	3,218	

Cheshire (8).

		Wirral Division. P., 100,830. EL., 16,414.		
1885.		Capt. E. T. D. Cotton . . C.	4,756	
		J. Tomkinson L.	3,261	
1886.		Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.	unop	
1892.		Col. E. T. Cotton-Jodrell C.	5,599	
		B. C. de Lisle GL.	3,061	
1895.		Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.	unop.	
1900.		Joseph Houlst C.	6,084	
		W. H. Lever L.	5,079	
		Eddisbury Division. P., 54,292. EL., 10,488.		
1885.		H. J. Tollemache C.	4,285	
		L. Irwell L.	4,104	
1886.		H. J. Tollemache C.	4,357	
		J. Tomkinson GL.	3,678	
1892.		H. J. Tollemache C.	4,578	
		J. Tomkinson GL.	4,042	
1895.		H. J. Tollemache C.	5,176	
		Roger Bate GL.	3,371	
1900.		H. J. Tollemache C.	unop.	
		Macclesfield Division. P., 51,700. EL., 8,472.		
1885.		W. C. Brocklehurst, d. L.	3,311	
		Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	2,846	
1886.		W. Bromley-Davenport C.	3,283	
		W. C. Brocklehurst, d. GL.	2,766	
1892.		W. Bromley-Davenport C.	4,322	
		J. C. McCoan GL.	3,396	
1895.		W. Bromley-Davenport C.	unop.	
1900.		W. Bromley-Davenport C.	unop.	

Crewe Division. P., 74,545. EL., 13,905.

1885.		G. W. Latham, d. L.	5,089	
		O. L. Stephen, d. C.	4,281	
1886.		W. S. B. McLaren . . GL.	4,690	
		F. R. Twemlow C.	4,045	
1892.		W. S. B. McLaren . . GL.	5,558	
		H. W. Chatterton . . . C.	3,990	
1895.		Hon. R. A. Ward . . . C.	5,413	
		W. S. B. McLaren . . GL.	4,863	
1900.		J. Tomkinson L.	6,120	
		J. E. Reiss C.	4,921	

Northwich Division. P., 69,099. EL., 12,240.

1885.		J. T. Brunner L.	5,023	
		W. H. Verdin C.	3,995	
1886.		R. Verdin, d. LU.	4,416	
		J. T. Brunner GL.	3,958	
* 1887.	Aug. 13.	On the death of Mr. R. Verdin, J. T. Brunner GL.	5,112	
		Lord H. G. Grosvenor. LU.	3,983	
1892.		(Sir) J. T. Brunner. GL.	5,580	
		G. Whiteley C.	4,325	
1895.		Sir J. T. Brunner, Bt. GL.	5,706	
		T. Ward C.	4,068	
1900.		Sir J. T. Brunner, Bt. L.	5,377	
		C. L. Samson C.	4,678	

Altrincham Division. P., 78,796. EL., 14,064.

1885.		John Brooks, d. C.	4,798	
		I. S. Leadam L.	4,046	
* 1886.	Mar. 26.	On the death of Mr. Brooks, Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	4,508	
		I. S. Leadam GL.	3,925	
1886.		Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	unop.	
1892.		C. R. Disraeli C.	5,056	
		I. S. Leadam GL.	4,258	
1895.		C. R. Disraeli C.	5,266	
		A. M. Latham GL.	3,889	
1900.		C. R. Disraeli C.	5,685	
		E. F. Aford L.	4,177	

Hyde Division. P., 60,931. EL., 10,690.

1885.		T. G. Ashton L.	4,546	
		W. J. Legh, d. C.	3,990	
1886.		J. W. Sidebotham . . C.	4,328	
		T. G. Ashton GL.	3,885	
1892.		J. W. Sidebotham . . C.	4,525	
		T. G. Ashton GL.	4,220	
1895.		J. W. Sidebotham . . C.	4,735	
		G. W. Rhodes GL.	3,844	
		G. S. Christie Lab.	448	
1900.		E. Chapman C.	4,774	
		J. F. L. Brunner L.	4,195	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Cheshire—Continued.

Knutsford Division. P., 60,190. EL., 10,389.	
1885. Hon. A. de T. Egerton. C. 4,668	
J. E. Barlow. L. 3,419	
1886. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. unop.	
1892. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. 4,754	
A. M. Latham. GL. 2,792	
1895. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. unop.	
1900. Hon. A. de T. Egerton C. unop.	

Cornwall (6).

W. or St. Ives Div. P., 51,818. EL., 8,452.	
1885. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. L. 3,313	
C. C. Ross. C. 2,576	
1886. Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. LU. 3,895	
S. Barrow. GL. 888	
* 1887. July 9. Sir J. St. Aubyn becoming a Peer, T. B. Bolitho. LU. unop.	
1892. T. B. Bolitho. LU. unop.	
1895. T. B. Bolitho. LU. unop.	
1900. E. Hain. LU. unop.	
N.W. or Camborne Div. P., 52,925. EL., 8,605.	
1885. C. A. V. Conybeare. R. 2,926	
A. P. Vivian. L. 2,577	
1886. C. A. V. Conybeare. GL. 3,156	
J. Drew Gay, d. LU. 1,969	
1892. C. A. V. Conybeare. GL. 3,073	
A. Strauss. LU. 2,635	
1895. A. Strauss. LU. 3,166	
C. A. V. Conybeare. GL. 2,704	
1900. W. S. Calne. L. 3,101	
A. Strauss. LU. 2,993	
Truro Division. P., 49,576. EL., 9,441.	
1885. W. Bickford-Smith, d. L. 3,816	
W. M. St. Aubyn, d. C. 2,883	
1886. W. Bickford-Smith, d. LU. 3,522	
Thomas Lough. GL. 1,546	
1892. J. C. Williams. LU. 4,029	
J. H. Lile. GL. 2,518	
1895. (Sir) E. D. Lawrence LU. 3,282	
H. T. Waddy. GL. 3,012	
1900. Sir E. Durning-Lawrence LU. 3,869	
C. W. Thornton. L. 3,051	
Mid or St. Austell Div. P., 51,971. EL., 10,038.	
1885. W. C. Borlase, d. L. 4,464	
J. Heywood Johnstone. C. 2,183	
1886. W. C. Borlase, d. GL. unop.	
* 1887. May 18. On Mr. Borlase's retirement, W. A. McArthur. GL. 3,540	
E. B. Williams. LU. 3,329	
1892. W. A. McArthur. GL. 4,201	
J. Westlake, Q.C. LU. 2,593	
† 1892. Aug. 23. W. A. McArthur GL. unop.	
1895. W. A. McArthur. GL. 4,193	
Michael Williams, d. LU. 3,092	
1900. W. A. McArthur. L. unop.	
S.E. or Bodmin Div. P., 55,480. EL., 10,386.	
1885. L. H. Courtney. L. 4,254	
Col. Hn. C. E. Edgecombe C. 3,101	
1886. Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU. 3,763	
John Abraham. GL. 2,101	
1892. Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU. 3,809	
J. McDougall. GL. 3,573	
1895. Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney LU. 4,035	
(Sir) J. McDougall. GL. 3,492	
1900. Sir L. W. Molesworth, Bt. LU. 4,280	
T. Snape. L. 3,248	
N.E. or Launceston D. P., 45,391. EL., 9,881.	
1885. C. T. Dyke-Acland. L. 4,690	
T. N. Lawrence, d. C. 2,587	
1886. (Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland GL. unop.	
1892. T. Owen, d. GL. 3,897	
Sir L. Molesworth, Bt. LU. 2,913	
1895. T. Owen, d. GL. 3,633	
(Sir) F. Wills. LU. 2,975	
1898. Aug. 3. On the death of Mr. Owen, J. F. Moulton, Q.C. L. 3,951	
Sir F. Wills, Bt. LU. 2,863	
1900. J. F. Moulton, Q.C. L. 3,881	
F. H. E. Curniffe. LU. 2,737	

Cumberland (4).

N. or Eskdale Div. P., 46,310. EL., 10,132.	
1885. R. A. Allison. L. 4,749	
S. P. Foster. C. 3,163	
1886. R. A. Allison. GL. 4,112	
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther. C. 3,226	
1892. R. A. Allison. GL. 3,976	
H. C. Howard. LU. 3,163	
1895. R. A. Allison. GL. 3,745	
H. C. Howard. LU. 3,598	
1900. C. W. H. Lowther. C. 4,052	
R. A. Allison. L. 3,349	
Mid or Penrith Div. P., 43,369. EL., 8,797.	
1885. H. C. Howard. L. 3,921	
J. W. Lowther. C. 3,448	
1886. J. W. Lowther. C. 3,676	
Wilfrid Lawson, Jr. GL. 3,032	
1892. J. W. Lowther. C. 3,549	
Dr. T. S. Douglas, d. GL. 3,424	
1895. (Rt. Hn.) J. W. Lowther C. 3,868	
Dr. T. S. Douglas, d. GL. 3,268	
1900. Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther C. unop.	
Cockermouth Div. P., 62,121. EL., 11,116.	
1885. C. J. Valentine. C. 3,845	
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt. L. 3,835	
1886. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL. 4,130	
H. F. Curwen. LU. 3,126	
1892. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL. 4,599	
Maj. Hon. J. S. Napier C. 3,829	
1895. Sir W. Lawson, Bt. GL. 4,259	
T. Milvain, Q.C. C. 4,018	
1900. J. S. Randles. C. 4,276	
Sir W. Lawson, Bt. L. 4,037	
W. or Egremont Div. P., 52,604. EL., 9,368.	
1885. Lord Muncester. C. 3,990	
D. Ainsworth. L. 3,453	
1886. Lord Muncester. C. 3,583	
D. Ainsworth. GL. 3,419	
1892. D. Ainsworth. GL. 3,849	
Lord Muncester. C. 3,378	
1895. Hon. H. V. Duncombe C. 3,717	
D. Ainsworth. GL. 3,586	
1900. J. R. Bain. C. 3,917	
D. Ainsworth. L. 3,377	

Derbyshire (7).

High Peak Division. P., 63,272. EL., 10,593.	
1885. Capt. W. Sidebottom. C. 4,199	
J. F. Cheetham. L. 4,190	
1886. Major W. Sidebottom C. 4,162	
H. Rhodes, d. GL. 4,001	
1892. Col. W. Sidebottom. C. 4,609	
J. F. Cheetham. GL. 4,243	
1895. Col. W. Sidebottom. C. 4,671	
A. G. Symonds. GL. 4,164	
1900. O. Partington. L. 4,591	
S. Roberts. C. 4,432	
North Eastern Div. P., 81,187. EL., 13,848.	
1885. Adm. Hon. F. Egerton, d. L. 4,999	
C. Gould, Q.C. C. 2,536	
1886. T. D. Bolton. GL. 3,879	
C. Markham. LU. 3,158	
1892. T. D. Bolton. GL. 5,206	
F. G. Barnes. C. 3,034	
1895. T. D. Bolton. GL. 4,737	
Dr. J. Court. LU. 4,210	
1900. T. D. Bolton. L. 5,251	
Dr. J. Court. C. 4,983	
Chesterfield Div. P., 82,486. EL., 13,159.	
1885. A. Barnes, d. L. 3,408	
J. C. Macdonald. C. 2,136	
James Haslam. Lab. 1,907	
1886. A. Barnes, d. LU. 3,567	
T. Bayley. GL. 3,453	
1892. T. Bayley. GL. 4,249	
A. Barnes, d. LU. 4,067	
1895. T. Bayley. GL. 4,572	
A. W. Byron. C. 4,325	
1900. T. Bayley. L. 5,418	
A. W. Byron. C. 4,729	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Derbyshire—Continued.

Western Division.		P., 58,875.	EL., 10,954.
1885.	Lord E. Cavendish, d.	L. 5,020	
	<i>F. C. Arkwright</i>	C. 4,138	
1886.	Lord E. Cavendish, d.	L.U.	unop.
* 1891.	June 2. On Lord E. Cavendish's death,		
	V. C. W. Cavendish L.U.		unop.
1892.	V. C. W. Cavendish	GL. 5,961	
	<i>The Macdermot, Q.C.</i>	GL. 2,768	
1895.	V. C. W. Cavendish	L.U.	unop.
1900.	V. C. W. Cavendish	L.U.	unop.
† 1900.	Dec. 11. V. C. W. Cavendish L.U.		unop.
Mid Division.		P., 67,384.	EL., 11,811.
1885.	J. A. Jacoby	L. 5,447	
	<i>J. B. Barrow</i>	C. 3,067	
1886.	J. A. Jacoby	GL.	4,569
	<i>C. H. Seely</i>	L.U.	3,708
1892.	J. A. Jacoby	GL. 4,899	
	<i>J. S. Sandars</i>	C. 3,907	
1895.	J. A. Jacoby	GL.	4,926
	<i>W. C. Bridgeman</i>	C.	4,351
1900.	J. A. Jacoby	L. 5,323	
	<i>H. St. J. Raikes</i>	C. 4,094	
Ilkeston Division.		P., 84,914.	EL., 15,256.
1885.	T. Watson, d.	L. 5,780	
	<i>W. Drury-Lowe</i>	C. 3,793	
1886.	T. Watson, d.	GL.	4,621
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	C.	3,793
* 1887.	Mar. 24. On Mr. T. Watson's death,		
	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.		5,572
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	C.	4,180
1892.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.		6,185
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	C. 4,402	
1895.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.		6,215
	<i>Cpt. E. P. Baumgarten</i>	C.	5,254
1900.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. ..	L. 6,633	
	<i>H. Fitz-H. Wright</i>	C. 5,693	
Southern Division.		P., 76,498.	EL., 15,153.
1885.	H. Wardle, d.	L. 6,186	
	<i>Hon. G. N. Curzon</i>	C. 4,094	
1886.	H. Wardle, d.	GL.	5,102
	<i>Hon. E. K. Coke</i> , d. ..	L.U.	3,949
* 1892.	March 4. On Mr. H. Wardle's death,		
	H. E. Broad	GL.	5,803
	<i>Beresford V. Melville</i> ..	C.	4,553
1892.	H. E. Broad	GL.	unop.
1895.	John Gretton, jun. ..	C.	6,104
	<i>H. E. Broad</i>	GL.	5,217
1900.	John Gretton	C. 6,073	
	<i>H. H. Raphael</i>	L. 5,707	
Devonshire (8).			
E. or Honiton Div.		P., 51,518.	EL., 9,299.
1885.	Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.		4,540
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt.</i>	L. 2,957	
1886.	Sir J. H. Kennaway ..	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.		4,591
	<i>Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey</i>	GL. 2,565	
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir John		
	<i>H. Kennaway</i> , Bt. C.		unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir John H.		
	<i>Kennaway</i> , Bt. ..	C. unop.	
N. E. or Tiverton Div.		P., 50,562.	EL., 8,943.
1885.	Col. W. H. Walrond ..	C. 4,563	
	<i>Sydney J. Stern</i>	L. 3,460	
1886.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.		unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Sir W. Walrond C.		unop.
1892.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.		4,433
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt.</i>	GL. 3,101	
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, C.		unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, C.		unop.
† 1902.	Aug. 14. Sir W. Walrond C.		unop.
N. or South Molton Div.		P., 42,627.	EL., 8,623.
1885.	Viscount Lymington ..	L. 4,925	
	<i>Col. Hon. W. Trefusis</i> , d. C.		2,924
1886.	Viscount Lymington L.U.		4,041
	<i>H. W. Walker</i>	GL.	2,352
* 1891.	Nov. 13. Ld. Lymington accg. to Peerage,		
	G. Lambert	GL. 4,222	
	<i>C. W. Buller</i>	L.U. 3,010	
1892.	G. Lambert	GL.	4,278
	<i>A. R. Moore-Stevens</i> ..	C.	2,939
1895.	G. Lambert	GL. 4,283	
	<i>Professor J. J. Long</i> ..	L.U. 2,923	
19	Lambert	L.	unop.

Devonshire—Continued.

N.W. or Barnstaple Div.		P., 62,695.	EL., 12,180.
1885.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.	L. 4,577	
	<i>(Sir) A. Kekewich, Q.C.</i> ..	C. 3,734	
1886.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.	L.U.	4,222
	<i>I. S. Leadam</i>	GL.	2,960
1892.	A. Billson	GL. 4,383	
	<i>Leedham White</i>	L.U. 4,236	
1895.	Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.	L.U.	4,825
	<i>A. Billson</i>	GL.	4,593
1900.	E. J. Soares	L. 5,007	
	<i>Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.</i>	L.U. 4,600	
W. or Tavistock Div.		P., 56,934.	EL., 12,382.
1885.	Viscount Ebrington ..	L. 5,300	
	<i>H. M. Imbert-Terry</i>	C. 3,172	
1886.	Viscount Ebrington L.U.		3,917
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt.</i>	GL.	2,722
1892.	H. F. Luttrell	GL. 4,468	
	<i>Col. R. T. White-Thomson</i> L.		4,241
1895.	H. F. Luttrell	GL.	4,970
	<i>Col. (Sir) R. T. White-Thomson</i> ..	L.U.	4,597
1900.	J. W. Spear	L. 4,746	
	<i>Hon. J. F. Wallop</i>	L. 4,731	
S. or Totnes Div.		P., 46,784.	EL., 8,950.
1885.	F. B. Mildmay	L. 4,389	
	<i>H. Y. B. Lopes</i>	C. 3,252	
1886.	F. B. Mildmay	L.U.	4,652
	<i>(Sir) E. R. P. Edgcumbe</i> GL.		1,141
1892.	F. B. Mildmay	L.U. 4,815	
	<i>A. H. Lush</i>	GL. 2,884	
1895.	F. B. Mildmay	L.U.	4,630
	<i>A. J. Sparke</i>	GL.	2,264
1900.	F. B. Mildmay	L.U.	unop.
Torquay Division.		P., 59,405.	EL., 9,702.
1885.	L. McIver	L. 3,509	
	<i>R. Mallock, d.</i>	C. 3,161	
1886.	R. Mallock, d.	C.	3,135
	<i>(Sir) L. McIver</i>	L.U.	3,055
1892.	R. Mallock, d.	C. 4,157	
	<i>(Lt. Hon.) Sir A. D. Hayler</i> GL.		3,763
1895.	Comr. A. S. Phillpotts C.		4,205
	<i>F. Layland-Barratt</i> GL.		4,030
1900.	F. Layland-Barratt L.		4,020
	<i>J. R. L. Rankin</i>	C. 3,891	
Mid or Ashburton Div.		P., 53,315.	EL., 9,904.
1885.	(Rt. Hon.) C. Seale-Hayne L.		4,433
	<i>W. J. Harris</i>	C. 3,182	
1886.	(Rt. Hon.) C. S. Hayne GL.		3,413
	<i>R. E. Martin</i>	L.U.	3,007
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) C. Seale-Hayne GL.		4,361
	<i>C. R. Collins</i>	C. 3,650	
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne GL.		4,380
	<i>J. A. Nix</i>	C.	3,976
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne L.		4,487
	<i>J. A. Nix</i>	C. 3,716	
Dorsetshire (4).			
Northern Div.		P., 43,099.	EL., 8,217.
1885.	Hon. E. B. Portman ..	L. 4,520	
	<i>Hon. H. N. Sturt</i>	C. 3,031	
1886.	Hon. E. B. Portman ..	L.U.	3,571
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i> ..	GL.	3,336
1892.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby C.		3,981
	<i>(Sir) Arthur Arnold</i>	GL. 3,456	
1895.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby C.		unop.
1900.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby C.		3,705
	<i>Hon. Geo. Gordon</i>	L. 3,165	
Eastern Div.		P., 62,799.	EL., 11,930.
1885.	Hon. P. C. Glyn	L. 4,543	
	<i>G. H. Bond, d.</i>	C. 3,846	
1886.	G. H. Bond, d.	C.	4,317
	<i>Hon. P. C. Glyn</i>	GL.	3,662
* 1891.	Nov. 27th. On Mr. G. H. Bond's death,		
	Hon. H. N. Sturt	C. 4,421	
	<i>Hon. P. C. Glyn</i>	GL. 4,074	
1892.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	C.	unop.
1895.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	C.	4,776
	<i>A. A. Allen</i>	L.	4,880

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Dorsetshire—Continued.

Southern Div. P., 61,056. EL., 9,543.	
1885. H. P. Sturgis..... L.	3,128
Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.	3,095
1886. Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.	3,477
H. P. Sturgis..... GL.	2,486
* 1891. May 7. On Colonel Hambro's death,	
W. E. Brymer..... C.	3,278
E. R. P. Edgcumbe..... GL.	3,238
1892. W. E. Brymer..... C.	3,657
(Sir) E. P. Edgcumbe..... GL.	3,489
1895. W. E. Brymer..... C.	unop.
1900. W. E. Brymer..... C.	3,884
Capt. A. L. Renton.. L.	3,519
Western Div. P., 36,008. EL., 7,159.	
1885. H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,507
H. C. G. Batten..... L.	3,366
1886. H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,672
H. C. G. Batten..... GL.	2,467
1892. H. R. Farquharson, d. C.	3,691
C. T. Gatty..... GL.	2,813
* 1895. May 14. On Mr. Farquharson's death,	
Col. R. Williams. C.	3,538
G. W. Homer..... I.	2,325
1895. Col. R. Williams..... C.	unop.
1900. Col. R. Williams..... C.	unop.

Durham County (8).

Jarrow Div. P., 92,043. EL., 16,360.	
1885. (Sir) C. M. Palmer L.	5,702
James Johnson..... Lab.	1,731
1886. Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	unop.
1892. Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	7,843
E. Dillon Lewis..... Lab.	2,416
1895. Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.	unop.
1900. Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. L.	unop.
Houghton-le-Spring Div. P., 79,887. EL., 14,708.	
1885. John Wilson..... Lab.	6,511
Nicholas Wood, d. C.	4,767
1886. Nicholas Wood, d. C.	5,870
John Wilson..... GL.	5,069
1892. Capt. H. T. Fenwick .. GL.	6,256
Nicholas Wood, d. C.	4,823
J. Hargrove..... IL.	814
1895. R. Cameron..... GL.	6,592
V. C. S. W. Corbett.. C.	5,711
1900. R. Cameron..... L.	6,865
R. S. Ward-Jackson .. C.	4,917
Chester-le-Street Div. P., 93,175. EL., 17,573.	
1885. (Sir) James Joicey L.	4,409
R. Lloyd-Jones, d. L.	3,606
W. Ashworth..... C.	2,018
1886. (Sir) J. Joicey..... GL.	unop.
1892. (Sir) J. Joicey..... GL.	6,453
Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. LU.	4,066
1895. Sir J. Joicey, Bt. GL.	7,370
Viscount Morpeth .. LU.	4,113
1900. Sir J. Joicey, Bt. L.	6,830
Capt. J. Nicholson..... C.	5,391
North Western Div. P., 82,579. EL., 14,449.	
1885. L. Atherley-Jones L.	5,081
A. B. Wilbraham, d. C.	3,085
1886. L. Atherley-Jones .. GL.	unop.
1892. L. Atherley-Jones .. GL.	5,121
J. D. Dunville..... LU.	2,891
1895. L. Atherley-Jones, Q.C. GL.	5,425
James Joicey..... C.	8,869
1900. L. Atherley-Jones, Q.C. L.	5,158
James Joicey..... C.	5,137

Durham County—Continued.

Mid Division. P., 74,743. EL., 13,055.	
1885. W. Crawford, d. Lab.	5,799
A. Vane-Tempest..... C.	3,245
1886. W. Crawford, d. GL.	unop.
* 1890. July 17. On Mr. Crawford's death,	
John Wilson..... GL.	5,469
A. Vane-Tempest..... C.	3,375
1892. John Wilson..... GL.	5,661
C. E. Hunter..... C.	3,669
1895. John Wilson..... GL.	5,937
A. Wilkinson..... C.	4,295
1900. John Wilson..... L.	5,565
C. E. Hunter..... C.	4,105
South Eastern Div. P., 70,166. EL., 15,531.	
1885. Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. L.	5,603
Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C.	4,844
1886. Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	4,964
Hugh F. Boyd, d. GL.	4,045
1892. Joseph Richardson, d. GL.	5,560
Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	5,396
1895. Sir H. Havelock-Allan d. LU.	5,978
Joseph Richardson, d. GL.	5,864
* 1898. Feb. 3. On Sir H. Havelock-Allan's death,	
Joseph Richardson, d. GL.	6,236
Hon. F. W. Lambton .. LU.	6,011
1900. Hon. F. W. Lambton LU.	6,193
Joseph Richardson, d. L.	5,524
Bishop Auckland D. P., 66,223. EL., 11,976.	
1885. J. M. Paulton..... L.	5,907
M. D'Arcy Wryvill..... C.	2,280
1886. J. M. Paulton..... GL.	unop.
1892. J. M. Paulton..... GL.	5,784
Edw. Waddington..... C.	2,607
1895. J. M. Paulton..... GL.	5,032
G. E. Markham..... C.	3,735
1900. J. M. Paulton..... L.	4,872
W. H. Hopkins..... C.	3,641
Barnard Castle Div. P., 60,947. EL., 11,112.	
1885. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. L.	5,962
Hon. P. Bowes-Lyon... C.	2,457
1886. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	unop.
1892. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	5,337
W. Rolley..... C.	2,924
1895. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. GL.	4,924
Hon. W. L. Vane..... C.	3,848
1900. Sir J. W. Pease, Bt. L.	5,036
Maj. Hon. W. L. Vane C.	3,545
Essex (8).	
S. W. or Walthamstow Div. P., 185,567. EL., 28,160.	
1885. E. N. Buxton..... L.	4,300
T. C. Baring, d. C.	4,125
1886. Col. (Sir) W. T. Makins C.	4,461
A. Spicer..... GL.	2,639
1892. E. W. Byrne, Q.C. C.	6,115
W. B. Whittingham .. GL.	4,965
1895. (Sir) E. W. Byrne, Q.C. C.	6,876
A. J. H. Pollen..... GL.	4,523
* 1897. Feb. 3. Mr. Byrne being appd. a Judge,	
S. Woods..... GL.	6,518
(Sir) T. R. Dewar..... C.	6,239
1900. D. J. Morgan..... C.	9,807
S. Woods..... L.	7,842
S. or Romford Div. P., 217,030. EL., 35,943.	
1885. J. Westlake, Q.C. L.	4,370
J. Theobald, d. C.	4,306
1886. J. Theobald, d. C.	4,233
J. Hume Webster, d. GL.	1,755
J. Westlake, Q.C. LU.	1,457
1892. J. Theobald, d. C.	6,724
H. H. Raphael..... GL.	5,542
* 1894. April 2. On Mr. Theobald's death,	
A. Money Wigram, d. C.	7,573
J. H. Bethell..... GL.	6,890

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Essex—S Romford Div.—Continued.

1895.	A. Money Wigram, d.	C.	8,257
	J. H. Bethell	GL.	6,480
* 1897.	Feb. 1. On Mr. Money Wigram retiring,		
	L. Sinclair	C.	8,156
	H. H. Raphael	GL.	8,031
900.	L. Sinclair	C.	10,450
	Hon. L. R. Holland	L.	7,388

W. or Epping Div. P., 68,805. EL., 10,368.

1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. Selwin-		
	Ibbetson, Bt., d.	C.	4,659
	E. B. Barnard	L.	2,915
1886.	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Lt.-Col. M. Lockwood.	C.	4,536
	S. B. Heward	GL.	2,738
1895.	Lt.-Col. M. Lockwood	C.	unop.
1900.	Lt.-Col. M. Lockwood.	C.	unop.

N. or Saffron Walden D. P., 43,042. EL., 8,631.

1885.	(Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner	L.	4,755
	Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	3,006
1886.	(Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner	GL.	4,050
	G. W. Brewis	C.	3,319
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) H. C. Gardner	GL.	4,564
	P. F. Smith	C.	2,683

† 1892.	Sept. 19. Rt. Hon. H. C.		
	Gardner	GL.	unop.

1895.	C. Gold	GL.	3,806
	C. W. Gray	C.	3,381
1900.	Hon. A. Wodehouse, d.	L.	3,247
	C. W. Gray	C.	3,137
* 1901.	May 31. On the dec. of Mr. Wodehouse,		
	Joseph A. Pease	L.	3,994
	C. W. Gray	C.	3,202

N.E. or Harwich Div. P., 62,691. EL., 12,338.

1885.	J. Round	C.	4,584
	J. Jackson	L.	3,824
1886.	J. Round	C.	4,623
	J. Wicks	GL.	2,322
1892.	J. Round	C.	4,112
	R. Varty	GL.	3,807
1895.	J. Round	C.	4,566
	R. Varty	GL.	2,685
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) J. Round	C.	unop.

E. or Maldon Div. P., 53,145. EL., 10,200.

1885.	A. G. Kitching	L.	4,509
	C. W. Gray	C.	3,878
1886.	C. W. Gray	C.	4,143
	E. B. Barnard	GL.	3,686
1892.	C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL.	4,321
	C. W. Gray	C.	4,153
1895.	Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	4,618
	C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL.	4,006
1900.	Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	4,649
	J. McD. Henderson	L.	3,301

M. or Chelmsford D. P., 62,647. EL., 10,817.

1885.	W. J. Beadel, d.	C.	4,321
	R. B. Martin	L.	3,079
1886.	W. J. Beadel, d.	C.	unop.
* 1892.	April 30. On Mr. Beadel's death,		
	T. Osborne	C.	unop.
1892.	T. Osborne	C.	4,168
	Dr. W. E. Grigsby, d.	GL.	2,799
1895.	T. Osborne	C.	unop.
1900.	Major F. C. Rasch	C.	4,978
	C. H. Henry	L.	1,349

South Eastern Div. P., 96,987. EL., 16,399.

1885.	Col. (Sir) W. T. Makins	C.	3,707
	(Sir) W. H. Wills	L.	3,500
1886.	Major F. C. Rasch	C.	3,758
	(Sir) W. H. Wills	GL.	2,916
1892.	Major F. C. Rasch	C.	4,901
	E. W. Brooke	GL.	4,859
1895.	Major F. C. Rasch	C.	5,460
	D. M. Watson	GL.	3,520
1900.	Col. E. Tufnell	C.	5,815
	Rowland Whitehead	L.	4,461

Gloucestershire (5).

Mid or Stroud Div. P., 54,520. EL., 10,389.

1885.	Hon. H. R. Brand	L.	4,646
	G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,333
1886.	G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,620
	W. J. Stanton	GL.	3,911
1892.	D. B. Jones, Q.C.	GL.	4,611
	G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,409
1895.	C. A. Cripps, Q.C.	C.	5,175
	C. P. Allen	GL.	4,514
1900.	C. P. Allen	L.	4,692
	C. A. Cripps, Q.C.	C.	4,379

N. or Tewkesbury D. P., 51,256. EL., 12,271.

1885.	J. R. Yorke	C.	4,666
	G. B. Samuelson	L.	4,484
1886.	Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt.	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt.	C.	5,028
	G. B. Samuelson	GL.	4,125
1895.	Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt.	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt.	C.	unop.

E. or Cirencester Div. P., 49,555. EL., 9,394.

1885.	A. B. Winterbotham, d.	L.	4,782
	Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt.	C.	4,087
1886.	A. B. Winterbotham, d.	LU.	unop.
1892.	A. B. Winterbotham, d.	GL.	4,207
	Col. T. W. C. Master	C.	4,054

* 1892.	Oct. 13. On Mr. Winterbotham's death,		
	Col. T. W. C. Master	C.	4,277
	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	4,274

* 1893.	Feb. 23. On petition and scrutiny, votes declared equal and new election held.		
	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	4,687
	Col. T. W. C. Master	C.	4,445

1895.	Hon. A. B. Bathurst	C.	4,509
	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	4,294
1900.	Hon. A. B. Bathurst	C.	unop.

Forest of Dean Div. P., 63,238. EL., 10,260.

1885.	T. Blake, d.	L.	5,143
	Hon. J. W. Plunkett, d.	C.	2,421
1886.	T. Blake, d.	GL.	3,822
	F. L. Lucas	LU.	2,415

* 1887.	July 29. On Mr. Blake's retirement,		
	G. B. Samuelson	GL.	4,286
	E. Wyndham	C.	2,736

1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir C. Dilke, Bt.	GL.	5,360
	M. W. Colchester-Wemyss	C.	2,942

1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke	GL.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir C. Dilke, Bt.	L.	4,972
	H. Terrell, Q.C.	C.	2,520

S. or Thornbury Div. P., 72,727. EL., 13,043.

1885.	E. S. Howard	L.	4,834
	B. St. J. Ackers	C.	4,489
1886.	Hon. J. W. Plunkett		
	(aftds. Ld. Dunsany) d.	C.	4,935
	E. S. Howard	GL.	4,054

1892.	C. E. H. Colston	C.	5,202
	E. S. Howard	GL.	4,978

1895.	C. E. H. Colston	C.	5,727
	A. A. Allen	GL.	4,638

1900.	C. E. H. Colston	C.	unop.
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Hampshire (5).

N. or Basingstoke Div. P., 82,968. EL., 10,606.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. Selater-Booth, d.	C.	3,892
	Richard Eve, d.	L.	2,313

1886.	Rt. Hn. G. Selater-Booth, d.	C.	unop.
* 1887.	July 18. Mr. S. Booth being made a peer,		
	A. F. Jeffreys	C.	3,153
	Richard Eve, d.	GL.	2,426

1892.	A. F. Jeffreys	C.	4,046
	G. Judd	GL.	2,555

1895.	A. F. Jeffreys	C.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Hampshire—Continued.

W. or Andover Div. P., 51,223. EL., 9,493.		
1885.	W. W. B. Beach, d.	C. 4,559
	F. W. Buxton, d.	L. 3,108
1886.	W. W. B. Beach, d.	C. unop.
1892.	W. W. B. Beach, d.	C. unop.
1895.	W. W. B. Beach, d.	C. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Beach, d. C.	unop.
* 1901. Aug. 26. On the dec. of Mr. W. W. B. Beach,	E. B. Faber, d.	C. 3,696
	G. Judd, d.	L. 3,473
E. or Petersfield Div. P., 50,366. EL., 9,040.		
1885.	Viscount Wolmer, d.	L. 3,414
	W. Nicholson, d.	C. 3,253
	D. Henty, d.	C. 179
1886.	Viscount Wolmer, d.	L. 3,188
	W. Nicholson, d.	C. 3,077
1892.	W. Wickham, d.	C. 3,912
	J. Bonham-Carter, d.	GL. 3,008
1895.	W. Wickham, d.	C. unop.
* 1897.	June 8. On the death of Mr. Wickham,	
	W. G. Nicholson, d.	C. 3,748
	J. Bonham-Carter, d.	GL. 3,328
1900.	W. G. Nicholson, d.	C. unop.
S. or Fareham Div. P., 51,598. EL., 16,442.		
1885.	Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram, d.	C. 5,177
	R. G. Wilberforce, d.	L. 4,518
1886.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	unop.
1892.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	6,086
	F. G. Niven, d.	GL. 4,547
1895.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, Bt. C.	unop.
1900.	Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee, d.	C. 7,875
	R. Tweedy Smith, d.	L. 3,828
New Forest Div. P., 52,870. EL., 10,408.		
1885.	F. Compton, d.	C. 4,281
	H. M. Bompas, Q.C.	L. 3,511
1886.	F. Compton, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, d.	C. 4,481
	J. King, d.	GL. 3,726
1895.	Hon. J. S. Montagu, d.	C. unop.
1900.	Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, d.	C. unop.

Herefordshire (2).

N. or Leominster Div. P., 44,629. EL., 9,461.		
1885.	T. Duckham, d.	L. 3,871
	J. Rankin, d.	C. 3,750
1886.	J. Rankin, d.	C. 4,287
	E. S. Lucas, d.	GL. 2,394
1892.	J. Rankin, d.	C. 4,818
	J. T. Southall, d.	GL. 2,918
1895.	(Sir) J. Rankin, d.	C. unop.
1900.	Sir J. Rankin, Bt.	C. unop.
S. or Ross Div. P., 48,890. EL., 10,301.		
1885.	M. Biddulph, d.	L. 4,415
	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C. 3,643
1886.	M. Biddulph, d.	L. 3,968
	T. Duckham, d.	GL. 1,670
1892.	M. Biddulph, d.	L. 4,326
	(Sir) J. Pulley, d.	GL. 3,869
1895.	M. Biddulph, d.	L. 4,573
	A. Withy, d.	GL. 2,828
1900.	Capt. Percy A. Clive, d.	L. unop.

Hertfordshire (4).

N. or Hitchin Div. P., 47,490. EL., 9,525.		
1885.	Hn. Baron Dimsdale, d. C.	4,419
	H. G. Fordham, d.	L. 2,869
1886.	Hn. Baron Dimsdale, d. C.	unop.
1892.	G. B. Hudson, d.	C. 4,187
	J. Watridge, d.	Lab. 2,728
1895.	G. B. Hudson, d.	C. unop.
1900.	G. B. Hudson, d.	C. unop.
E. or Hertford Div. P., 59,419. EL., 10,700.		
1885.	Abel Smith, d.	C. 4,262
	Hon. H. F. Couper, d.	L. 3,072
1886.	Abel Smith, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Abel Smith, d.	C. 4,276
	E. R. Speirs, d.	GL. 2,818
1895.	Abel Smith, d.	C. unop.
* 1898.	June 22. On the death of Mr. A. Smith,	
	Evelyn Cecil, d.	C. 4,118
	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, d.	L. 3,850
1900.	Abel H. Smith, d.	C. unop.

Hertfordshire—Continued.

Mid or St. Albans Div. P., 63,243. EL., 11,358.		
1885.	Viscount Grimston, d.	C. 4,108
	John Coles, d.	L. 3,037
1886.	Viscount Grimston, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Vicary Gibbs, d.	C. 3,417
	T. M. Harvey, d.	GL. 2,573
	W. H. Bingham Cox, d. IC.	1,580
1895.	(Hon.) Vicary Gibbs, d.	C. unop.
1900.	Hon. Vicary Gibbs, d.	C. unop.
W. or Watford Div. P., 80,198. EL., 14,315.		
1885.	T. F. Halsey, d.	C. 4,082
	(Sir) G. F. Phillips, d.	L. 3,712
1886.	T. F. Halsey, d.	C. unop.
1892.	T. F. Halsey, d.	C. 4,802
	J. Marnham, d.	GL. 3,627
1895.	T. F. Halsey, d.	C. unop.
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) T. F. Halsey, d.	C. unop.
Huntingdonshire (2).		
N. or Ramsey Div. P., 31,091. EL., 6,958.		
1885.	Capt. W. H. Fellowes, d.	C. 2,775
	Lord Esme Gordon, d.	L. 2,410
1886.	Cpt. Hn. W. H. Fellowes, C.	unop.
* 1887.	Aug. 30. Capt. Fellowes becoming a Peer,	
	Hon. A. E. Fellowes, C.	2,700
	J. H. Sanders, d.	GL. 2,414
1892.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes, d.	C. 2,842
	Prof. J. P. Sheldon, d.	GL. 2,445
1895.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes, C.	3,012
	H. Heldmann, d.	GL. 2,063
1900.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes, d.	C. 2,893
	G. J. Phillips, d.	L. 1,742
S. or Huntingdon Div. P., 22,918. EL., 5,189.		
1885.	T. Coote, Jun., d.	L. 2,354
	Col. Hon. O. Montagu, d. C.	2,208
1886.	A. H. Smith-Barry, d.	C. 2,302
	T. Coote, d.	GL. 2,141
1892.	A. H. Smith-Barry, d.	C. 2,251
	S. H. Whitbread, d.	GL. 2,229
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) A. H. Smith-Barry, d.	C. 2,419
	J. J. Wilks, d.	GL. 2,068
1900.	G. C. Montagu, d.	C. 2,118
	C. R. V. Adeane, d.	L. 1,888
Isle of Wight (1). P., 82,387. EL., 14,613.		
1885.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.	C. 4,595
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley, d.	L. 5,069
1886.	Sir R. E. Webster, d.	C. 5,271
	John Stuart, d.	GL. 4,013
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Sir R. E. Webster, C. unop.	
1892.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.	C. 5,609
	S. F. Mendl, d.	GL. 5,238
1895.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.C.	5,500
	Hon. A. Wodehouse, d. GL.	5,363
* 1900.	May 23. Sir R. Webster being appointed	
	Master of the Rolls, with a peerage,	
	Capt. J. E. B. Seely, d.	C. 6,452
	Godfrey Baring, d.	L. 5,370
1900.	Capt. J. E. B. Seely, d.	C. unop.
Kent (8).		
W. or Sevenoaks Div. P., 94,799. EL., 15,420.		
1885.	C. W. Mills, d.	C. 4,651
	(Sir) P. Nickalls, d.	L. 3,956
1886.	Hon. C. W. Mills, d.	C. unop.
1892.	H. W. Forster, d.	C. 6,086
	T. Johnston, d.	GL. 3,908
1895.	H. W. Forster, d.	C. unop.
1900.	H. W. Forster, d.	C. 6,604
	M. S. Richardson, d.	L. 1,792
* 1902.	Aug. 21. Mr. H. W. Forster accepting office,	
	H. W. Forster, d.	C. 5,335
	B. Morice, d.	L. 4,442
N. W. or Dartford Div. P., 103,896. EL., 17,281.		
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke, C.	4,488
	J. E. Saunders, d.	L. 4,006
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke, C.	4,198
	J. E. Saunders, d.	GL. 2,965

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Kent—Continued.

N. W. or Dartford Div.—continued.			
† 1887.	Feb. 2.	Sir W. H. Dyke C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	5,994	
	<i>Jeremiah Lyon</i>	GL.	4,722
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	5,699	
	<i>Sir P. Nickalls, Kt.</i>	GL.	4,557
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	unop.	

S. W. or Tunbridge Div. P., 80,290. EL., 18,670.			
1885.	R. Norton	C.	4,583
	<i>F. W. Verney</i>	L.	4,210
1886.	R. Norton	C.	unop.
1892.	A. S. Griffith-Boscawen C.	4,821	
	<i>Captain F. Pavy</i>	GL.	3,888
1895.	A. S. G. Boscawen C.	unop.	
1900.	A. S. Griffith-Boscawen C.	5,576	
	<i>C. J. Cory</i>	L.	3,494

Mid or Medway Div. P., 65,951. EL., 13,917.			
1885.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy C.	6,212	
	<i>Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bt. L.</i>	5,118	
1886.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy	C.	unop.
	(Lord Medway)	C.	unop.
1892.	Col. C. E. Warde	C.	6,337
	<i>W. C. Steadman</i>	GL.	4,391
1895.	Col. C. E. Warde	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. C. E. Warde	C.	unop.

N. E. or Faversham Div. P., 76,745. EL., 13,793.			
1885.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	5,067
	<i>F. F. Belsey</i>	L.	4,123
1886.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	unop.
1892.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C.	4,846
	<i>S. Hallifax</i>	GL.	4,640
1895.	F. G. Barnes	C.	5,738
	<i>S. Barrow</i>	GL.	4,557
1900.	Capt. J. Howard	C.	unop.

S. or Ashford Div. P., 69,913. EL., 12,838.			
1885.	W. P. Pomfret, d.	C.	6,020
	<i>G. C. Whiteley</i>	L.	4,895
1886.	W. P. Pomfret, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	L. Hardy	C.	5,512
	<i>J. U. Bugler, d.</i>	GL.	4,281
1895.	L. Hardy	C.	unop.
1900.	L. Hardy	C.	5,598
	<i>B. Nicholson</i>	IC.	2,843

E. or St. Augustine's D. P., 76,950. EL., 14,975.			
1885.	A. Akers-Douglas	C.	5,842
	<i>A. Simmons</i>	L.	3,582
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas C.	unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas C.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas C.	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. A. A. Douglas C.	unop.	

Isle of Thanet Div. P., 71,513. EL., 10,627.			
1885.	Col. Rt. Hn. E. R. King-Harman, d.	C.	3,881
	<i>E. F. Davis</i>	L.	2,670
1886.	Col. King-Harman, d.	C.	3,399
	<i>Rev. E. G. Banks</i>	GL.	1,311
* 1888.	June 29. On Col. King-Harman's death,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,547	
	<i>Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i>	GL.	2,889
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,901	
	<i>H. L. Hart</i>	GL.	2,857
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	unop.	

Lancashire, North (4).

North Lonsdale Div. P., 50,430. EL., 9,782.			
1885.	W. G. Ainslie, d.	C.	4,166
	<i>Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., d.</i>	L.	3,944
1886.	W. G. Ainslie, d.	C.	4,063
	<i>W. M. Edmunds d.</i>	GL.	3,263

Lancashire, North—continued.

North Lonsdale Div.—continued.			
1892.	W. Smith	GL.	4,203
	<i>W. D. Creadson</i>	C.	3,428
1895.	R. F. Cavendish	LU.	4,313
	<i>Baron H. Halkett</i>	GL.	3,610
1900.	R. F. Cavendish	LU.	unop.

Lancaster Div. P., 78,657. EL., 13,363.			
1885.	Major G. B. H. Marton C.	4,387	
	<i>J. C. McCoan</i>	L.	3,530
1886.	J. Williamson	GL.	3,886
	<i>Col. G. B. H. Marton C.</i>		3,691
1892.	J. Williamson	GL.	4,755
	<i>Sir T. Storey, Kt., d.</i>	LU.	4,076
1895.	Col. W. H. Foster C.	5,023	
	<i>I. S. Leadam</i>	GL.	4,391
1900.	N. W. Helme	L.	5,113
	<i>Col. W. H. Foster</i>	C.	5,069

Blackpool Div. P., 111,611. EL., 18,237.			
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1885.	Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hn. F. A. Stanley C.	unop.	
* 1886.	Aug. 20. Col. Stanley being made a Peer,		
	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C.	6,263	
	<i>J. O. Pilkington</i>	GL.	2,513
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) Sir M. W. Ridley C.	6,536	
	<i>T. Walker</i>	GL.	3,487

† 1895.	July 6. Sir M. W. Ridley C.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir M. W. Ridley C.	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir M. W. Ridley C.	unop.	
* 1900.	Dec. 21. Sir M. Ridley resigning (Peerage),		
	H. W. Worsley-Taylor C.	7,059	
	<i>Joseph Heap</i>	L.	5,589

Chorley Div. P., 77,059. EL., 12,663.			
1885.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C.	5,867	
	<i>Harold Wright</i>	L.	2,903
1886.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C.	unop.	
1892.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C.	unop.	
* 1895.	June 7. On General Feilden's death,		
	Lord Balcarras C.	unop.	
1895.	Lord Balcarras C.	unop.	
1900.	Lord Balcarras C.	unop.	

Lancashire, North East (4).

Darwen Div. P., 78,793. EL., 15,639.			
1885.	Viscount Cranborne	C.	5,878
	<i>J. G. Potter</i>	L.	5,873
1886.	Viscount Cranborne C.	6,085	
	<i>J. Slagg, d.</i>	GL.	5,359
1892.	C. P. Huntington	GL.	6,637
	<i>Viscount Cranborne</i>	C.	6,423
1895.	J. Rutherford	C.	7,058
	<i>C. P. Huntington</i>	GL.	6,217
1900.	J. Rutherford	C.	7,228
	<i>C. P. Huntington</i>	L.	6,758

Clitheroe Div. P., 110,864. EL., 19,461.			
1885.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.	L.	6,821
	(Sir) J. O. S. Thursby	C.	4,462
† 1886.	April 19. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	GL.	unop.
1886.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth Bt.	GL.	7,657
	<i>W. E. Briggs</i>	LU.	5,506
1895.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth	GL.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.	L.	unop.
* 1902.	Aug. 1. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth being created a Peer,		
	D. J. Shackleton	Lab.	unop.

Accrington Div. P., 84,878. EL., 14,651.			
1885.	F. W. Grafton, d.	L.	5,320
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i>	C.	4,842
1886.	R. T. Hermon-Hodge C.	4,071	
	(Sir) J. F. Leese	GL.	4,751
1892.	(Sir) J. F. Leese, Q.C.	GL.	6,019
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i>	C.	5,472

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Lancashire, North East—Continued.**Accrington Div.—continued.**

* 1893.	Dec. 21.	Mr. Leese being appointed Recorder of Manchester, (Sir) J. F. Leese, Q.C. GL.	5,822
		R. T. Hermon-Hodge. C.	5,564
1895.		Sir J. F. Leese, Q.C. GL.	6,168
		W. Mitchell. C.	5,828
1900.		Sir J. F. Leese, Q.C. L.	6,585
		E. Micholls. C.	5,993
		J. Hemsall. Soc.	433
		Rossendale Div. P., 71,480. EL., 12,361.	
1885.		Marquis of Hartington L.	6,060
		W. F. Ercyd. C.	4,228
1886.		Marg. of Hartington LU.	5,399
		T. Newbigging. GL.	3,949
* 1892.	Jan. 23.	The Marquis of Hartington succeeding to the Peerage, J. H. Maden. GL.	6,066
		Sir T. Brooks, Bt. LU.	4,841
1892.		J. H. Maden. GL.	6,058
		A. G. Sparrow. C.	4,334
1895.		J. H. Maden. GL.	unop.
* 1900.	Feb. 13.	On Mr. Maden's resignation, W. Mather. L.	5,936
		Dr. G. C. Kingsbury. C.	4,564
1900.		(Sir) W. Mather. L.	unop.

Lancashire, South East (8).**Westhoughton Div. P., 97,307. EL., 16,574.**

1885.		F. Hardcastle. C.	6,011
		E. Cross. L.	3,741
1886.		F. Hardcastle. C.	unop.
1892.		Hon. E. (Lord) Stanley L.	6,711
		L. Haslam. GL.	4,871
1895.		Lord Stanley. C.	unop.
1900.		Lord Stanley. C.	7,989
		Capt. F. Thomasson. L.	4,949
		Heywood Div. P., 57,896. EL., 10,161.	
1885.		Isaac Hoyle. L.	4,538
		J. Kenyon. C.	3,955
1886.		Isaac Hoyle. GL.	4,206
		J. Grant Lawson. C.	3,762
1892.		T. Snape. GL.	4,366
		Sir H. Lawrence, Bt., d. LU.	3,745
1895.		G. Kemp. LU.	4,489
		T. Snape. GL.	3,933
1900.		G. Kemp. LU.	4,657
		E. H. Holden. L.	4,431

Middleton Div. P., 74,718. EL., 18,985.

1885.		Col. Sallis-Schwabe. L.	5,982
		T. Fielden, d. C.	4,885
1896.		T. Fielden, d. C.	5,126
		C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. GL.	4,808
1892.		C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. GL.	5,889
		T. Fielden, d. C.	5,273
1895.		T. Fielden, d. C.	5,926
		C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. GL.	5,061
* 1897.	Nov. 4.	On the death of Mr. Fielden, James Duckworth. GL.	5,964
		W. Mitchell. C.	5,664
1900.		E. B. Fielden. C.	6,147
		James Duckworth. L.	6,011
		Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div. P., 78,298. EL., 12,906.	

1885.		R. Leake, d. L.	5,092
		W. W. B. Hulton. C.	4,579
1886.		R. Leake, d. GL.	4,695
		Sir F. Milner, Bt. C.	4,559
1892.		R. Leake, d. GL.	4,999
		Col. J. J. Mellor. C.	4,904
1895.		Col. J. J. Mellor. C.	5,523
		Dr. G. H. Pollard. GL.	4,923
1900.		T. C. Taylor. L.	5,497
		J. C. Cross. C.	5,437
		Eccles Div. P., 92,812. EL., 15,888.	
1885.		Hon. A. J. Egerton, d. C.	4,569
		V. K. Armitage. L.	4,312
1886.		Hon. A. J. Egerton, d. C.	4,277
		E. D. Gostling, d. GL.	3,985

Lancashire, South East—Continued**Eccles Div.—continued.**

* 1890.	Oct. 22.	On the death of Mr. Egerton H. J. Roby. GL.	4,901
		Hon. A. J. Egerton, d. C.	4,696
1892.		H. J. Roby. GL.	5,340
		O. L. Leigh Clare. C.	5,071
1895.		O. L. Leigh Clare. C.	5,722
		H. J. Roby. GL.	5,302
1900.		O. L. Leigh Clare. C.	6,153
		J. P. Fry. L.	5,934
		Stretford Div. P., 96,174. EL., 20,842.	
1885.		(Sir) W. Agnew. L.	4,866
		J. W. Maclure. C.	4,676
1886.		J. W. Maclure. C.	4,750
		(Sir) W. Agnew. GL.	4,011
1892.		J. W. Maclure. C.	6,623
		(Sir) S. Hall, Q.C. GL.	5,278
1895.		(Sir) J. W. Maclure. C.	unop.
1900.		Sir J. W. Maclure, Bt. C.	7,519
		H. Nuttall. L.	4,993
* 1901.	Feb. 26.	On Sir J. W. Maclure's death, C. A. Cripps, K.C. C.	7,068
		F. Thomasson. L.	5,791

		Gorton Div. P., 95,615. EL., 15,202.	
1885.		R. Peacock, d. L.	5,300
		D. I. Flattley. C.	3,452
1886.		R. Peacock, d. GL.	4,592
		Visc. Grey de Wilton. C.	4,135
* 1889.	Mar. 22.	On the death of Mr. Peacock, W. Mather. GL.	5,155
		E. F. G. Hatch. C.	4,309
1892.		(Sir) W. Mather. GL.	5,255
		E. F. G. Hatch. C.	5,033
1895.		E. F. G. Hatch. C.	5,865
		R. M. Pankhurst, d. GL.	4,261
1900.		E. F. G. Hatch. C.	5,761
		W. Ward. L.	5,241
		Prestwich Div. P., 103,001. EL., 17,008.	
1885.		Abel Buckley. L.	5,414
		R. G. C. Mowbray. C.	4,636
1886.		R. G. C. Mowbray. C.	4,843
		Abel Buckley. GL.	4,704
1892.		R. G. C. Mowbray. C.	5,718
		(Sir) W. Agnew. GL.	5,563
1895.		F. Cawley. GL.	6,039
		(Sir) R. G. C. Mowbray. C.	5,938
1900.		F. Cawley. L.	7,127
		Capt. H. H. Houldenorth. C.	6,406

Lancashire, South West (7).

		Southport Div. P., 90,224. EL., 13,678.	
1885.		(Sir) G. A. Pilkington L.	3,741
		Sir J. E. Edwards-Moss. C.	3,681
1886.		Hon. G. N. Curzon. C.	3,723
		(Sir) G. A. Pilkington. GL.	3,262
1892.		(Rt.) Hon. G. N. Curzon. C.	4,752
		Dr. G. H. Pollard. GL.	4,148
1895.		Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon. C.	5,162
		Sir H. N. Leyland, d. GL.	4,399
* 1898.	Aug. 24.	Mr. Curzon resigning on appt. as Viceroy of India, Sir H. N. Leyland, d. L.	5,100
		Lord Skelmerdale. C.	4,822
* 1899.	May 30.	On Sir H. N. Leyland's death, Sir G. A. Pilkington, Kt. L.	5,635
		C. B. Balfour. C.	5,062
1900.		E. Marshall-Hall, Q.C. C.	5,822
		Sir G. A. Pilkington, Kt. L.	5,313
		Ormskirk Div. P., 75,142. EL., 11,635.	
1885.		A. B. Forwood, d. C.	5,153
		Prof. J. P. Sheldon. L.	2,343
1886.		Rt. Hn. A. Forwood, d. C.	unop.
1892.		Rt. Hn. A. Forwood, d. C.	4,618
		J. Middlehurst. GL.	2,101
1895.		Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood, d. C.	4,730
		T. Stonor. GL.	1,886
* 1898.	Oct. 20.	On the death of Sir A. Forwood, Hon. A. Stanley. C.	unop.
1900.		Hon. A. Stanley. C.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Lancashire—South West—Continued.

Bootle Div. P., 121,090. El., 18,531.	
1885. Col. T. M. Sandys C.	6,715
S. H. Whitbread L.	3,933
1886. Col. T. M. Sandys C.	unop.
1892. Col. T. M. Sandys C.	6,532
A. McDougall GL.	4,460
1895. Col. T. M. Sandys C.	unop.
1900. Col. T. M. Sandys C.	unop.
Widnes Div. P., 67,269. El., 9,826.	
1885. T. C. Edwards-Moss, d. C.	4,327
E. K. Muspratt L.	2,650
1886. T. C. Edwards-Moss, d. C.	3,719
A. Birrell GL.	2,927
1892. J. S. Gilliat C.	3,866
H. W. Deacon GL.	3,661
1895. J. S. Gilliat C.	3,973
H. W. Deacon GL.	3,456
1900. Col. W. H. Walker C.	4,716
M. C. Macinerney, Q.C. L.	2,062
Newton Div. P., 80,372. El., 12,556.	
1885. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Cross C.	4,414
Col. McCorquodale, d. . . . L.	4,031
1886. Sir R. A. Cross C.	4,302
Sir G. Errington, Bt. GL.	3,486
* 1886. Aug. 16. Sir R. Cross becoming a Peer, (Hon.) T. W. Legh C.	4,062
D. O'C. French, Q.C., d. GL.	3,355
1892. (Hon.) T. W. Legh C.	4,713
W. Neill GL.	3,819
1895. Hon. T. W. Legh C.	5,358
James Moon GL.	3,854
* 1899. Jan. 16. Mr. Legh acceding to Peerage, Col. R. Pilkington C.	unop.
1900. Col. R. Pilkington C.	unop.
Ince Div. P., 79,344. El., 12,503.	
1885. Col. H. B. Blundell C.	4,271
C. McL. Percy L.	3,725
1886. Col. H. B. H. Blundell C.	4,308
G. P. Taylor GL.	3,228
1892. S. Woods GL.	4,579
Col. H. B. H. Blundell C.	4,352
1895. Col. H. B. H. Blundell C.	5,235
S. Woods GL.	4,790
1900. Col. H. B. H. Blundell C.	unop.
Leigh Div. P., 79,465. El., 12,611.	
1885. Caleb Wright, d. L.	4,621
Lees Knowles C.	3,275
1886. Caleb Wright, d. GL.	4,297
W. H. Myers C.	3,134
1892. Caleb Wright, d. GL.	4,899
W. C. Jones C.	3,995
1895. C. P. Scott GL.	5,130
W. W. A. Fitzgerald C.	4,453
1900. C. P. Scott L.	5,239
W. W. A. Fitzgerald C.	5,119

Leicestershire (4).

E. or Melton Div. P., 76,382. El., 14,532.	
1885. Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Manners C.	5,150
D. R. Radcliffe L.	3,868
1886. Lord J. Manners C.	unop.
† 1886. Aug. 13. Lord J. Manners C.	unop.
* 1888. Mar. 21. Ld. J. Manners succ'g as Duke, Marquis of Granby C.	unop.
1892. Marquis of Granby C.	unop.
1895. Lord Edwd. Manners C.	5,636
A. Wakerley GL.	4,283
1900. Lord Cecil Manners . . . C.	5,585
A. Wakerley L.	5,193
Mid or Loughborough Div. P., 66,162. El., 12,197.	
1885. J. E. Johnson-Ferguson L.	4,733
Major Hon. M. Curzon C.	3,693
1886. E. P. de Lisle C.	4,075
J. E. J. Ferguson GL.	3,949
1892. J. E. Johnson-Ferguson GL.	4,716
E. P. De Lisle C.	3,994
1895. J. E. J. Ferguson GL.	4,732
R. L. Tooth C.	4,360
1900. Maurice Levy L.	4,897
H. Pucke C.	4,830

Leicestershire—Continued.

W. or Bosworth Div. P., 66,892. El., 12,121.	
1885. James Ellis, d. L.	5,648
S. G. Stopford-Sackville C.	3,051
1886. James Ellis, d. GL.	4,732
Harrington A. Hulton C.	3,440
1892. C. B. B. McLaren GL.	5,370
Harrington A. H. Hulton C.	3,846
1895. C. B. B. McLaren, Q.C. GL.	5,327
Thomas Cope C.	4,207
1900. (Sir) C. B. McLaren, Q.C. L.	unop.
S. or Harborough D. P., 73,074. El., 16,511.	
1885. T. T. Paget, d. L.	5,502
T. K. Tapling, d. C.	5,336
1886. T. K. Tapling, d. C.	5,708
J. H. Sanders GL.	4,670
* 1891. May 8. On the death of Mr. Tapling, J. W. Logan GL.	5,982
G. H. Hardy C.	5,493
1892. J. W. Logan GL.	..
F. W. Lowe C.	..
1895. J. W. Logan GL.	6,699
Cecil P. Powney C.	5,673
1900. J. W. Logan L.	7,269
C. H. Dixon C.	5,946

Lincolnshire (7).

W. Lindsey or Gainsborough Division. P., 52,323. El., 12,499.	
1885. Joseph Bennett L.	4,955
Major-Gen. C. A. Sim, d. C.	3,850
1886. Col. H. Eyre C.	4,123
Joseph Bennett GL.	4,038
1892. Joseph Bennett GL.	4,945
Col. H. Eyre C.	4,037
1895. E. M. Bainbridge GL.	5,077
E. Pearson C.	4,301
1900. Hon. S. Ormsby-Gore . . C.	4,661
B. M. Bainbridge L.	4,624
N. Lindsey or Brigg Div. P., 52,307. El., 11,019.	
1885. Sir H. Meysey-Thompson L.	5,643
H. J. Farmer-Atkinson C.	3,006
1886. S. D. Waddy, Q.C. . . . GL.	3,887
J. M. Richardson C.	3,722
1892. S. D. Waddy, Q.C. . . . GL.	4,443
J. M. Richardson C.	4,021
* 1894. Dec. 7. On Mr. Waddy's retirement, J. M. Richardson C.	4,377
H. J. Reckitt GL.	4,300
1895. H. J. Reckitt GL.	4,886
J. M. Richardson C.	4,110
1900. H. J. Reckitt L.	4,899
G. H. Peake C.	4,077
E. Lindsey or Louth Div. P., 43,220. El., 9,654.	
1885. F. Otter, d. L.	4,801
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther C.	3,594
1886. A. R. Heath C.	unop.
1892. R. W. Perks GL.	4,284
A. R. Heath C.	3,445
1895. R. W. Perks GL.	4,191
Col. F. A. Lucas C.	3,779
1900. R. W. Perks L.	4,188
Major C. H. Eyre Cooke C.	3,236
S. Lindsey or Horncastle Div. P., 43,565. El., 9,486.	
1885. Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.	4,824
T. Threlfall L.	3,959
1886. Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.	unop.
† 1886. Aug. 12. Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.	unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C.	4,438
F. Otter, d. GL.	3,700
* 1894. Jan. 11. On Mr. Stanhope's death, Ld. Willoughby de Eresby C.	4,582
H. J. Torr GL.	3,744
1895. Lord Willoughby d'E. C.	4,563
Rev. J. B. Wallace GL.	3,022
1900. Ld. Willoughby de Eresby C.	4,802
Thomas Wallis L.	2,962

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Lincolnshire—Continued.

N. Kesteven or Sleaford Div. P., 45,680. EL., 9,953.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,761
	<i>C. Sharpe, d.</i> .. L.	3,460
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	unop.
* 1889.	Sept. 26. On Mr. Chaplin accepting office, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,886
	<i>F. Otter, d.</i> .. GL.	3,078
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,167
	<i>W. S. Fox</i> .. GL.	3,250
† 1895.	July 6. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,663
	<i>W. S. Fox</i> .. GL.	2,687
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin .. C.	4,228
	<i>Dr. C. E. Reinhardt</i> .. L.	2,785

S. Kesteven or Stamford Div. P., 45,305.
EL., 9,478.

1885.	J. C. Lawrance, Q.C. .. C.	4,647
	<i>J. S. Cudlip</i> .. L.	3,514
1886.	J. C. Lawrance, Q.C. .. C.	unop.
* 1890.	Mar. 7. Mr. Lawrance being apptd. a Judge, H. J. C. Cust .. C.	4,236
	<i>A. Priestley</i> .. GL.	3,954
1892.	H. J. C. Cust .. C.	4,150
	<i>A. Priestley</i> .. GL.	4,026
1895.	W. Younger .. C.	4,208
	<i>A. Priestley</i> .. GL.	3,814
1900.	W. Younger .. C.	4,292
	<i>L. Haslam</i> .. L.	3,395

Holland or Spalding Div. P., 47,975.
EL., 12,659.

1885.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.	4,658
	<i>Halley Stewart</i> .. L.	4,580
1886.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.	4,561
	<i>Halley Stewart</i> .. GL.	4,273
* 1887.	July 1. Mr. Finch-Hatton becoming a Peer, Halley Stewart .. GL.	5,110
	<i>Adm. Sir G. Tryon, d.</i> .. C.	4,363
1892.	Halley Stewart .. GL.	4,660
	<i>H. F. Pollock, d.</i> .. LU.	4,334
1895.	H. F. Pollock, d. .. LU.	4,623
	<i>Halley Stewart</i> .. GL.	4,274
1900.	H. K. Mansfield .. L.	4,352
	<i>E. M. Pollock</i> .. LU.	4,295

Middlesex (7).

Enfield Div. P., 123,826. EL., 18,619.

1885.	Viscount Folkestone, d. C.	3,644
	<i>J. Kempster</i> .. L.	2,684
1886.	Visc. Folkestone, d. C.	3,287
	<i>J. T. Edgcombe</i> .. GL.	1,067
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Visc. Folkestone, d. C. unop.	
* 1889.	Mar. 30. Visc. Folkestone becoming a Peer, H. F. Bowles .. C.	5,184
	<i>W. H. Fairbairns</i> .. GL.	3,612
1892.	H. F. Bowles .. C.	5,491
	<i>A. S. Hatchett Jones</i> .. GL.	3,660
1895.	H. F. Bowles .. C.	unop.
1900.	Col. H. F. Bowles .. C.	6,923
	<i>C. S. Crole</i> .. L.	3,655

Tottenham Div. P., 136,702. EL., 20,596.

1885.	Joseph Howard .. C.	4,441
	<i>W. S. Caine</i> .. L.	3,706
1886.	Joseph Howard .. C.	3,941
	<i>C. E. Bretherton</i> .. GL.	2,062
1892.	Joseph Howard .. C.	5,794
	<i>T. H. Chance</i> .. GL.	4,074
1895.	Joseph Howard .. C.	6,388
	<i>A. Clement Edwards</i> .. GL.	3,817
1900.	Joseph Howard .. C.	6,721
	<i>Rev. G. H. Morgan</i> .. L.	4,009

Middlesex—Continued.

Hornsey Div. P., 111,463. EL., 17,217.		
1885.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.	4,619
	<i>Lord Kensington, d.</i> .. L.	3,299
1886.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.	unop.
* 1887.	July 19. Sir J. Hogg being created a peer, H. C. Stephens .. C.	4,476
	<i>Horatio W. Bottomley</i> .. GL.	2,488
1892.	H. C. Stephens .. C.	6,192
	<i>T. R. Sydenham Jones</i> .. GL.	2,913
1895.	H. C. Stephens .. C.	unop.
1900.	Capt. C. B. Balfour .. C.	unop.
Harrow Div. P., 167,394. EL., 23,027.		
1885.	W. Ambrose, Q.C. C.	4,214
	<i>(Sir) Alfred Milner</i> .. L.	3,241
1886.	W. Ambrose, Q.C. C.	unop.
1892.	W. Ambrose, Q.C. C.	6,047
	<i>I. T. Sadler</i> .. GL.	3,428
1895.	W. Ambrose, Q.C. C.	unop.
† 1895.	Nov. 30. W. Ambrose, Q.C. C. unop.	
* 1899.	Ap. 5. Mr. Ambrose appt'd Lunacy Master, Irwin E. B. Cox .. C.	6,303
	<i>J. Corrie Grant</i> .. L.	5,198
1900.	Irwin E. B. Cox .. C.	unop.
Ealing Div. P., 101,325. EL., 15,688.		
1885.	Lord G. Hamilton .. C.	4,353
	<i>Dr. W. B. Gordon Hogg</i> .. L.	2,691
1886.	Lord G. Hamilton .. C.	unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C.	5,547
	<i>S. Holman</i> .. GL.	2,112
† 1895.	July 8. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C.	unop.

Brentford Div. P., 90,637. EL., 13,449.

1885.	O. E. Coope, d. C.	3,563
	<i>J. Haysman</i> .. L.	2,267
1886.	O. E. Coope, d. C.	3,043
	<i>J. Haysman</i> .. GL.	1,409
* 1886.	Dec. 23. On the death of Mr. O. E. Coope, J. Bigwood .. C.	2,572
	<i>J. Haysman</i> .. GL.	1,316
1892.	J. Bigwood .. C.	4,417
	<i>H. Heldmann</i> .. GL.	2,625
1895.	J. Bigwood .. C.	unop.
1900.	J. Bigwood .. C.	unop.
Uxbridge Div. P., 83,111. EL., 14,948.		
1885.	F. D. Dixon-Hartland .. C.	5,093
	<i>J. P. Rickman</i> .. L.	2,615
1886.	F. D. Dixon-Hartland .. C.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) F. Dixon-Hartland C.	5,172
	<i>L. Probyn</i> .. GL.	2,029
1895.	Sir F. D. Hartland, Bt. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir F. Dixon-Hartland .. C.	unop.

Monmouthshire (4).

Northern Div. P., 63,668. EL., 12,235.		
1885.	T. P. Price .. L.	5,693
	<i>J. A. Rolls</i> .. C.	3,226
1886.	T. P. Price .. GL.	4,638
	<i>E. Jones</i> .. C.	3,285
1892.	T. P. Price .. GL.	5,020
	<i>J. A. Rolls</i> .. C.	3,363
1895.	R. McKenna .. GL.	4,965
	<i>W. E. Hume Williams</i> .. C.	4,203
1900.	R. McKenna .. L.	5,139
	<i>De F. Pennesfather</i> .. C.	3,740
Western Div. P., 82,190. EL., 13,829.		
1885.	C. M. Warmington, Q.C. L.	6,730
	<i>B. F. Williams, Q.C.</i> .. C.	1,341
1886.	C. M. Warmington .. GL.	unop.
1892.	C. M. Warmington, Q.C. GL.	7,019
	<i>W. H. Meredith</i> .. C.	1,700
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt GL.	7,243
	<i>Dr. W. E. Williams</i> .. C.	1,956
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt L.	5,976
	<i>Illyd W. H. Gardner</i> .. C.	2,401

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Monmouthshire—Continued.

Southern Div. P., 73,415. EL., 14,519.		
1885.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan	C. 4,990
	<i>Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt.</i>	L. 4,293
1886.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan	C. .. 5,235
	<i>O. Bryant.</i>	GL. .. 2,960
1892.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan	C. 5,421
	<i>Baron Profumo.</i>	GL. 4,700
1895.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan	C. .. 5,815
	<i>C. J. Cory</i>	GL. .. 5,203
1900.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan	C. unop.

Norfolk (6).

North Western Div. P., 51,384. EL., 10,900.		
1885.	Joseph Arch	L. 4,461
	<i>Lord H. C. Bentinck</i>	C. 3,821
1886.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	C. .. 4,084
	<i>Joseph Arch</i>	GL. .. 4,064
1892.	Joseph Arch	GL. 4,911
	<i>Lord H. C. Bentinck</i>	C. 3,822
1895.	Joseph Arch	GL. .. 4,817
	<i>E. K. B. Tighe</i>	C. .. 3,520
1900.	G. White	L. 4,287
	<i>Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bt.</i>	LU. 3,811

South Western Div. P., 43,495. EL., 8,878.		
1885.	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst	C. 4,096
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>	L. 3,776
1886.	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst	C. .. unop.
1892.	T. L. Hare	C. 4,077
	<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>	GL. 3,739
1895.	T. L. Hare	C. .. 3,968
	<i>R. Winfrey</i>	GL. .. 3,762
1900.	T. L. Hare	C. 3,702
	<i>R. Winfrey</i>	L. 3,636

Northern Div. P., 53,729. EL., 10,483.		
1885.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.	L. 5,028
	<i>(Sir) S. Hoare</i>	C. 3,342
1886.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.	GL. .. 4,084
	<i>Hon. A. E. Fellowes</i>	C. .. 3,324
1892.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.	GL. 4,561
	<i>John Cator</i>	C. 3,278
1895.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.	GL. .. 4,246
	<i>Sir K. Kemp, Bt.</i>	C. .. 3,738
* 1899.	Mar. 16. Mr. C. Hardy being app'd a Judge,	
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>	L. 4,779
	<i>Sir K. Kemp, Bt.</i>	C. 3,610
1900.	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>	L. .. 4,490
	<i>Major H. S. Follett</i>	C. .. 3,493

Eastern Div. P., 50,651. EL., 11,013.		
1885.	(Sir) E. Birkbeck	C. 4,682
	<i>P. Falk, d.</i>	L. 4,440
1886.	Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.	C. .. 4,578
	<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>	GL. .. 4,000
1892.	R. J. Price	GL. 4,743
	<i>Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.</i>	C. 4,303
1895.	R. J. Price	GL. .. 4,606
	<i>H. Rider Haggard</i>	C. .. 4,408
1900.	R. J. Price	L. 4,568
	<i>W. L. St. J. Prioleau</i>	C. 3,733

Mid Div. P., 46,150. EL., 9,235.		
1885.	E. T. Gurdon, d.	L. 5,275
	<i>(Hon.) A. E. Fellowes</i>	C. 2,872
1886.	E. T. Gurdon, d.	LU. .. 3,082
	<i>J. Toller</i>	GL. .. 2,625
1892.	C. Higgins, Q.C.	GL. 4,069
	<i>R. T. Gurdon, d.</i>	LU. 3,599
* 1895.	Apr. 23. Mr. Higgins, then LU., retiring,	
	<i>R. T. Gurdon, d.</i>	LU. .. 4,112
	<i>F. W. Wilson</i>	GL. .. 3,904
1895.	F. W. Wilson	GL. 4,220
	<i>R. T. Gurdon, d.</i>	LU. 4,086
1900.	F. W. Wilson	L. .. 3,996
	<i>W. L. Boyle</i>	C. .. 3,422

Norfolk—Continued.

Southern Div. P., 46,610. EL., 9,762.		
1885.	F. Taylor	L. 4,530
	<i>Sir R. J. Buxton, Bt., d. C.</i>	3,588
1886.	F. Taylor	LU. .. unop.
1892.	F. Taylor	LU. 4,288
	<i>A. G. Kitching</i>	GL. 3,535
1895.	F. Taylor	LU. .. 4,281
	<i>T. H. Dolbey</i>	GL. .. 3,445
* 1898.	May 12. On Mr. F. Taylor's retirement,	
	<i>A. W. Soames</i>	GL. 4,626
	<i>J. S. Holmes</i>	C. 3,296
1900.	<i>A. W. Soames</i>	L. .. 3,986
	<i>E. Mann</i>	C. .. 3,566

Northamptonshire (4).

Northern Div. P., 47,294. EL., 10,317.		
1885.	Lord Burghley, d.	C. 4,467
	<i>Sir J. M. Carmichael, d.</i>	L. 4,296
1886.	Lord Burghley, d.	C. .. unop.
† 1886.	Aug. 16. Lord Burghley, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Lord Burghley, d.	C. .. 4,505
	<i>J. T. Stockburn</i>	GL. .. 3,836
1895.	E. P. Monckton	C. unop.
1900.	S. G. Stopford-Sackville	C. .. 4,559
	<i>F. Barlow</i>	L. .. 3,903

Eastern Div. P., 87,219. EL., 15,853.		
1885.	F. A. Channing	L. 5,414
	<i>R. Ramsden</i>	C. 3,359
1886.	F. A. Channing	GL. .. 4,423
	<i>Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, d. LU.</i>	3,012
1892.	F. A. Channing	GL. 5,832
	<i>W. Potter, Q.C., d.</i>	C. 4,348
1895.	F. A. Channing	GL. .. 6,177
	<i>H. Lush-Wilson, Q.C. C.</i>	4,961
1900.	F. A. Channing	L. 7,003
	<i>J. C. D. Parker</i>	C. 5,563

Mid Div. P., 55,288. EL., 12,676.		
1885.	Hon. C. R. Spencer	L. 5,446
	<i>P. Phipps, d.</i>	C. 4,347
† 1886.	Feb. 12. Hon. R. Spencer	GL. .. unop.
1886.	Hon. C. R. Spencer	GL. 4,887
	<i>W. C. Cartwright</i>	LU. 3,981
1892.	Hon. C. R. Spencer	GL. .. 4,781
	<i>James Pender</i>	C. .. 4,300
† 1892.	Aug. 24. Hn. R. Spencer	GL. unop.
1895.	(Sir) James Pender	C. .. 5,084
	<i>Rt. Hn. C. R. Spencer</i>	GL. .. 4,802
1900.	Bt. Hon. C. R. Spencer	L. 5,399
	<i>Sir James Pender, Bt.</i>	C. 4,605

Southern Div. P. 43,751. EL., 8,966.		
1885.	Sir R. Knightley, Bt., d.	C. 4,074
	<i>Sir M. Fitzgerald, Bt.</i>	L. 4,012
1886.	Sir R. Knightley, Bt., d.	C. .. 4,003
	<i>Sir J. Carmichael, d.</i>	GL. .. 3,687
1892.	D. C. Guthrie	GL. 3,980
	<i>T. L. Melville-Cartwright</i>	C. 3,882
1895.	Hn. E. G. D. Pennant	C. .. 4,553
	<i>D. C. Guthrie</i>	GL. .. 3,824
1900.	Hon. E. A. Fitzroy	C. 4,174
	<i>T. N. A. Grove</i>	L. 3,166

Northumberland (4).

Wansbeck Div. P., 80,668. EL., 15,303.		
1885.	C. Fenwick	L. 5,853
	<i>J. B. Cookson</i>	C. 2,703
1886.	C. Fenwick	GL. .. 5,235
	<i>W. Wight, d.</i>	LU. .. 1,710
1892.	C. Fenwick	GL. 5,686
	<i>S. McC. Hill</i>	C. 2,920
1895.	C. Fenwick	GL. .. 5,629
	<i>J. J. Harris</i>	C. .. 2,422
1900.	C. Fenwick	L. 5,474
	<i>J. S. Appleby</i>	C. 4,238

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Northumberland—Continued.

Tyneside Div. P., 101,039. EL., 20,586.	
1885. A. H. G. Grey	L. 5,782
(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C.	3,440
1886. W. B. Beaumont	GL. 4,112
A. H. G. Grey	LU. 3,990
1892. J. A. Pease	GL. 5,468
Arnold H. White	LU. 5,018
1895. J. A. Pease	GL. 6,066
Arnold H. White	LU. 5,631
1900. H. Crawford Smith	LU. 7,093
J. A. Pease	L. 6,730

Hexham Div. P., 54,658. EL., 10,649.

1885. M. MacInnes	L. 5,193
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C.	3,663
1886. M. MacInnes	GL. 4,177
Lord Melgund	LU. 3,220
1892. N. G. Clayton, d.	C. 4,092
M. MacInnes	GL. 4,010
* 1893. Feb. 18. Mr. N. Clayton being unseated,	
M. MacInnes	GL. 4,617
R. Clayton	C. 4,249
1895. W. C. B. Beaumont	GL. 4,438
C. E. Hunter	C. 4,003
1900. W. C. B. Beaumont	L. 4,197
Viscount Morpeth	LU. 4,011

Berwick-on-Tweed D. P., 50,208. EL., 9,250.

1885. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	L. 4,929
Rt. Hon. Earl Percy ..	C. 3,613
1886. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL. 4,131
Hon. F. W. Lambton LU.	3,407
1892. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL. 4,002
W. Askew Robertson ..	C. 3,560
1895. Sir E. Grey, Bt.	GL. 4,378
Ld. Warkworth (E. Percy) C.	3,593
1900. (Rt. Hn.) Sir E. Grey, Bt. L. unop.	

Nottinghamshire (4).**Bassetlaw Div. P., 57,113. EL., 10,652.**

1885. W. Beckett-Denison, d. C.	4,367
(Rt. Hn.) F. J. S. Foljambe L.	4,072
1886. W. Beckett, d.	C. unop.
* 1890. Dec. 15. On the death of Mr. Beckett,	
Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C. 4,381
Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor. GL.	3,653
1892. Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C. 4,446
J. H. Yozall	GL. 4,044
1895. Rt. Hn. Sir F. Milner, Bt. C.	4,374
R. E. Leader	GL. 3,621
1900. (Rt. Hn.) Sir F. Milner C.	unop.

Newark Div. P., 50,960. EL., 10,504.

1885. Viscount Newark	C. 5,283
Thomas Earp	L. 3,529
1886. Viscount Newark	C. unop.
1892. Viscount Newark	C. unop.
1895. Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton C.	unop.
* 1898. May 11. Mr. Finch-Hatton retiring,	
Viscount Newark	C. unop.
* 1900. Feb. 16. Ld. Newark acc'g. to Peerage,	
Sir C. G. E. Welby, Bt. C.	5,162
H. Y. Stanger, Q.C.	L. 2,871
1900. Sir C. G. E. Welby Bt.	C. unop.

Rushcliffe Div. P., 80,201. EL., 15,746.

1885. J. E. Ellis	L. 5,944
J. H. B. Warner	C. 3,808
1886. J. E. Ellis	GL. 4,784
G. S. Foljambe	LU. 3,337
1892. J. E. Ellis	GL. 5,880
C. H. Seely	LU. 4,588
1895. J. E. Ellis	GL. 5,762
G. Murray-Smith	LU. 5,119
1900. J. E. Ellis	L. 6,859
John Robinson	C. 5,913

Nottinghamshire—Continued.**Mansfield Div. P., 86,510. EL., 15,264.**

1885. C. G. S. Foljambe	L. 6,120
J. Horne Payne	C. 2,305
1886. C. G. S. Foljambe	GL. 4,876
L. Rolleston	C. 2,532
1892. J. Carvell Williams	GL. 5,731
D. Warde	C. 3,235
1895. J. Carvell Williams	GL. 5,670
Col. H. Eyre	C. 4,285
1900. A. B. Markham	L. 6,496
Col. H. Eyre	C. 4,127

Oxfordshire (3).**N. or Banbury Div. P., 40,612. EL., 7,722.**

1885. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt.	L. 4,436
L. M. Wynne	C. 2,944
1886. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt. GL.	3,677
L. M. Wynne	C. 3,184
1892. Sir B. Samuelson, Bt. GL.	3,640
L. M. Wynne	C. 3,453
1895. A. Brassey	C. 4,057
C. W. Thornton	GL. 3,074
1900. A. Brassey	C. 3,632
Hon. E. Fiennes	L. 2,821

M. or Woodstock D. P., 46,471. EL., 9,716.

1885. F. W. Maclean, Q.C.	L. 4,327
Viscount Valentia	C. 4,138
1886. F. W. Maclean, Q.C. LU.	unop.
* 1891. Apl. 21. Mr. Maclean appd. Lunacy Mstr.,	
G. H. Morrell	C. 4,448
G. R. Benson	GL. 3,768
1892. G. R. Benson	GL. 4,278
G. H. Morrell	C. 4,167
1895. G. H. Morrell	C. 4,669
G. R. Benson	GL. 3,740
1900. G. H. Morrell	C. unop.

S. or Henley Div. P., 48,630. EL., 9,124.

1885. E. W. Harcourt, d.	C. 3,779
F. W. Maude	L. 3,258
1886. Hon. F. Parker	C. 3,674
* Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. GL.	2,600
1892. Hon. F. Parker	C. 3,688
Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. GL.	3,269
1895. R. T. Hermon-Hodge C.	3,830
H. L. Samuel	GL. 3,471
1900. (Sir) R. Hermon-Hodge C.	3,622
H. L. Samuel	L. 3,460

Rutland (1). P., 19,708. EL., 4,165.

1885. G. H. Finch	C. 2,366
M. C. Buzard, Q.C.	L. 1,110
1886. G. H. Finch	C. unop.
1892. G. H. Finch	C. unop.
1895. G. H. Finch	C. unop.
1900. (Rt. Hon.) G. H. Finch C. unop.	

Shropshire (4).**W. or Oswestry Div. P., 53,984. EL., 10,022**

1885. Stanley Leighton, d.	C. 4,768
H. L. Jephson	L. 3,772
1886. Stanley Leighton, d.	C. unop.
1892. Stanley Leighton, d.	C. unop.
1895. Stanley Leighton, d.	C. 4,605
Capt. O. Thomas	GL. 3,598
1900. Stanley Leighton, d.	C. unop.
* 1901. May 24. On the death of Mr. Leighton,	
Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore C.	4,518
A. H. Bright	L. 3,430
N. or Newport Div. P., 52,891. EL., 10,603.	
1885. R. Bickersteth	L. 4,694
Viscount Newport	C. 4,333
1886. Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	4,460
C. Higgins, Q.C.	GL. 2,884
1892. Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	4,815
W. H. Lander	GL. 3,580
1895. Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	unop.
1900. Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C. unop.	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Shropshire—Continued.

Mid. or Wellington D. P., 48,641. EL., 8,464.		
1885.	A. H. Brown	L. 4,801
	Col. W. Kenyon-Stacey C.	2,571
1886.	A. H. Brown	LU. unop.
1892.	A. H. Brown	LU. 3,963
	J. H. Sanders	GL. 2,680
1895.	A. H. Brown	LU. unop.
1900.	(Sir) A. H. Brown	LU. 3,480
	R. Varty	L. 2,318
S. or Ludlow Div. P., 55,909. EL., 10,521.		
1885.	R. J. More	L. 4,642
	Sir B. Leighton, Bt., d. C.	4,078
1886.	R. J. More	LU. unop.
1892.	R. J. More	LU. 5,965
	F. S. Morris, d.	GL. 2,146
1895.	R. J. More	LU. unop.
1900.	R. J. More	LU. unop.

Somersetshire (7).

Northern Division. P., 59,143. EL., 10,847.		
1885.	E. H. Llewellyn	C. 4,170
	(Sir) E. Strachey	L. 3,491
1886.	E. H. Llewellyn	C. 4,252
	J. D. Marshall	GL. 2,087
1892.	T. C. T. Warner	GL. 3,920
	E. H. Llewellyn	C. 3,901
1895.	E. H. Llewellyn	C. 4,652
	T. C. T. Warner	GL. 3,966
1900.	Col. E. H. Llewellyn	C. 4,530
	W. H. Bateman-Hope ..	L. 4,014
Wells Division. P., 59,615. EL., 11,129.		
1885.	Sir R. H. Paget, Bt.	C. 4,200
	P. Ralli	L. 3,335
1886.	Sir R. H. Paget, Bt.	C. unop.
1892.	(Rt.Hn.) Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. C.	4,335
	B. Morice	GL. 3,395
1895.	Hon. G. H. Jolliffe	C. 4,696
	B. Morice	GL. 3,286
* 1899.	Dec. 7. Mr. Jolliffe succeeding to Peerage,	
	R. E. Dickinson	C. unop.
1900.	R. E. Dickinson	C. unop.
Frome Division. P., 56,678. EL., 11,867.		
1885.	L. J. Baker	L. 4,735
	Viscount Weymouth	C. 3,972
1886.	Viscount Weymouth	C. 4,348
	G. B. Samuelson	GL. 3,645
1892.	J. E. Barlow	GL. 4,747
	Viscount Weymouth	C. 4,260
1895.	Viscount Weymouth	C. 5,043
	J. E. Barlow	GL. 4,680
* 1896.	June 2. Ld. Weymouth succ'g to Peerage,	
	J. E. Barlow	GL. 5,062
	Lord Alce. Thynne	C. 4,763
1900.	J. E. Barlow	L. 5,066
	W. E. Hume-Williams C.	4,708
Eastern Division. P., 47,435. EL., 9,121.		
1885.	H. Hobhouse	L. 4,732
	Sir H. A. Hoare, Bt., d. C.	3,280
1886.	H. Hobhouse	LU. unop.
1892.	H. Hobhouse	LU. 4,330
	C. Morley	GL. 3,575
1895.	(Rt.Hn.) H. Hobhouse LU.	4,408
	J. Swinburne-Hanham GL.	3,384
1900.	H. Hobhouse	LU. unop.
Southern Division. P., 49,535. EL., 9,361.		
1885.	Viscount Kilcourse, d. L.	4,534
	J. K. W. Digby	C. 3,268
+ 1886.	Feb. 24. Vis. Kilcourse, d. GL.	unop.
1886.	Visc. Kilcourse (E. of	
	Cavan), d.	GL. 3,789
	H. M. Imbert-Terry C.	3,512
1892.	E. Strachey	GL. 4,330
	H. M. Imbert-Terry C.	3,925
1895.	E. Strachey	GL. 4,167
	H. G. Turner	C. 3,827
1900.	(Sir) E. Strachey	L. 4,349
	W. J. P. Mason	C. 3,671

Somersetshire—Continued.

Bridgwater Div. P., 48,490. EL., 10,015.		
1885.	E. J. Stanley	C. 3,935
	E. B. C. Trevilian	L. 3,835
1886.	E. J. Stanley	C. unop.
1892.	E. J. Stanley	C. 4,555
	J. D. Walker	GL. 3,362
1895.	E. J. Stanley	C. unop.
1900.	E. J. Stanley	C. unop.
W. or Wellington Div. P., 48,182. EL., 9,707.		
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir T. D. Acland, d. L.	4,299
	C. I. Elton, Q.C., d.	C. 3,760
1886.	C. I. Elton, Q.C., d. C.	4,117
	Sir T. D. Acland, d. GL.	3,227
1892.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.	4,369
	W. Latham, Q.C.	GL. 3,484
1895.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.	unop.
+ 1900.	Dec. 10. Sir A. Acland-Hood. C.	unop.
Staffordshire (7).		
Leek Division. P., 61,853. EL., 11,113.		
1885.	C. Crompton, d.	L. 4,225
	H. T. Davenport, d.	C. 4,063
1886.	H. T. Davenport (attds.	
	Hinckes), d.	C. 4,324
	C. Crompton, Q.C., d. GL.	3,669
1892.	Charles Bill	C. 4,576
	J. O. Nicholson	GL. 4,213
1895.	Charles Bill	C. 4,705
	Robert Pearce	GL. 4,091
1900.	Charles Bill	C. 4,800
	Robert Pearce	L. 4,041
Burton Division. P., 61,787. EL., 11,128.		
1885.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt.	L. 5,395
	Gerald H. Hardy	C. 2,543
* 1886.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt.	GL. unop.
	Aug. 20. Sir M. Bass retiring (peerage),	
	S. Evershed	GL. 4,792
	Gerald H. Hardy	C. 2,319
1892.	S. Evershed	GL. unop.
1895.	S. Evershed	GL. unop.
1900.	Major R. F. Ratcliff	LU. 5,592
	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson L.	3,421
Western Division. P., 60,449. EL., 10,816.		
1885.	H. A. Bass, d.	L. 4,820
	F. Monckton	C. 4,106
1886.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU. unop.
1892.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU. 5,227
	J. Kempster	GL. 2,879
1895.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU. unop.
* 1898.	May 10. On the death of Mr. H. A. Bass,	
	(Sir) A. Henderson	LU. 4,769
	W. Adams	GL. 3,993
1900.	(Sir) A. Henderson	LU. unop.
North Western Div. P., 68,969. EL., 14,794.		
1885.	G. Leveson-Gower	L. 5,757
	Capt. J. E. Heathcote C.	4,720
1886.	Capt. J. E. Heathcote C.	5,252
	G. Leveson-Gower	GL. 4,459
1892.	J. Heath	C. 5,638
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge	GL. 5,406
1895.	J. Heath	C. 6,206
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge	GL. 5,538
1900.	J. Heath	C. 6,205
	J. Lovatt	L. 4,594
Lichfield Division. P., 56,697. EL., 9,732.		
1885.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt.	L. 4,126
	Tonman Mosley	C. 3,013
1886.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. GL.	3,398
	Viscount Anson	LU. 2,765
1892.	Major L. Darwin	LU. 3,576
	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt.	GL. 3,572
1895.	H. C. Fulford, d.	GL. 3,902
	Major L. Darwin	LU. 3,858
* 1896.	Feb. 26. Mr. Fulford being uns'd on pet'n.	
	T. C. T. Warner	GL. 4,483
	Major L. Darwin	LU. 3,955
1900.	T. C. T. Warner	L. 4,800
	Capt. W. B. Harrison C.	3,485

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Staffordshire—Continued.

Kingswinford Div. P., 52,378. EL, 12,614.	
1885. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C. C.	5,161
G. K. Harrison L.	4,530
1886. A. S. Hill, Q.C. C.	unop.
1892. (Rt.Hn.) A. S. Hill, Q.C. C.	5,371
T. Parker GL.	3,800
1895. Rt. Hon. A.S. Hill, Q.C. C.	unop.
1900. Col. W. G. Webb C.	unop.

Handsworth Div. P., 126,254. EL, 22,465.	
1885. (Sir) H. Wiggan L.	7,067
H. R. Graham C.	4,107
1886. (Sir) H. Wiggan LU.	unop.
1892. Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Bt. LU.	7,370
(Sir) H. G. Reid GL.	5,433
1895. Sir H. M. Thompson LU.	unop.
1900. Sir H.M. Thompson, Bt. LU.	unop.

Suffolk (6).

N. or Lowestoft Div. P., 69,959. EL, 13,004.	
1885. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt. . . L.	4,324
Col. H. C. Bagot-Chester C.	3,743
1886. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt. LU.	unop.
1892. H. S. Foster C.	5,069
J. Judd d. GL.	3,909
1895. H. S. Foster C.	5,199
A. Sington GL.	3,820
1900. Lt.-Col. F. A. Lucas . . . C.	5,077
Adam Adams L.	3,348

N.E. or Eye Div. P., 51,399. EL, 10,196.	
1885. F. S. Stevenson L.	5,356
B. B. Hunter-Rodwell, d. C.	3,360
1886. F. S. Stevenson GL.	4,544
Col. J. C. Reade LU.	2,938
1892. F. S. Stevenson GL.	4,701
Hon. L. R. Holland C.	3,431
1895. F. S. Stevenson GL.	4,437
F. J. W. Isaacson C.	3,603
1900. F. S. Stevenson L.	4,664
H. D. Harben C.	2,947

N.W. or Stowmarket D. P., 54,854. EL, 10,769.	
1885. F. T. Cobbold L.	4,606
Sir T. Thornhill, Bt., d. C.	3,475
1886. E. Greene, d. C.	3,906
N. N. Buxton GL.	3,363

* 1891. May 5. On the death of Mr. E. Greene, Sydney J. Stern GL.	
E. W. Greene C.	4,346
1892. Sydney J. Stern GL.	4,680
Viscount Chelsea C.	4,486
1895. Ian Z. Malcolm C.	5,144
H. de R. Walker GL.	3,701
1900. Ian Z. Malcolm C.	4,431
J. C. Horobin, d. L.	3,068

S. or Sudbury Div. P., 52,161. EL, 10,259.	
1885. W. C. Quilter L.	4,913
T. W. Poley C.	3,461
1886. W. C. Quilter LU.	unop.
1892. W. C. Quilter LU.	5,111
A. G. Ogilvie, d. GL.	2,905
1895. (Sir) W. C. Quilter LU.	unop.
1900. Sir W. C. Quilter, Bt. LU.	unop.

S.E. or Woodbridge D. P., 57,812. EL, 12,178.	
1885. R. L. Everett L.	4,978
Lord Rendlesham C.	4,810
1886. Col. R. L. Anstruther C.	4,854
R. L. Everett GL.	4,541
1892. R. L. Everett GL.	5,223
Col. R. L. Anstruther . . . C.	4,455
1895. E. G. Pretymann C.	5,410
R. L. Everett GL.	4,778
1900. E. G. Pretymann C.	5,089
F. T. Cobbold L.	4,437
† 1900. Dec. 10. E. G. Pretymann C.	unop.

Surrey (6).

N.W. or Chertsey Div. P., 79,878. EL, 12,800	
1885. F. A. Hankey, d. C.	4,540
Sir H. D. Le Marchant L.	2,560
* 1886. F. A. Hankey, d. C.	unop.
1892. March 8. On the death of Mr. Hankey, C. H. Combe C.	4,568
L. J. Baker GL.	2,751
1892. C. H. Combe C.	unop.
1895. C. H. Combe C.	unop.
* 1897. Feb. 18. On Mr. Combe's retirement, H. C. Leigh-Bennett . . C.	4,845
L. J. Baker GL.	3,977
1900. H. C. Leigh-Bennett C.	5,367
H. H. Longman L.	3,080

S.W. or Guildford D. P., 77,289. EL, 13,086.	
1885. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick C.	4,485
E. D. Gosling, d. L.	3,750
1886. Hon. St. J. Brodrick C.	unop.
1892. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick C.	5,191
G. P. C. Lawrence GL.	3,720
1895. (Rt.) Hn. St. J. Brodrick C.	unop.
1900. (Rt.) Hn. St. J. Brodrick C.	5,816
A. W. Chapman L.	3,609
† 1900. Dec. 10. Rt. Hn. St. J. Brodrick C.	unop.

S.E. or Reigate Div. P., 73,279. EL, 12,271.	
1885. Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt. C.	4,726
Dr. A. Carpenter, d. . . L.	2,762
1886. Sir T. Lawrence, Bt. . . C.	unop.
1892. Hon. H. Cubitt C.	4,786
F. E. Barnes GL.	3,097
1895. Hon. H. Cubitt C.	unop.
1900. Hon. H. Cubitt C.	unop.

Mid or Epsom Div. P., 86,706. EL, 13,492.	
1885. Rt. Hon. Geo. Cubitt . . C.	4,621
R. Harris L.	2,968
1886. Rt. Hon. G. Cubitt . . . C.	unop.
1892. T. T. Bucknill, Q.C. . . C.	5,123
Hon. T. A. Brassey GL.	2,723
1895. T. T. Bucknill, Q.C. C.	unop.
* 1899. Jan. 23. Mr. Bucknill being app'd a Judge, W. Keswick C.	unop.
1900. W. Keswick C.	unop.

Kingston Div. P., 103,040. EL, 15,356.	
1885. Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt. . . . C.	4,915
C. D. Hodgson L.	3,206
1886. Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt. . . C.	unop.
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir R. Temple, d. C.	5,100
C. D. Hodgson GL.	4,857
1895. T. Skewes-Cox C.	5,745
C. Burt GL.	3,600
1900. T. Skewes-Cox C.	unop.

N.E. or Wimbledon Div. P., 99,066. EL, 19,562.	
1885. H. C. O. Bonsor C.	6,189
A. J. Cooper L.	3,745
1886. H. C. O. Bonsor C.	unop.
1892. H. C. O. Bonsor C.	7,397
T. A. Meates GL.	2,602
1895. H. C. O. Bonsor C.	unop.
1900. C. Eric Hambro C.	unop.

Sussex (6).

N.W. or Horsham Div. P., 53,629. EL, 9,809.	
1885. Sir W. B. Barttelot, Bt., d. C.	4,483
S. Barrow L.	2,467
1886. Sir W. B. Barttelot, d. C.	unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bt., d. . . C.	4,303
R. G. Wilberforce GL.	2,268
* 1893. Feb. 24th. On Sir W. Barttelot's death, J. Heywood Johnstone C.	4,159
R. G. Wilberforce GL.	2,008
1895. J. H. Johnstone C.	unop.
1900. J. Heywood Johnstone C.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Sussex—Continued.

S.W. or Chichester D. P., 58,448. EL. 10,095.		
1885.	Earl of March	C. 4,760
	<i>F. W. Gibbs, d.</i>	L. 2,470
1886.	Earl of March	C. unop.
* 1888. Mar. 14.	On Lord March's retirement, Lord W. G. Lennox	C. unop.
† 1891. Dec. 9.	Lord W. Lennox	C. unop.
1892.	Lord W. G. Lennox	C. 4,236
	<i>H. J. Reid</i>	GL. 2,361
* 1894. Aug. 16.	On Lord W. Lennox's retirement, Lord Edmd. B. Talbot	C. unop.
1895.	Lord Edmd. B. Talbot	C. unop.
1900.	Lord Edmd. B. Talbot	C. unop.

N. or East Grinstead D. P., 56,956. EL. 9,833.

1885.	G. B. Gregory, d.	C. 3,530
	<i>C. J. Heald</i>	L. 2,579
1886.	Hon. A. G. Hardy	C. 3,289
	<i>C. J. Heald</i>	GL. 1,877
1892.	Hon. A. G. Hardy, Q.C. ..	C. 3,987
	<i>Sir E. G. Jenkinson</i>	GL. 2,349
1895.	G. J. Goschen, Jr.	C. 3,731
	<i>C. H. Corbett</i>	GL. 2,874
1900.	Hon. G. J. Goschen	C. 3,890
	<i>C. H. Corbett</i>	L. 3,003

Mid or Lewes Div. P., 76,267. EL. 14,336.

1885.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C. 5,512
	<i>W. E. Hubbard</i>	L. 3,181
1886.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C. unop.
1892.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C. 5,621
	<i>H. Prince</i>	GL. 2,322
1895.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C. unop.
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir H. Fletcher, C.	unop.

S. or Eastbourne Div. P., 79,415. EL. 11,945.

1885.	Capt. E. Field, R.N.	C. 3,561
	<i>W. G. A. Wallis, d.</i>	L. 3,497
1886.	Rear-Adm. E. Field	C. 3,760
	<i>Col. J. C. Brown</i>	GL. 2,501
1892.	Vice-Adm. E. Field	C. 4,037
	<i>Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand</i> GL.	3,674
1895.	Vice-Adm. E. Field	C. 4,139
	<i>Capt. Hon. T. Brand</i> GL.	4,079
1900.	Lindsay Hogg	C. 4,948
	<i>R. Adm. Hon. T. Brand</i> L.	4,254

E. or Rye Div. P., 64,031. EL. 12,379.

1885.	A. M. Brookfield	C. 4,526
	<i>F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.</i>	L. 4,303
1886.	A. M. Brookfield	C. 4,592
	<i>G. J. de Reuter</i>	GL. 3,094
1892.	A. M. Brookfield	C. 4,699
	<i>G. M. Ball</i>	GL. 3,988
1895.	A. M. Brookfield	C. unop.
1900.	Col. A. M. Brookfield	C. 5,376
	<i>Dr. C. F. Hutchinson</i>	L. 2,887

Warwickshire (4).

N. or Tamworth Div. P., 72,351. EL. 13,246.		
1885.	P. A. Muntz	C. 4,838
	<i>W. P. Beale</i>	L. 3,668
1886.	P. A. Muntz	C. unop.
1892.	P. A. Muntz	C. 5,128
	<i>W. Johnson</i>	Lab. 2,702
1895.	P. A. Muntz	C. unop.
1900.	(Sir) P. A. Muntz	C. unop.

N.E. or Nuneaton Div. P., 68,995. EL. 13,329.

1885.	J. W. Johns, d.	L. 4,445
	<i>J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.</i>	C. 4,169
1886.	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.	C. 4,626
	<i>J. W. Johns, d.</i>	GL. 3,603
1892.	F. A. Newdigate	C. 4,899
	<i>C. Vero</i>	GL. 4,258
	<i>F. A. Newdigate</i>	C. 5,572
	<i>J. Tomkinson</i>	GL. 4,175
1900.	F. A. Newdigate	C. 5,736
	<i>W. Johnson</i>	L. 4,432

Warwickshire—Continued.

S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div. P., 46,667. EL. 9,842.

1885.	Lord W. (Earl) Compton L.	4,639
	<i>S. S. Lloyd, d.</i>	C. 3,738
1886.	F. Townsend, d.	C. 3,832
	<i>Ld. W. (Earl) Compton</i> GL.	3,844
1892.	A. B. Freeman-Mitford ..	C. 4,157
	<i>G. S. Warrington</i>	GL. 3,293
1895.	Col. V. Milward, d.	C. 4,598
	<i>I. T. Sadler</i>	GL. 2,827
1900.	Col. V. Milward, d.	C. unop.
* 1901.	June 25. On the death of Col. Milward, P. E. Foster	C. 4,755
	<i>Bolton King</i>	L. 2,977

S.E. or Rugby Div. P., 56,221. EL. 10,541.

1885.	H. P. Cobb	L. 4,377
	<i>J. Darlington</i>	C. 3,533
1886.	H. P. Cobb	GL. 4,006
	<i>M. C. Buzzard, Q.C.</i>	LU. 3,523
1892.	H. P. Cobb	GL. 4,519
	<i>W. J. Galloway</i>	C. 3,831
1895.	Hon. R. G. Verney	C. 4,854
	<i>J. Corrie Grant</i>	GL. 4,070
1900.	J. Corrie Grant	L. 4,349
	<i>F. E. Muntz</i>	C. 4,130

Westmorland (2).

N. or Appleby Div. P., 31,480. EL. 6,500

1885.	Hon. W. Lowther	C. 2,694
	<i>James Whitehead</i>	L. 2,684
1886.	Hon. W. Lowther	C. 2,743
	<i>(Sir) Jas. Whitehead</i>	GL. 2,562
1892.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C. 2,963
	<i>Hon. A. C. Tufton</i>	GL. 2,256
1895.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C. 2,950
	<i>T. W. Fry</i>	GL. 2,077
1900.	R. Rigg, Jr.	L. 2,835
	<i>Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.</i>	C. 2,256

S. or Kendal Div. P., 32,825. EL. 6,274.

1885.	Earl of Bective, d.	C. 2,690
	<i>J. Cropper</i>	L. 2,427
1886.	Earl of Bective, d.	C. unop.
1892.	Capt. J. F. Bagot	C. 2,838
	<i>J. Anson Farrer</i>	GL. 2,206
1895.	Capt. J. F. Bagot	C. 2,771
	<i>H. Stephenson, d.</i>	GL. 2,049
1900.	Major J. F. Bagot	C. unop.

Wiltshire (5).

N. or Cricklade Div. P., 70,899. EL. 13,150.

1885.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne L.	4,541
	<i>W. Stone</i>	C. 2,770
1886.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne LU.	3,401
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe, d.</i>	GL. 1,683
	<i>Sir J. Bennett, Kt., d.</i> GL.	1,247
1892.	J. Husband	GL. 4,569
	<i>M. H. N. S. Maskelyne</i> LU.	3,571
1895.	A. Hopkinson, Q.C. LU.	4,679
	<i>Lord E. Fitzmaurice</i> GL.	4,580

* 1898. Feb. 24. On Mr. Hopkinson's retirement,

	<i>Lord E. Fitzmaurice</i>	GL. 5,624
	<i>Viscount Emlyn</i>	C. 5,135
1900.	Lord E. Fitzmaurice	L. 5,754
	<i>Maj. E. St. C. Pemberton</i> C.	4,290

N.W. or Chippenham Div. P., 44,709. EL. 8,567.

1885.	Banister Fletcher, d.	L. 3,880
	<i>Lord Arthur Somerset</i> C.	3,574
1886.	Lord Henry Bruce	C. 3,657
	<i>Banister Fletcher, d.</i>	GL. 3,120
1892.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C. 3,684
	<i>J. M. F. Fuller</i>	GL. 3,455
1895.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C. 3,898
	<i>James Thornton</i>	GL. 3,390
1900.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C. 3,863
	<i>James Thornton</i>	L. 3,278

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Wiltshire—Continued.

W. or Westbury Div. P., 50,045.	EL. 9,888.
1885. G. P. Fuller	L. 5,333
Lord H. Thynne	C. 3,639
1886. G. P. Fuller	GL. .. 4,063
T. G. P. Hallett	LU. .. 3,670
1892. G. P. Fuller	GL. 4,564
W. H. Laverton	C. 3,930
1895. Capt. R. G. Chaloner C. ..	4,497
G. P. Fuller	GL. .. 4,831
1900. J. M. F. Fuller	L. 4,520
Col. R. G. W. Chaloner C.	3,967

E. or Devizes Div. P., 46,668.	EL. 8,891.
1885. W. H. Long	C. 3,849
W. Barber, Q.C., d.	L. 3,752
1886. W. H. Long .....	.. 4,123
J. W. Phillips	GL. .. 2,897
1892. C. E. H. Hobhouse	GL. 3,986
(Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long	C. 3,768
1895. E. A. Goulding .....	.. 4,114
C. E. H. Hobhouse	GL. .. 3,637
1900. E. A. Goulding	C. 3,738
F. E. N. Rogers	L. 3,111

S. or Wilton Div. P., 42,123.	EL. 8,121.
1885. Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d. L.	4,151
Hon. Sidney Herbert	C. 3,329
1886. Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d. LU.	unop.
1892. Viscount Folkestone	C. 3,743
Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d. GL.	3,886
1895. Viscount Folkestone C. ..	3,828
L. E. Pyke, Q.C., d.	GL. .. 3,565
* 1900. July 17. Visc. Folkestone suc. to Peerage,	
J. A. Morrison	C. unop.
1900. J. A. Morrison	C. 3,733
J. Martin White	L. .. 2,892

Worcestershire (5).

W. or Bewdley Div. P., 54,021.	EL. 10,235.
1885. Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d. C.	4,525
J. Fell	L. 3,015
1886. Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d. C.	unop.
1892. A. Baldwin	C. unop.
1895. A. Baldwin	C. unop.
1900. A. Baldwin	C. unop.

S. or Evesham Div. P., 49,782.	EL. 10,071.
1885. Sir R. Temple, Bt., d. C.	4,080
Arthur Chamberlain	L. 3,848
1886. Sir R. Temple, Bt., d. C.	.. 4,127
D. Pidgeon	GL. .. 2,391
1892. Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d. C.	4,170
F. Impey	GL. 3,500
* 1895. Jan. 22. On Sir E. Lechmere's death,	
Col. C. W. Long	C. .. 4,760
F. Impey	GL. .. 3,585
1895. Col. C. W. Long	C. unop.
1900. Col. C. W. Long	C. unop.

Mid or Droitwich Div. P., 50,699.	EL. 10,606.
1885. J. Corbett, d.	L. unop.
1886. J. Corbett, d.	LU. .. 4,031
A. J. Dadson	GL. .. 2,761
1892. R. B. Martin	LU. 3,980
T. E. Stephens	GL. 3,410
1895. R. B. Martin	LU. unop.
1900. R. B. Martin	LU. 4,020
Cecil B. Harmsworth	L. 3,752

Northern Div. P., 77,685.	EL. 13,960.
1885. (Sir) B. Hingley	L. 5,774
J. W. Willis-Bund	C. 2,155
1886. (Sir) B. Hingley	LU. unop.
1892. (Sir) B. Hingley	GL. 5,329
W. C. Bridgeman	C. 3,171
1895. J. W. Wilson	LU. .. 5,012
R. Waite	GL. .. 4,024
1900. J. W. Wilson	LU. unop.

Worcestershire—Continued.

Eastern Div. P., 95,720.	EL. 15,819.
1885. G. W. Hastings	L. 3,985
F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C.	C. 3,194
1886. G. W. Hastings	LU. unop.
* 1892. Mar. 30. On expulsion of Mr. Hastings,	
J. A. Chamberlain	LU. unop.
1892. J. A. Chamberlain	LU. 5,111
O. Browning	GL. 2,517
1895. J. A. Chamberlain	LU. unop.
1900. J. A. Chamberlain	LU. unop.
† 1902. Aug. 15. Rt. Hn. J. A.	
Chamberlain	LU. unop.

Yorkshire, East Riding (3).

Holderness Div. P., 42,193.	EL. 10,091.
1885. Comr. G. R. Bethell, R.N. C.	4,166
Colonel (Sir) G. Smith	L. 3,537
1886. Comr. G. R. Bethell	C. unop.
1892. Comr. G. R. Bethell	C. 4,158
J. H. Anderson	GL. 3,698
1895. Comr. G. R. Bethell	C. .. 4,512
B. F. Hawksley	GL. .. 3,465
1900. A. R. Wilson	C. 4,597
A. J. Lawrie	L. 2,810
Buckrose Div. P., 53,533.	EL. 9,905.
1885. Christopher Sykes, d.	C. 4,081
J. J. Cousins, d.	L. 3,785
1886. W. A. McArthur	GL. .. 3,742
Christopher Sykes, d. C.	3,741
(On scrutiny, seat awarded to Mr. Sykes.)	
1892. A. Holden	GL. 4,294
F. W. Fison	C. 3,642
1895. (Sir) A. Holden	GL. .. 4,076
T. C. E. Goff	C. .. 3,998
1900. Luke White	L. 4,083
E. C. Meysey-Thompson C.	3,992
Howdenshire Div. P., 50,063.	EL. 9,414.
1885. A. Duncombe	C. 4,525
A. G. Shell	L. 3,834
1886. A. Duncombe	C. unop.
1892. Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd C.	3,998
(Sir) J. T. Woodhouse	GL. 3,648
1895. Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd C.	unop.
1900. Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd C.	unop.

Yorkshire, North Riding (4).

Thirsk and Malton Div. P., 57,720.	EL. 12,164.
1885. Col. Hon. L. P. Dawney C.	5,966
E. R. Turton	L. 4,508
1886. Col. Hon. L. Dawney C.	unop.
1892. J. G. Lawson	C. 5,890
H. J. Reckitt	GL. 3,541
1895. J. G. Lawson	C. unop.
1900. J. G. Lawson	C. unop.
Richmond Div. P., 50,878.	EL. 10,178.
1885. Sir F. A. Milbank, Bt., d. L.	4,869
G. W. Elliot, d.	C. 4,820
1886. G. W. Elliot, d.	C. .. 4,810
E. R. Turton	GL. .. 3,869
1892. (Sir) G. W. Elliot, d. C.	4,340
E. R. Turton	GL. 4,181
1895. John Hutton	C. .. 4,555
E. R. Turton	GL. .. 3,971
1900. John Hutton	C. 4,573
Hon. G. W. A. Howard L.	3,117
Cleveland Div. P., 60,019.	EL. 12,360.
1885. H. F. Pease, d.	L. 6,948
Hon. Guy Dawson, d.	C. 2,845
1886. H. F. Pease, d.	GL. unop.
1892. H. F. Pease, d.	GL. 4,397
A. J. Dorman	C. 4,049
1895. H. F. Pease, d.	GL. .. 4,762
Col. R. Roper	C. .. 4,173
* 1897. Jan. 12. On the death of Mr. H. F. Pease,	
Alfred E. Pease	GL. 5,508
Col. (Sir) R. Roper	C. 4,090
1900. Alfred E. Pease	L. unop.
* 1902. Nov. 5. On Mr. Pease's retirement,	
H. L. Samuel	L. 5,834
Geoffrey Drage	C. 3,728

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Yorkshire, North Riding—Continued.

Whitby Div. P., 61,200. EL., 10,620.			
1885.	E. W. Denison	C.	5,049
	<i>Arthur Pease, d.</i>	L.	4,709
1886.	E. W. Beckett (formerly Denison)	C.	5,078
	<i>Col. J. M. Clayhills.</i>	GL.	3,940
1892.	E. W. Beckett	C.	4,909
	<i>H. F. Pyman</i>	GL.	3,826
1895.	E. W. Beckett	C.	unop.
1900.	E. W. Beckett	C.	unop.

Yorkshire, West Riding (N.) (5).

Skipton Division. P., 64,033. EL., 12,116.			
1885.	Sir Matthew Wilson, Bt., d. L.	5,059	
	<i>S. C. Lister</i>	C.	4,269
1886.	Walter Morrison	LU.	4,423
	<i>Sir Matthew Wilson, d. GL.</i>		4,289
1892.	C. S. Roundell	GL.	4,700
	<i>Walter Morrison</i>	LU.	4,608
1895.	Walter Morrison	LU.	4,902
	<i>J. Anson Farrer</i>	GL.	4,763
1900.	F. W. Thomson	L.	5,139
	<i>Walter Morrison</i>	LU.	5,007

Keighley Division. P., 70,427. EL., 12,788.			
1885.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d. L.	5,644	
	<i>W. H. C. Dunhill.</i>	C.	3,818
1886.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d. GL.		unop.
1892.	(Sir) Isaac Holden, d. GL.		unop.
1895.	J. Brigg	GL.	5,036
	<i>W. Bairstow</i>	C.	4,196
1900.	J. Brigg	L.	5,432
	<i>W. Bairstow</i>	C.	4,792

Shipley Division. P., 65,686. EL., 15,734.			
1885.	J. Craven	L.	7,022
	<i>Laurence Hardy</i>	C.	4,825
1886.	J. Craven	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. P. Byles	Lab.	5,746
	<i>(Sir) Theo. Peel</i>	LU.	5,464
1895.	(Sir) J. F. Flannery	LU.	5,999
	<i>W. P. Byles</i>	GL.	5,921
1900.	Sir J. F. Flannery, Kt. LU.	6,284	
	<i>P. Illingworth</i>	L.	6,223

Sowerby Division. P., 66,026. EL., 12,065.			
1885.	E. Crossley	L.	6,427
	<i>Sir F. Milner, Bt.</i>	C.	2,960
1886.	E. Crossley	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor	GL.	5,754
	<i>H. T. Crook</i>	LU.	3,324
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor	GL.	5,328
	<i>J. C. Bailey</i>	C.	3,753
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor L.	5,528	
	<i>J. C. Bailey</i>	C.	4,067

Elland Division. P., 66,127. EL., 13,272.			
1885.	T. Wayman, d.	L.	6,516
	<i>Capt. F. C. Rasch.</i>	C.	3,457
1886.	T. Wayman, d.	GL.	unop.
1892.	T. Wayman, d.	GL.	5,497
	<i>J. Fitzalan Hope</i>	C.	3,676
1895.	T. Wayman, d.	GL.	5,387
	<i>A. T. Clay</i>	C.	5,081

* 1899.	Mar. 8. On Mr. Wayman's retirement,		
	<i>C. P. Trevelyan</i>	L.	6,041
	<i>P. S. Foster</i>	C.	5,057
1900.	C. P. Trevelyan	L.	6,154
	<i>Major E. F. Coates</i>	C.	4,512

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.) (8).

Morley Division. P., 70,921. EL., 14,275.			
1885.	C. Milnes-Gaskell	L.	6,684
	<i>J. J. D. Jefferson</i>	C.	3,177
1886.	C. Milnes-Gaskell	GL.	unop.
1892.	A. E. Hutton	GL.	5,818
	<i>W. Carr, jun.</i>	C.	3,656
1895.	A. E. Hutton	GL.	5,834
	<i>W. Carr, jun.</i>	C.	4,166
1900.	A. E. Hutton	L.	6,428
	<i>W. B. Boyd-Carpenter.</i>	C.	3,888

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.)—Continued.

Normanton Div. P., 80,285. EL., 14,027.			
1885.	B. Pickard	Lab.	5,615
	<i>Maj. A. H. Charlesworth C.</i>		3,706
1886.	B. Pickard	GL.	4,771
	<i>Mj. A. H. Charlesworth C.</i>		3,724
1892.	B. Pickard	GL.	6,134
	<i>P. Tew</i>	C.	3,803
1895.	B. Pickard	GL.	5,499
	<i>D'Arcy B. Wilson</i>	C.	3,941
1900.	B. Pickard	L.	5,025
	<i>C. Lister-Kaye</i>	C.	3,806

Colne Valley Div. P., 58,160. EL., 10,897.			
1885.	H. F. Beaumont	L.	5,898
	<i>Col. (Sir) T. Brooke</i>	C.	3,541
1886.	H. F. Beaumont	LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir James Kitson, Bt.	GL.	4,987
	<i>J. Sugden</i>	LU.	4,281
1895.	Sir James Kitson, Bt. GL.		4,276
	<i>Harold Thomas</i>	C.	3,737
	<i>Tom Mann</i>	Lab.	1,245
1900.	Sir James Kitson, Bt. L.	4,699	
	<i>W. G. Bagnall</i>	C.	4,176

Holmfirth Division. P., 65,179. EL., 11,714.			
1885.	H. J. Wilson	L.	6,208
	<i>Col. Hon. H. Legge</i>	C.	3,164
1886.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,322
	<i>Walter Armitage</i>	LU.	2,780
1892.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,640
	<i>Harold Thomas</i>	C.	3,317
1895.	H. J. Wilson	GL.	5,001
	<i>G. E. Raine</i>	C.	3,459
1900.	H. J. Wilson	L.	4,505
	<i>Major Hon. E. J. M. Stuart-Wortley</i>	C.	3,738

Barnsley Division. P., 101,041. EL., 16,999.			
1885.	C. S. Kenny	L.	6,705
	<i>B. C. V. Wentworth</i>	C.	3,722
1886.	C. S. Kenny	GL.	5,425
	<i>B. C. V. Wentworth</i>	C.	2,917

* 1889.	Mar. 11. On Mr. Kenny's retirement,		
	<i>Earl Compton</i>	GL.	6,232
	<i>B. C. V. Wentworth</i>	C.	3,781
1892.	Earl Compton	GL.	6,739
	<i>Rt. Hn. F. J. S. Foljambe LU.</i>		3,498
1895.	Earl Compton	GL.	6,820
	<i>Capt. Hon. R. Greville C.</i>		4,653
* 1897.	Oct. 28. Earl Compton acc'g to Peerage,		
	<i>Joseph Walton</i>	GL.	6,744
	<i>James Blyth</i>	C.	3,454
	<i>Pete Curran</i>	Lab.	1,091
1900.	Joseph Walton	L.	7,549
	<i>A. W. Groser</i>	LU.	4,356

Hallamshire Div. P., 90,105. EL., 17,190.			
1885.	F. T. Mappin	L.	6,454
	<i>Hon. W. C. W. Fitzwilliam</i>	C.	4,451
1886.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.		unop.
1892.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.		unop.
1895.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.		5,949
	<i>F. S. U. Hatchard</i>	C.	5,064
1900.	Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. L.	6,638	
	<i>F. S. U. Hatchard</i>	C.	4,938

Rotherham Div. P., 101,041. EL., 16,622.			
1885.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	L.	6,301
	<i>Major W. W. Hoole, d. C.</i>		3,258
1886.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	GL.	5,155
	<i>(Rt. Hn.) F. J. Foljambe LU.</i>		2,070
1892.	A. H. Dyke-Acland	GL.	6,567
	<i>G. S. Foljambe</i>	LU.	2,889
† 1892.	Aug. 25. Rt. Hn. A. Acland GL.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. A. Acland	GL.	unop.
* 1899.	Feb. 23. On Mr. Acland's retirement,		
	<i>W. H. Holland</i>	L.	6,671
	<i>R. H. V. Wragge</i>	C.	4,714
1900.	(Sir) W. H. Holland	L.	6,826
	<i>R. H. V. Wragge</i>	C.	5,021

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.)—Continued.

Doncaster Div. P., 92,860. EL., 17,257.			
1885.	W. S. Shirley, d.	L.	5,680
	<i>Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Q.C.</i>	C.	4,700
1886.	W. S. Shirley, d.	GL.	5,060
	<i>Hon. H. Fitzwilliam</i> ..	LU.	4,792
* 1888. Feb. 23.	On Mr. Shirley's retirement,		
	<i>Hon. H. Fitzwilliam</i> LU.	..	5,634
	<i>Jabez S. Balfour</i> ..	GL.	5,423
1892.	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	5,831
	<i>Hon. H. Fitzwilliam</i> ..	LU.	5,562
1895.	F. W. Fison	C.	6,098
	<i>Joseph Walton</i>	GL.	5,957
1900.	F. W. Fison	C.	6,512
	<i>Arthur C. W. Black</i>	L.	6,147

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.) (6).

Ripon Division. P., 68,301. EL., 11,314.			
1885.	W. Harker	L.	3,985
	<i>J. L. Wharton</i>	C.	3,820
1886.	J. L. Wharton	C.	4,113
	<i>C. Ponsonby</i>	GL.	3,125
1892.	J. L. Wharton	C.	4,268
	<i>H. Leatham</i>	GL.	3,657
1895.	(<i>Rt. Hon.</i>) J. L. Wharton C.	..	4,435
	<i>R. C. Phillimore</i> ..	GL.	3,733
1900.	<i>Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton</i>	C.	unop.
Otley Division. P., 68,774. EL., 12,526.			
1885.	Sir A. Fairbairn, Kt., d. L.	5,050	
	<i>F. W. Fison</i>	C.	3,643
1886.	J. Barran	GL.	4,245
	<i>Sir A. Fairbairn, Kt., d.</i> LU.	..	3,861
1892.	(Sir) J. Barran	GL.	4,713
	<i>M. D'Arcy Wyvill</i> ..	C.	4,023
1895.	M. D'Arcy Wyvill	C.	4,670
	<i>Sir J. Barran, Bt.</i> ..	GL.	4,622
1900.	J. H. Duncan	L.	5,327
	<i>M. D'Arcy Wyvill</i> ..	C.	4,747

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.)—Continued.

Barkston Ash Div. P., 53,292. EL., 9,609.			
1885.	Col. R. Gunter	C.	4,600
	<i>T. Bayley</i>	L.	2,694
1886.	Col. R. Gunter	C.	unop.
1892.	Col. R. Gunter	C.	4,161
	<i>A. W. Scarr</i>	GL.	2,920
1895.	Col. R. Gunter	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. (Sir) R. Gunter ..	C.	unop.
Osgoldcross Div. P., 81,214. EL., 15,386.			
1885.	Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bt., d. L.	5,153	
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>Reginald Hardy</i> ..	C.	3,053
1886.	(<i>Sir</i>) John Austin	GL.	4,006
	<i>Sir J. W. Ramsden, d.</i> LU.	..	3,010
1892.	(<i>Sir</i>) John Austin	GL.	5,160
	<i>C. B. Dobson</i>	C.	3,234
1895.	Sir John Austin, Bt. GL.	..	5,119
	<i>Job Harling</i>	C.	4,954
* 1899.	July 5. Sir John Austin resigning,		
	Sir John Austin, Bt. ..	IL.	5,818
	<i>C. H. Roberts</i>	L.	2,893
1900.	Sir John Austin, Bt. IL.	..	5,609
	<i>Dr. V. H. Rutherford</i> L.	..	3,025
Pudsey Division. P., 52,092. EL., 15,368.			
1885.	B. Priestley	L.	6,363
	<i>S. W. Duncan</i>	C.	4,039
1886.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,207
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>A. W. Rücker</i> ..	LU.	4,036
1892.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,527
	<i>E. Woodhouse</i>	LU.	4,924
1895.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,540
	<i>Sir A. Fairbairn, d.</i> LU.	..	5,070
1900.	G. Whiteley	L.	5,973
	<i>E. B. Faber</i>	C.	5,424
Spenn Valley Div. P., 57,997. EL., 11,029.			
1885.	J. Woodhead	L.	5,826
	<i>J. E. Gladstone</i>	C.	2,782
1886.	J. Woodhead	GL.	4,542
	<i>S. C. Boulter</i>	LU.	2,200
1892.	T. P. Whittaker	GL.	4,962
	<i>F. Ellis</i>	C.	3,474
1895.	T. P. Whittaker	GL.	4,700
	<i>F. Ellis</i>	C.	3,979
1900.	T. P. Whittaker	L.	5,068
	<i>Capt. W. Glossop</i>	C.	3,653

ENGLAND.—LONDON BOROUGHES.

(INCLUDING CROYDON AND WEST HAM.)

62 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—4,943,918. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—661,392.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist votes recorded	196,173	180,218
Liberal votes recorded	148,911	124,214
Independent Labour votes recorded	5,136	—

1895—Number of Electors in 11 uncontested Unionist Constituencies—119,323.

1900—¹⁴ 183,323.

Every Liberal seat was contested at 'both General' Elections.

Battersea and Clapham (2). P., 223,510.

Battersea Division. P., 102,450. EL., 15,072.			
1885.	O. V. Morgan, d.	L.	4,259
	<i>J. E. Cooke</i>	C.	3,547
* 1886.	March 1. On Mr. Morgan's resignation,		
	O. V. Morgan, d. (re-el.) L.	unop.	
1886.	O. V. Morgan d.	GL.	3,683
	<i>E. C. Willis, Q.C.</i> ..	C.	3,497
1892.	John Burns	Lab.	5,616
	<i>W. M. Chinnery</i>	C.	4,057
1895.	John Burns	GL.	5,010
	<i>C. Ridley Smith, d.</i> ..	C.	4,768
1900.	John Burns	L.	5,860
	<i>R. C. Garton</i>	C.	5,606

Battersea and Clapham—Continued.

Clapham Division. P., 120,760. EL., 17,307.			
1885.	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	L.	3,976
	<i>Hon. A. H. Bourke</i> ..	C.	3,650
1886.	J. S. Gilliat	C.	3,816
	<i>J. F. Moulton, Q.C.</i> ..	GL.	3,347
1892.	P. M. Thornton	C.	5,170
	<i>R. McKenna</i>	GL.	4,526
1895.	P. M. Thornton	C.	5,925
	<i>J. Kempster</i>	GL.	3,904
1900.	P. M. Thornton	C.	7,504
	<i>F. D. Perrott</i>	L.	3,084

ENGLAND—LONDON

Bethnal Green (2). P., 129,712.

North East Division. P., 63,786. EL., 8,089.	
1885. G. Howell	L. 3,096
J. D. Mayne	C. 1,844
1886. G. Howell	GL. 2,278
E. J. Stoneham, d.	LU. 1,906
1892. G. Howell	GL. 2,918
H. H. Marks	C. 2,321
H. R. Taylor	Lab. 106
R. Ballard	I. 23
1895. (Sir) M. M. Bhownaggee	C. 2,591
G. Howell	GL. 2,431
1900. Sir M. M. Bhownaggee	C. 2,968
H. L. W. Lawson	L. 2,609

South West Division. P., 65,926. EL., 8,068.

1885. E. H. Pickersgill	L. 3,088
Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer	C. 2,200
1886. E. H. Pickersgill	GL. 2,550
Capt. J. E. F. Aylmer	C. 2,001
1892. E. H. Pickersgill	GL. 3,206
T. Benskin	C. 2,171
1895. E. H. Pickersgill	GL. 2,603
W. A. Statham	C. 2,324
1900. S. F. Ridley	C. 2,862
E. H. Pickersgill	L. 2,514

Camberwell (3). P., 282,542.

North Division. P., 93,756. EL., 12,587.

1885. B. Strong	L. 3,137
W. S. Blunt	C. 2,976
1886. J. R. Kelly	C. 2,717
E. H. Bayley	GL. 2,852
W. Pirie Duff	LU. 246
1892. E. H. Bayley	GL. 4,296
J. R. Kelly	C. 3,450
1895. Major P. H. Dalblac	C. 4,009
E. H. Bayley	GL. 3,816
N. P. Palmer	Lab. 32
1900. T. J. Macnamara	L. 4,820
J. R. Diggle	C. 3,485

Peckham Division. P., 91,432. EL., 11,924.

1885. A. A. Baumann	C. 3,362
W. Willis, Q.C.	L. 2,929
E. D. Rogers, d.	L. 580
1886. A. A. Baumann	C. 3,439
W. Willis, Q.C.	GL. 2,688
1892. F. G. Banbury	C. 3,847
E. Jones	GL. 3,664
B. Ellis	Lab. 95
1895. F. G. Banbury	C. 4,495
C. Clements	GL. 3,472
1900. (Sir) F. G. Banbury	C. 4,453
Capt. F. Hemphill	L. 3,061

Dulwich Division. P., 97,354. EL., 13,158.

1885. J. M. Howard, Q.C., d.	C. 4,406
G. Collins	L. 2,712
1886. J. M. Howard, Q.C., d.	C. unop.
* 1887. Dec. 1. Mr. Howard app'd Co. Ct. Judge, (Sir) J. Blundell Maple	C. 4,021
J. Henderson	GL. 2,609
1892. Sir J. Blundell Maple	C. 5,318
A. Clayden, d.	GL. 3,138
1895. Sir J. Blundell Maple	C. 5,258
C. G. Clarke	GL. 2,176
1900. Sir J. Blundell Maple	C. unop.

Chelsea (1). P., 93,841. EL., 12,616.

1885. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt.	L. 4,291
C. A. Whitmore	C. 4,116
1890. C. A. Whitmore	C. 4,804
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke	GL. 4,128
1892. C. A. Whitmore	C. 4,993
B. F. C. Costelloe, d.	GL. 4,427
1895. C. A. Whitmore	C. 5,524
O. H. Beatty	GL. 3,604
1900. C. A. Whitmore	C. 4,637
J. Jeffery	L. 3,306

BOROUGH—Continued.

Croydon (1). P., 133,885. EL., 19,950.

1885. (Sir) W. Grantham, Q.C. C.	5,434
Jabez S. Balfour	L. 4,315
* 1886. Jan. 27. Mr. Grantham becoming a Judge, Hon. Sidney Herbert C.	5,205
S. C. Buxton	GL. 4,458
1886. Hon. S. Herbert	C. unop.
† 1886. Aug. 11. Hon. S. Herbert C.	unop.
1892. Hon. S. Herbert	C. 6,528
E. W. Grimwade	GL. 4,834
* 1895. May 24. Mr. Herbert acceding to peerage, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	unop.
† 1895. July 5. Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	unop.
1896. Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	6,876
C. C. Hutchinson	GL. 4,647
1900. Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	C. unop.

Deptford (1). P., 110,181. EL., 14,884.

1885. W. J. Evelyn	C. 3,927
Lalmohun Ghose	L. 3,560
1886. W. J. Evelyn	C. 3,682
Lalmohun Ghose	GL. 3,055
* 1888. Feb. 29. On Mr. Evelyn's retirement, C. J. Darling, Q.C.	C. 4,345
W. S. Blunt	GL. 4,070
1892. C. J. Darling, Q.C.	C. 5,298
Lord E. Fitzmaurice	GL. 4,733
1895. (Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	5,654
T. J. Macnamara	GL. 4,425
* 1897. Nov. 15. Mr. Darling becoming a Judge, A. H. A. Morton	C. 5,317
J. W. Benn	GL. 4,993
1900. A. H. A. Morton	C. 6,236
B. Jones	L. 3,806

Finsbury (3). P., 165,965.

Holborn Div. P., 61,949. EL., 10,494.

1885. Col. Duncan, R.A., d.	C. 4,047
C. Harrison, d.	L. 2,473
1886. Col. Duncan, R.A., d. C.	3,651
D. Naoroji	GL. 1,950
* 1888. Nov. 29. On Col. Duncan's death, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C.	4,398
Earl Compton	GL. 3,433
1892. (Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. C.	4,949
G. Bateman	Lab. 2,477
* 1892. Aug. 12. Mr. G. Bruce becoming a Judge, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., d. C.	unop.
(Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	unop.
* 1900. Mar. 23. On Sir C. Hall's death, J. F. Remnant	C. unop.
1900. J. F. Remnant	C. unop.

Central Div. P., 64,086. EL., 8,295.

1885. Hon. H. Spensley, d.	L. 2,362
Saul Isaac	C. 2,314
1886. Capt. F. T. Penton	C. 2,245
Hon. H. Spensley, d.	GL. 2,240
1892. D. Naoroji	GL. 2,959
Capt. F. T. Penton	C. 2,956
1895. Hon. W. F. B. Massey	C. 3,588
Mainwaring	GL. 2,783
1900. Hon. W. F. B. Massey	C. 2,872
J. Benson	L. 2,523

East Division. P., 89,830. EL., 5,719.

1885. J. Bigwood	C. 2,055
J. Rowlands	L. 2,035
1886. J. Rowlands	GL. 1,973
J. Bigwood	C. 1,912
1892. J. Rowlands	GL. 2,383
W. Lucas-Shadwell	C. 2,093
1895. H. C. Richards, Q.C. C.	2,260
J. Rowlands	GL. 1,990
1900. H. C. Richards, Q.C. C.	2,174
J. A. Baker	L. 1,827

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGHES—Continued.

Fulham (1). P., 137,249. EL., 17,778.

1885.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	2,642
	G. W. E. Russell	C.	2,590
1886.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	2,557
	G. W. E. Russell	GL.	2,247
1892.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	4,365
	W. D. Barnett	GL.	4,154
1895.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	5,378
	E. A. Cornwall	GL.	3,915
	W. Parnell	Lab.	191
1900.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	6,541
	E. A. Cornwall	L.	4,247

Greenwich (1). P., 95,620. EL., 12,657.

1885.	T. W. Boord	C.	3,317
	Dr. H. Watney	L.	2,961
1886.	T. W. Boord	C.	3,240
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	2,551
1892.	(Sir) T. W. Boord	C.	4,200
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	3,877
1895.	Lord Hugh Cecil	C.	4,802
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	3,564
1900.	Lord Hugh Cecil	C.	5,454
	R. S. Jackson	L.	3,484

Hackney (3). P., 253,215.

	North Div. P., 84,253. EL., 11,675.	
1885.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d. C.	3,327
	Æ. J. McIntyre, Q.C., d. L.	2,911
1886.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d. C.	3,351
	W. H. S. Aubrey GL.	1,848
1892.	May 11. On the death of Sir Lewis Pelly, W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,460
	T. A. Meates GL.	3,491
1892.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,799
	J. McCall, d. GL.	3,280
1895.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,725
	S. Mayer GL.	2,460
1900.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	5,005
	H. W. W. Wilberforce L.	2,437

	Central Div. P., 67,612.	EL., 8,808.	
1885.	Sir W. Guyer Hunter, d. C.	2,941	
	J. Holms, d.	L. 2,748	
1886.	Sir W. G. Hunter, d. C.	3,047	
	Major M. S. Hume	GL.	1,961
1892.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	C. 3,478	
	J. Fyfe Stewart	GL. 3,193	
1895.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	C. 3,278	
	(Hon.) Charles Russell	GL. 2,966	
1900.	A. H. A. Alhusen	C. 3,747	
	Sir Israel Hart, Kt.	L. 2,243	

	<i>Sir Israel Hall, A.L.</i> ...	L.	2,240
	South Div. P., 101,350.	EL.	12,814.
1885.	(Sir) C. Russell, Q.C., d.	L.	3,544
	(Sir) J. Darling, Q.C. C.	C.	2,602
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Sir C. Russell accepting office,		
	(Sir) C. Russell, Q.C., d.	L.	3,174
	(Sir) A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	C.	1,979
	H. Munster, d.	I.	17
1886.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., d.	GL.	2,800
	(Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	C.	2,700
1892.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., d.	GL.	4,440
	T. H. Robertson	C.	3,294
+ 1892.	Aug. 23. Sir C. Russell, d.	GL.	unop.

* 1894.	May 7. Sir C. Russell appd. Ld. of Appeal,		
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL.	4,630
	T. H. Robertson	C.	4,383
1895.	T. H. Robertson	C.	4,681
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL.	4,362
1900.	T. H. Robertson	C.	4,714
	H. W. Bottomley	L.	4,376

Hammersmith (1). P., 111,976. EL., 13,132.

1885.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,264	
	T. C. Clarke, d.	L.	3,095
1886.	Maj.-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	..	3,991
	F. Dethridge	GL.	2,362
1892.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,387	
	Frank S. Smith	GL.	3,718
1895.	Maj.-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	..	5,017
	W. C. Steadman	GL.	3,238
1900.	W. J. Bull	C.	5,458
	M. E. Lange	L.	2,166

Hampstead (1). P., 32,329. EL., 10,328

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Holland C.	2,785
	Marquis of Lorne..... L.	1,910
	J. E. Williams..... Soc.	27
1886.	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt. C.	2,707
	W. R. Scott..... C.L.	945
* 1888.	Feb. 23. Sir H. Holland being made a peer,	
	E. Brodie Hoare C.	unop.
1892.	E. Brodie Hoare C.	3,848
	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham G.L.	2,239
1895.	E. Brodie Hoare C.	unop.
1900.	E. Brodie Hoare C.	unop.
* 1902.	Jan. 24. On Mr. B. Hoare's retirement,	
	T. Milvain, K.C. C.	3,843
	G. F. Rowe L.	2,118

Islington (4). P., 334,906.

North Div. P., 99,841. EL., 11,662.				
1885.	G. C. T. Bartley	C.	3,545	
	S. D. Waddy, Q.C.	L.	2,972	
1886.	G. C. T. Bartley	C.		3,456
	P. W. Clayden, d.	GL.		1,976
1892.	G. C. T. Bartley	C.	4,456	
	James Hill, d.	GL.	3,646	
1895.	G. C. T. Bartley	C.		4,626
	T. B. Napier	GL.		3,317
1900.	(Sir) G. C. T. Bartley	C.	4,881	
	E. C. Rawlings	L.	2,567	
West Div. P., 74,159. EL., 9,001.				
1885.	R. Chamberlain, d.	L.	3,470	
	Dr. G. D. Thomas	C.	2,256	
1886.	R. Chamberlain, d.	LU.		2,793
	W. A. Macdonald	PN.		1,501
1892.	Thomas Lough	GL.	3,385	
	R. Chamberlain, d.	LU.	2,655	
1895.	Thomas Lough	GL.		3,494
	G. Barham	LU.		3,031
1900.	Thomas Lough	L.	3,178	

1900.	Thomas Lough	EL.	3,150
	F. H. Medhurst	LU.	3,159
	East Div. P., 89,080.	EL.	10,221.
1885.	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d.	L.	3,296
	Cowley Lambert	C.	3,262
1886.	Cowley Lambert	C.	3,733
	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d.	GL.	2,336
1892.	B. L. Cohen	C.	3,975
	P. W. Bunting	GL.	3,510
1895.	B. L. Cohen	C.	4,383
	T. McK. Wood	GL.	3,159
1900.	B. L. Cohen	C.	4,205
	A. M. Torrance	L.	2,586

	South Div. P., 71,826. EL., 8,185.		
1885.	H. Spicer.....	L.	3,050
	H. Willey Wright.....	C.	2,602
1886.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.		2,774
	Henry Spicer.....	GL.	2,208
1892.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.		3,194
	W. Digby.....	GL.	2,373
1895.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.		3,563
	H. L. Hart.....	GL.	2,342
1900.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.		3,381
	J. A. Strahan.....	L.	1,665

Kensington (2). P., 173,609.

North Div. P., 87,697. EL., 9,685.			
1885.	Sir Roper Lethbridge	C.	3,619
	J. F. B. Firth, d.	L.	3,011
1886.	Sir Roper Lethbridge	C.	3,594
	E. Routledge, d.	GL.	2,443
1892.	F. C. Frye	GL.	3,503
	W. E. T. Sharpe	C.	3,293
1895.	W. E. T. Sharpe	C.	3,829
	F. C. Frye	GL.	2,913
1900.	W. E. T. Sharpe	C.	3,257
	R. D. Isaacs, Q.C.	L.	2,527
South Div. P., 85,372. EL., 9,138.			
1885.	Sir Algernon Borthwick	C.	4,602
	M. Cookson-Crackanathorpe	L.	2,138
1886.	Sir Algernon Borthwick	C.	4,156
	Major H. F. Speed	GL.	1,022
1892.	Sir Algernon Borthwick	C.	unop.
1895.	Sir Algernon Borthwick	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—LONDON

BOROUGH—Continued.

Kensington, South Div.—Continued.

- * 1895. Nov. 23. Sir A. Borthwick's peerage,
Ld. Warkworth (Earl Percy) C. unop.
1900. Earl Percy C. unop.

Lambeth (4). P., 298,891.

North Div. P., 59,522. EL., 7,181.

1885. Gen. C. C. Fraser, d. C. 2,524
Walter Wren, d. L. 2,846
Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt., d. C. 692
1886. Gen. Sir C. Fraser, d. C. 2,723
Walter Wren, d. GL. 2,311
1892. F. M. Coldwells, d. GL. 2,524
H. M. Stanley L.U. 2,894
1895. (Sir) H. M. Stanley L.U. 2,878
C. P. Trevelyan GL. 2,473
1900. F. W. Horner C. 2,677
Col. C. Ford L. 1,795

Kennington Div. P., 78,323. EL., 10,583.

1885. R. Gent-Davis C. 3,351
J. O'Connor Power L. 2,991
John Fielding Soc. 32
1886. R. Gent-Davis C. 3,222
Mark H. Beaufoy GL. 2,792
* 1889. Mar. 15. On Mr. Gent-Davis's retirement,
Mark H. Beaufoy GL. 4,069
P. Beresford-Hope C. 3,439
1892. Mark H. Beaufoy GL. 3,860
F. F. Begg C. 3,253
1895. F. L. Cook C. 3,764
M. H. Beaufoy GL. 2,769
W. Wightman GL. 730
1900. (Sir) F. L. Cook C. 4,195
R. W. Essex L. 2,309

Brixton Div. P., 75,355. EL., 10,240.

1885. E. Baggallay C. 3,427
W. B. Odgers L. 2,762
1886. E. Baggallay C. 3,300
M. Cookson-Crackan-
thorpe, Q.C. GL. 1,886
* 1887. July 19. On Mr. Baggallay's appointment
as a Police Magistrate,
Marq. of Carmarthen C. 3,307
James Hill, d. GL. 2,569
1892. Marq. of Carmarthen C. 4,061
R. Stapley GL. 3,204
1895. Marq. of Carmarthen C. 4,198
Sir R. G. Head, Bt. GL. 2,199
* 1896. Jan. 30. M. of Carmarthen becoming a peer,
Hon. E. Hubbard C. 4,493
E. W. Nunn GL. 2,181
* 1900. Mar. 20. On Mr. Hubbard's retirement,
Sir R. G. C. Mowbray C. unop.
1900. Sir R. G. C. Mowbray C. unop.

Norwood Div. P., 85,691. EL., 11,767.

1885. T. L. Bristowe, d. C. 3,496
P. W. Clayden, d. L. 2,563
1886. T. L. Bristowe, d. C. 3,334
Oscar Browning GL. 1,606
1892. C. E. Tritton C. 4,147
Dr. H. W. Verdon GL. 2,584
1895. C. E. Tritton C. unop.
1900. C. E. Tritton C. unop.

Lewisham (1). P., 123,313. EL., 17,370.

1885. Viscount Lewisham C. 4,244
B. Whitworth, d. L. 3,019
1886. Rt. Hn. Visc. Lewisham C. 3,839
George Ofor GL. 1,658
† 1886. Aug. 11. Visc. Lewisham C. unop.
* 1891. Aug. 26. Visc. Lewisham becoming a peer,
John Penn C. 4,585
G. S. Warrington GL. 2,392
1892. John Penn C. 5,309
G. A. Harvey GL. 2,895
1895. John Penn C. unop.
1900. John Penn C. unop.

London, City (2). P., 26,897. EL., 33,028.

1885. Sir R. N. Fowler, Bt., d. C. 12,827
Rt. Hn. J. G. Hubbard, d. C. 8,802
S. P. Low, d. L. 5,817
(Sir) W. J. R. Cotton, d. C. 5,663
1886. Sir R. N. Fowler, d. C. unop.
Rt. Hn. J. Hubbard d. C. unop.
* 1887. July 27. Mr. Hubbard being created a peer,
T. C. Baring, d. C. unop.
* 1891. April 18. On the death of Mr. Baring,
H. Hicks Gibbs C. unop.
* 1891. June 3. On the death of Sir R. Fowler,
Sir Reginald Hanson C. unop.
1892. Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt. C. 10,556
A. G. H. Gibbs C. 9,258
(Sir) J. T. Ritchie IC. 4,207
1895. Sir Reginald Hanson C. unop.
(Hon.) A. G. H. Gibbs C. unop.
1900. Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs C. unop.
(Rt. Hn.) Sir J. C. Dimsdale C. unop.

Marylebone (2). P., 182,323.

- East Division. P., 58,887. EL., 6,627.
1885. Lord Charles Beresford C. 3,180
D. Grant, d. L. 2,196
1886. Ld. C. Beresford, C.B. C. 3,101
Professor E. S. Beesly GL. 1,616
* 1889. July 19. Lord C. Beresford retiring,
E. Boulnois C. 2,679
G. W. Leveson-Gower GL. 2,086
1892. E. Boulnois C. 3,122
G. Whale GL. 2,300
1895. E. Boulnois C. 3,379
Col. Alan C. Gardner GL. 1,846
1900. E. Boulnois C. 3,106
J. P. R. Lyell L. 1,126
West Division. P., 73,436. EL., 8,606.
1885. (Sir) F. Seager Hunt C. 3,093
H. S. Trower L. 1,695
Sir H. E. Knight, Kt. L. 701
Rev. J. R. Diggle Ind. 101
1886. (Sir) F. Seager Hunt C. 3,064
H. S. Trower GL. 1,942
1892. Sir F. Seager Hunt, Bt. C. 2,913
J. C. Foulger GL. 2,476
1895. Sir H. Farquhar, Bt. L.U. 3,734
B. S. Straus GL. 2,273
* 1898. Feb. 8. Sir H. Farquhar being cr'd peer,
Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt. C. unop.
1900. Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt. C. 3,487
W. H. Sands L. 1,632

Newington (2). P., 122,163.

- West Division. P., 60,481. EL., 8,750.
1885. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke C. 2,419
J. S. Keay L. 1,774
Sir W. McArthur, d. L. 821
1886. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke C. 2,447
J. F. B. Firth, d. GL. 2,065
1892. Capt. C. W. Norton GL. 3,421
G. W. Tallents C. 3,323
1895. Capt. C. W. Norton GL. 3,219
G. W. Tallents C. 2,769
1900. Capt. C. W. Norton L. 3,559
F. I. Ricardo-Seaver C. 2,413
Walworth Div. P., 61,672. EL., 7,673.
1885. Lewis H. Isaacs C. 1,885
A. G. Henriques L. 1,816
W. Malthouse I. 246
1886. Lewis H. Isaacs C. 1,983
James S. Balfour GL. 1,748
1892. W. Saunders, d. GL. 2,614
Lewis H. Isaacs C. 2,218
* 1895. May 14. On Mr. W. Saunders' death,
James Bailey C. 2,676
Col. J. C. Reade GL. 2,105
G. Lansbury Soc. 347
1895. James Bailey C. 2,322
R. Spokes GL. 2,269
G. Lansbury Soc. 203
1900. James Bailey C. 3,008
R. Spokes L. 2,233

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGH—Continued.

Paddington (2). P., 127,896.

North Division. P., 72,200. EL., 8,620.

1885.	Lionel L. Cohen, d.	C.	2,482	
	W. Digby	L.	1,797	
1886.	Lionel L. Cohen, d.	C.	2,300	
	John Kempster	GL.	1,389	
* 1887.	July 8. On the death of Mr. L. L. Cohen,			
	John Aird	C.	2,230	
	E. Routledge, d.	GL.	1,812	
1892.	John Aird	C.	2,591	
	T. Terrell	GL.	2,281	
1895.	John Aird	C.	2,849	
	G. H. Maberly, d.	GL.	1,852	
1900.	(Sir) John Aird	C.	3,364	
	E. W. Fordham	L.	1,518	

South Division. P., 55,106. EL., 5,870.

1885.	Lord R. Churchill, d.	C.	2,731	
	J. E. H. Skinner, d.	L.	1,025	
	Ald. (Sir) W. Lawrence, d.	L.	290	
1886.	Lord R. Churchill, d.	C.	2,576	
	Rev. J. P. Hopps	GL.	769	
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Ld. Churchill, d.	C.	unop.	
1892.	Lord R. Churchill, d.	C.	unop.	
* 1895.	Feb. 10. On Lord R. Churchill's death,			
	T. G. Fardell	C.	unop.	
1895.	(Sir) T. G. Fardell	C.	unop.	
1900.	Sir T. G. Fardell, Kt.	C.	unop.	

St. George, Hanover Square. P., 77,989. EL., 9,962.

1885.	Lord Algernon Percy	C.	5,256	
	Sir W. Phillimore, Bt.	L.	2,508	
1886.	Lord A. Percy	C.	unop.	
* 1887.	Feb. 9. On Lord A. Percy's retirement,			
	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	LU.	5,702	
	J. Haysman	GL.	1,812	
1892.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	LU.	unop.	
† 1895.	June 29. Rt. Hon. G. Goschen	C.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	C.	unop.	
1900.	Col. Hon. H. Legge	C.	3,852	
	W. Everitt	L.	1,278	

St. Pancras (4). P., 234,832.

North Division. P., 59,374. EL., 7,414.

1885.	T. H. Bolton	L.	2,880	
	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie	C.	1,916	
1886.	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie	C.	2,074	
	T. H. Bolton	GL.	1,813	
* 1890.	Mar. 4. Mr. C. Baillie acceding to Peerage,			
	T. H. Bolton	GL.	2,667	
	H. R. Graham	C.	2,549	
	J. Leighton	I.	29	
1892.	T. H. Bolton, GL. (aft. LU.)	C.	2,643	
	E. R. P. Moon	C.	2,583	
	J. Leighton	I.	35	
1895.	E. R. P. Moon	C.	2,834	
	H. H. Raphael	GL.	2,623	
	J. Leighton	I.	29	
1900.	E. R. P. Moon	C.	3,056	
	W. H. Dickinson	L.	2,345	

East Division. P., 60,248. EL., 7,064.

1885.	T. E. Gibb, d.	L.	2,416	
	R. G. Webster	C.	2,170	
1886.	R. G. Webster	C.	2,327	
	T. E. Gibb, d.	GL.	1,826	
1892.	R. G. Webster	C.	2,621	
	T. E. Gibb, d.	GL.	2,180	
1895.	R. G. Webster	C.	2,612	
	B. F. C. Costelloe, d.	GL.	2,323	
* 1899.	July 12. On Mr. Webster's retirement,			
	(Sir) T. Wrightson	C.	2,610	
	B. F. C. Costelloe, d.	L.	2,423	
900.	Sir T. Wrightson, Bt.	C.	3,016	
	J. M. Astbury, Q.C.	L.	2,106	

St. Pancras—Continued.

West Division. P., 59,769. EL., 7,287.

1885.	H. L. W. Lawson	L.	2,954	
	Capt. W. H. James	C.	2,485	
1886.	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	2,567	
	H. R. Graham	C.	2,503	
1892.	H. R. Graham	C.	2,984	
	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	2,942	
1895.	H. R. Graham	C.	3,104	
	Dr. (Sir) W. J. Collins	GL.	2,273	
1900.	H. R. Graham	C.	3,220	
	G. R. Benson	L.	1,553	

South Division. P., 55,491. EL., 5,332.

1885.	Sir Julian Goldsmid, d.	L.	2,225	
	(Sir) J. Blundell Maple	C.	2,003	
1886.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d.	LU.	1,915	
	E. J. Beale, d.	GL.	897	
1892.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d.	LU.	2,470	
	E. J. Beale, d.	GL.	2,033	
1895.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d.	LU.	2,433	
	G. M. Harris	GL.	1,223	
* 1896.	Jan. 28. On Sir J. Goldsmid's death,			
	Capt. H. M. Jessel	LU.	2,631	
	G. M. Harris	GL.	1,375	
1900.	Capt. H. M. Jessel	LU.	2,273	
	N. P. Hamilton	L.	1,113	

Shoreditch (2). P., 117,898.

Hoxton Division. P., 62,461. EL., 7,681.

1885.	Prof. James Stuart	L.	3,084	
	R. A. Germaine	C.	2,047	
1886.	Prof. James Stuart	GL.	2,324	
	R. A. Germaine	C.	2,079	
1892.	James Stuart	GL.	3,410	
	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	2,114	
	R. Donald	Lab.	19	
1895.	James Stuart	GL.	2,990	
	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	2,862	
1900.	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	2,866	
	James Stuart	L.	2,595	

Haggerston Div. P., 55,437. EL., 6,783.

1885.	W. R. Cremer	L.	2,736	
	R. Denny Umlin	C.	1,259	
1886.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,064	
	(Sir) Edwin Lawrence	LU.	1,677	
1892.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,543	
	J. T. Furbank	C.	1,622	
1895.	J. Lowles	C.	2,269	
	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,229	
1900.	W. R. Cremer	L.	2,290	
	J. Lowles	C.	2,266	

Southwark (3). P., 214,085.

West Division. P., 62,653. EL., 7,711.

1885.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	L.	2,851	
	A. Boddall	C.	2,611	
1886.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	GL.	2,566	
	A. Boddall	C.	2,453	
* 1888.	Feb. 17. On Mr. Cohen's retirement,			
	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,688	
	A. Boddall	C.	2,444	
1892.	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,534	
	E. Bond	C.	2,295	
† 1892.	Aug. 23. R. K. Causton	GL.	unop.	
1895.	R. K. Causton	GL.	2,969	
	F. W. Horner	C.	2,870	
1900.	R. K. Causton	L.	2,893	
	Sir A. J. Newton, Bt.	C.	2,763	

Rotherhithe Div. P., 69,445. EL., 9,974.

1885.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,327	
	R. M. Pankhurst, d.	L.	2,800	
1886.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,202	
	Sir W. B. Gurdon	GL.	2,115	
1892.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	3,995	
	H. J. Glanville	GL.	2,765	
1895.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	4,092	
	A. Pomeroy	GL.	2,246	
1900.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	3,938	
	T. Hart Davies	L.	2,856	

ENGLAND—LONDON

BOROUGH—Continued.

Southwark—Continued.

Bermondsey Div. P., 81,987. EL., 11,220.			
1885.	J. E. Thorold Rogers, d. L.	3,469	
	A. Lafone C.	3,386	
1886.	A. Lafone C.	3,356	
	J. E. T. Rogers, d. . . GL.	2,908	
1892.	R. V. Barrow GL.	4,390	
	A. Lafone C.	3,732	
1895.	A. Lafone C.	4,182	
	R. V. Barrow GL.	3,822	
1900.	H. J. C. Cust C.	4,017	
	J. W. Benn L.	3,717	

Strand (1). P., 53,237. EL., 9,191.

1885.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	5,645	
	E. G. Johnson, d. L.	2,486	
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	5,034	
	J. E. H. Skinner, d. . . GL.	1,508	
1886.	Aug. 11. W. H. Smith, d. C. unop.		
† 1891.	May 12. On appointment as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C. . . unop.		
* 1891.	Oct. 27. On death of Mr. W. H. Smith, W. F. D. Smith C.	4,952	
	Dr. R. S. Gutteridge . . . GL.	1,946	
1892.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith C.	unop.	
1895.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith C.	unop.	
1900.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith C.	unop.	

Tower Hamlets (7). P., 467,239.

Whitechapel Div. P., 78,624. EL., 4,692.			
1885.	Samuel Montagu L.	2,353	
	Alf. P. Cowan, d. C.	1,972	
1886.	Samuel Montagu GL.	2,179	
	Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench . C.	1,592	
1892.	(Sir) Samuel Montagu . . . GL.	2,327	
	Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trench . C.	1,800	
1895.	Sir S. Montagu, Bt. GL.	2,009	
	Sir W. H. Porter, Et. . . . C.	1,977	
1900.	Stuart M. Samuel L.	1,679	
	D. H. Kyd C.	1,808	

St. George's Div. P., 51,071. EL., 3,426.

1885.	C. T. Ritchie C.	1,744	
	Sir D. Salomons, Bt. . . . L.	1,180	
1886.	C. T. Ritchie C.	1,561	
	Richard Eve, d. GL.	1,076	
* 1886.	Aug. 12. Mr. Ritchie accepting office, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	1,546	
	Richard Eve, d. GL.	889	
1892.	J. W. Benn GL.	1,661	
	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie . C.	1,263	
1895.	H. H. Marks C.	1,683	
	J. W. Benn GL.	1,579	
1900.	(Sir) T. E. Dewar C.	1,437	
	B. S. Straus L.	1,141	

Limehouse Div. P., 55,996. EL., 6,805.

1885.	E. S. Norris C.	2,566	
	J. G. C. Minchin L.	1,676	
1886.	E. S. Norris C.	2,230	
	T. E. Scrutton GL.	1,428	
1892.	J. S. Wallace GL.	2,475	
	H. S. Samuel C.	2,305	
1895.	H. S. Samuel C.	2,661	
	W. M. Thompson GL.	2,071	
1900.	H. S. Samuel C.	2,608	
	W. Pearce L.	2,070	

Mill End Div. P., 43,348. EL., 5,738.

1885.	S. Charrington C.	2,091	
	Dr. E. Hart, d. L.	1,442	
	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, d. L.	420	
1886.	S. Charrington C.	2,110	
	Arnold H. White GL.	1,281	
1892.	S. Charrington C.	2,204	
	J. Haysman GL.	1,931	
1895.	S. Charrington C.	2,383	
	J. Haysman GL.	1,516	
1900.	S. Charrington C.	2,440	
	C. G. Clarke L.	1,280	

Tower Hamlets—Continued.

Stepney Div. P., 63,689. EL., 5,796.			
1885.	J. C. Durant L.	2,141	
	F. W. Isaacson, d. C.	2,119	
1885.	Nov. On Scrutiny, return amended: J. C. Durant GL.	2,045	
	F. W. Isaacson, d. C.	2,035	
1886.	F. W. Isaacson, d. . . . C.	2,237	
	(Sir) R. S. Wright GL.	1,736	
1892.	F. W. Isaacson, d. . . . C.	2,292	
	B. T. L. Thomson GL.	2,203	
1895.	F. W. Isaacson, d. . . . C.	2,346	
	W. H. Dickinson GL.	1,876	
* 1898.	Mar. 9. On Mr. F. W. Isaacson's death, W. C. Steadman GL.	2,492	
	Major Evans-Gordon . . . C.	2,472	
1900.	Major Evans-Gordon . . . C.	2,783	
	W. C. Steadman L.	1,718	

Bow and Bromley Div. P., 91,081. EL., 11,426.

1885.	W. S. Robson L.	3,419	
	Capt. J. C. R. Colomb . . . C.	2,738	
1886.	(Sir) J. C. R. Colomb . . . C.	2,967	
	W. S. Robson GL.	2,396	
1892.	J. A. M. Macdonald . . . GL.	4,072	
	Sir J. C. R. Colomb C.	3,649	
1895.	Hon. L. R. Holland C.	4,339	
	J. A. M. Macdonald . . . GL.	3,178	
* 1899.	Oct. 27. Mr. L. R. Holland resigning, W. M. Guthrie C.	4,258	
	H. Spender L.	2,123	
1900.	W. M. Guthrie C.	4,403	
	G. Lansbury Soc.	2,558	

Poplar Div. P., 78,450. EL., 10,254.

1885.	H. Green L.	4,090	
	Denzil R. Onslow C.	2,113	
1886.	Sydney C. Buxton GL.	2,903	
	Major A. C. E. Welby . . . C.	2,827	
1892.	Sydney C. Buxton GL.	5,007	
	Major A. C. E. Welby . . . C.	2,975	
1895.	Sydney C. Buxton GL.	3,939	
	W. P. Bullivant C.	3,110	
1900.	Sydney C. Buxton L.	3,992	
	W. P. Bullivant C.	2,840	

Wandsworth (1). P., 179,882. EL., 23,944.

1885.	H. Kimber C.	4,459	
	R. Wallace L.	3,283	
1886.	H. Kimber C.	unop.	
1892.	H. Kimber C.	5,913	
	W. M. Crook GL.	3,690	
1895.	H. Kimber C.	6,487	
	M. Mayhew GL.	3,243	
1900.	H. Kimber C.	unop.	

West Ham (2). P., 267,308.

North Division. P., 105,722. EL., 16,289.

1885.	E. R. Cook, d. L.	4,219	
	J. Forrest Fulton C.	3,500	
1886.	J. Forrest Fulton C.	3,920	
	E. R. Cook, d. GL.	3,193	
1892.	T. N. A. Grove GL.	4,976	
	(Sir) J. Forrest Fulton . . C.	4,943	
1895.	Ernest Gray C.	5,635	
	T. N. A. Grove GL.	4,931	
1900.	Ernest Gray C.	6,613	
	J. H. Bethell L.	4,133	

South Division. P., 161,586. EL., 22,490.

1885.	J. Leicester Lab.	3,527	
	A. J. Pound C.	2,545	
1886.	Major G. E. Banes C.	2,778	
	J. Leicester GL.	2,472	
1892.	J. Keir Hardie Lab.	5,203	
	Major G. E. Banes C.	4,096	
1895.	Major G. E. Banes C.	4,756	
	J. Keir Hardie Lab.	3,975	
1900.	Major G. E. Banes C.	5,615	
	W. Thorne Lab.	4,439	

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGH—Continued.

Westminster (1). P., 50,758. EL., 7,223.

1885.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,991
	<i>Professor E. S. Beesly</i>	L.	1,736
1896.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	unop.
1892.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,648
	<i>Leif S. Jones</i>	GL.	1,916
1895.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	unop.
1900.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	2,715
	<i>H. Montague Smith</i>	IC.	439

Woolwich (1). P., 117,157 EL., 15,376.

1885.	Edwin Hughes	C.	4,758
	<i>Colonel H. M. Hoxier</i>	L.	3,569
1886.	Edwin Hughes	C.	4,647
	<i>Surgeon-Major Keatt</i>	GL.	2,811
1892.	Edwin Hughes	C.	5,992
	<i>Ben. Jones</i>	Lab.	4,100
1895.	Edwin Hughes	C.	6,682
	<i>Ben. Jones</i>	GL.	3,857
1900.	(Sir) Edwin Hughes	C.	unop.
* 1902.	April 25. On Mr. Hughes' retirement, Lord C. Beresford	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH.

164 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—10,158,397. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—1,594,087.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist votes recorded	523,925	470,309
Liberal votes recorded	474,432	408,988
Independent Labour votes recorded	26,008	10,455

No. of Electors in uncontested Unionist constituencies †	161,633	386,155
No. of Electors in uncontested Liberal constituencies ‡	22,677	30,004

† 20 in 1895; 43 in 1900. ‡ 2 in 1895; 4 in 1900.

Ashton-u-Lyne (1). P., 51,080. EL., 7,978.

1885.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,164
	<i>Hugh Mason, d.</i>	L.	3,118
1886.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,050
	<i>A. B. Rowley</i>	GL.	3,049
1892.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,358
	<i>O. V. Morgan, d.</i>	GL.	3,223
1895.	H. J. Whiteley	C.	3,434
	<i>W. Woods</i>	GL.	2,680
	<i>J. Sexton</i>	Lab.	415
1900.	H. J. Whiteley	C.	3,545
	<i>E. A. Parkyn</i>	L.	2,400
	<i>James Johnston</i>	Soc.	737

Aston Manor (1). P., 77,310. EL., 12,182.

1885.	(Sir) H. G. Reid	L.	4,241
	<i>R. P. Yates</i>	C.	3,088
	<i>G. Kynoch, d.</i>	C.	3,495
	<i>(Sir) H. G. Reid</i>	GL.	2,713
* 1891.	March 20. On the death of Mr. Kynoch, Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,310
	<i>W. P. Beale, Q.C.</i>	GL.	2,332
1892.	Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,300
	<i>Isaac Ward</i>	Lab.	1,313
1895.	Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,353
	<i>John Lawson</i>	GL.	1,675
1900.	Evelyn Cecil	C.	unop.

Barrow-in-Furness (1). P., 57,584. EL., 7,972.

1885.	D. Duncan, d.	L.	2,958
	<i>H. W. Schneider, d.</i>	C.	2,612
* 1886.	April 6. On Mr. Duncan being unseated, W. S. Caine	L.	3,109
	<i>(Sir) Gainsford Bruce</i>	C.	2,174
	<i>W. M. Edmunds, d.</i>	L.	15
1886.	W. S. Caine	LU.	3,212
	<i>J. S. Ainsworth</i>	GL.	1,832
* 1890.	July 2. On Mr. Caine's resignation, J. A. Duncan	GL.	1,944
	<i>H. H. Wainwright, d.</i>	C.	1,862
	<i>W. S. Caine</i>	IL.	1,280
1892.	C. W. Cayser	C.	3,312
	<i>J. A. Duncan</i>	GL.	2,890
1895.	(Sir) C. W. Cayser	C.	3,192
	<i>W. C. Bonnerjee</i>	GL.	2,355
	<i>Pete Curran</i>	Lab.	414
1900.	Sir C. W. Cayser, Kt.	C.	unop.

Bath City (2). P., 52,751. EL., 7,378.

1885.	(Sir) R. S. Blaine, d.	C.	3,208
	<i>E. R. Wodehouse</i>	L.	2,990
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i>	C.	2,971
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.</i>	L.	2,953
1886.	E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,309
	<i>Col. R. P. Laurie</i>	C.	3,244
	<i>Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.</i>	GL.	2,588
	<i>F. W. Verney</i>	GL.	2,529
1892.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,198
	<i>E. R. Wodehouse</i>	LU.	3,177
	<i>T. P. Baptie</i>	GL.	2,981
	<i>Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, d.</i>	GL.	2,941
1895.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,445
	<i>(Rt. Hn.) E. R. Wodehouse</i>	LU.	3,358
	<i>Sir W. M. Conway, Kt.</i>	GL.	2,917
	<i>J. M. F. Fuller</i>	GL.	2,865
1900.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,486
	<i>Rt. Hn. E. R. Wodehouse</i>	LU.	3,439
	<i>Donald Maclean</i>	L.	2,605
	<i>Alpheus C. Morton</i>	L.	2,549

Bedford (1). P., 35,144. EL., 5,061.

1885.	S. Whitbread	L.	1,588
	<i>J. H. De Ricci, d.</i>	C.	1,286
1886.	S. Whitbread	GL.	1,399
	<i>J. H. De Ricci, d.</i>	C.	1,376
1892.	S. Whitbread	GL.	1,850
	<i>C. Guy Pym</i>	C.	1,732
1895.	C. Guy Pym	C.	1,976
	<i>S. Howard Whitbread</i>	GL.	1,810
1900.	C. Guy Pym	C.	2,115
	<i>P. Barlow</i>	L.	1,848

Birkenhead (1). P., 110,926. EL., 15,555.

1885.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d.	C.	5,733
	<i>(Sir) W. R. Kennedy</i>	L.	4,560
1886.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d.	C.	5,255
	<i>(Sir) W. R. Kennedy</i>	GL.	4,066
1892.	Viscount Bury	C.	5,760
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	5,156
* 1894.	Oct. 17. Viscount Bury becoming a Peer, Elliott Lees	C.	6,149
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	6,043
1895.	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	6,178
	<i>W. H. Lever</i>	GL.	5,974
1900.	Sir Elliott Lees, Bt.	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Birmingham City (7). P., 522,182. EL., 88,991.

Edgbaston Division. P., 77,686. EL., 12,414.		
1885.	G. Dixon, d.	L. 4,098
	<i>Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bt., d.</i> ..	C. 2,907
1886.	G. Dixon, d.	LU. unop.
1892.	G. Dixon, d.	LU. unop.
1895.	G. Dixon, d.	LU. unop.
* 1898.	Feb. 15. On the death of Mr. Dixon,	
	F. W. Lowe	C. unop.
1900.	F. W. Lowe	C. unop.
West Division. P., 76,370. EL., 13,093.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain L.	5,419
	<i>J. Humphreys</i>	C. 2,655
† 1886.	Feb. 9. J. Chamberlain L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain L.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain L.	6,297
	<i>J. Corrie Grant</i>	GL. 1,879
	<i>J. W. Mahony</i>	I. 81
† 1895.	July 1. J. Chamberlain L.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain L.	5,537
	<i>B. O'Connor</i>	GL. 1,259
1900.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain L.	unop.
Central Division. P., 54,142. EL., 11,562.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d.	L. 4,989
	<i>Lord R. Churchill, d.</i> ..	C. 4,216
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d. L.	unop.
* 1889.	April 15. On the death of Mr. J. Bright,	
	J. A. Bright	LU. 5,621
	<i>W. P. Beale, Q.C.</i>	GL. 2,561
1892.	J. A. Bright	LU. 5,625
	<i>Jesse Herbert</i>	GL. 1,522
1895.	Ebenezer Parkes	LU. unop.
1900.	Ebenezer Parkes	LU. unop.
North Division. P., 60,339. EL., 9,853.		
1885.	W. Kenrick	L. 4,179
	<i>H. Matthews, Q.C.</i>	C. 3,561
1886.	W. Kenrick	LU. unop.
1892.	W. Kenrick	LU. 4,814
	<i>Eli Bloor</i>	Lab. 2,089
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) W. Kenrick L.	4,547
	<i>W. J. Lancaster</i>	GL. 1,213
* 1899.	Feb. 14. On Mr. Kenrick's retirement,	
	J. T. Middlemore	LU. unop.
1900.	J. T. Middlemore	LU. unop.
East Division. P., 82,552. EL., 13,536.		
1885.	W. T. G. Cook	L. 4,277
	<i>F. W. Lowe</i>	C. 3,025
1886.	H. Matthews, Q.C.	C. 3,341
	<i>W. T. G. Cook</i>	GL. 2,552
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Rt. Hn. H. Matthews C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Matthews C.	5,041
	<i>H. C. Fulford, d.</i>	GL. 2,832
	<i>D. Shilton Collin</i>	Ind. 296
1895.	Sir J. B. Stone, Kt.	C. unop.
1900.	Sir J. B. Stone, Kt.	C. 4,989
	<i>J. V. Stevens</i>	L. 2,835
Bordesley Division. P., 99,022. EL., 16,343.		
1885.	H. Broadhurst	L. 5,882
	<i>W. Howell, d.</i>	C. 4,019
1886.	J. Collings	LU. 4,475
	<i>Lawson Tait, d.</i>	GL. 1,040
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) J. Collings L.	6,380
	<i>W. J. Davis</i>	Lab. 2,658
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Collings L.	6,004
	<i>W. T. G. Cook</i>	GL. 2,154
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Collings L.	unop.
South Division. P., 72,171. EL., 12,185.		
1885.	J. Powell Williams	L. 5,099
	<i>H. Hawkes, d.</i>	C. 3,311
1886.	J. Powell Williams L.	unop.
1892.	J. Powell Williams L.	5,193
	<i>W. J. Lancaster</i>	GL. 2,270
1895.	J. Powell Williams L.	4,830
	<i>W. Priestman</i>	GL. 1,257
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) J. Powell Williams	LU. unop.

Blackburn (2). P., 127,527. EL., 19,876.

1885.	W. Coddington	C. 9,168
	Rt. Hn. Sir R. Peel, d.	C. 8,425
	<i>W. E. Briggs</i>	L. 6,740
	<i>J. N. Boothman, d.</i>	Lab. 5,341
1886.	W. Coddington	C. unop.
	W. H. Hornby	C. unop.
1892.	W. H. Hornby	C. 9,265
	W. Coddington	C. 9,046
	<i>W. Taylor</i>	GL. 7,272
	<i>E. Heyworth</i>	GL. 6,694
1895.	(Sir) W. H. Hornby ..	C. 9,553
	(Sir) W. Coddington ..	C. 9,150
	<i>T. P. Ritzema</i>	GL. 6,840
1900.	Sir W. H. Hornby, Bt. C.	11,247
	Sir W. Coddington, Bt. C.	9,415
	<i>P. Snowden</i>	Soc. 7,096

Bolton (2). P., 130,602. EL., 20,055.

1885.	H. Shepherd-Cross	C. 7,933
	Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman C.	7,655
	<i>J. K. Cross, d.</i>	L. 6,725
	<i>J. P. Thomasson</i>	L. 6,228
	<i>H. M. Richardson, d.</i> ..	IC. 1,191
1886.	H. Shepherd-Cross ..	C. 7,780
	Hon. F. C. Bridgeman C.	7,668
	<i>J. C. Haslam</i>	GL. 6,452
	<i>R. C. Richards</i>	GL. 6,314
1892.	H. Shepherd-Cross	C. 8,429
	Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman C.	8,140
	<i>F. Taylor</i>	GL. 7,575
	<i>John Harwood</i>	GL. 7,536
1895.	H. Shepherd-Cross ..	C. 8,494
	G. Harwood	GL. 8,453
	Hon. F. C. Bridgeman C.	7,901
	<i>F. Brocklehurst</i>	GL. 2,694
1900.	H. Shepherd-Cross	C. unop.
	G. Harwood	L. unop.

Boston (1). P., 20,456. EL., 3,557.

1885.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram	L. 1,295
	<i>N. Leayard</i>	C. 996
1886.	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson C.	1,192
	(Sir) W. J. Ingram ..	GL. 1,144
1892.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram ..	GL. 1,355
	Hon. G. (Ld.) Willoughby C.	1,293
1895.	W. Garfit	C. 1,633
	Sir W. J. Ingram, Bt. GL.	1,237
1900.	W. Garfit	C. 1,710
	<i>W. T. Simonds</i>	L. 1,155

Bradford City (3). P., 223,667. EL., 37,787.

West Division. P., 79,429. EL., 12,796.		
1885.	A. Illingworth	L. 4,688
	<i>H. Byron Reed, d.</i>	C. 3,408
1886.	A. Illingworth	GL. 3,975
	<i>A. W. Stirling</i>	LU. 2,623
1892.	A. Illingworth	GL. 3,306
	<i>Ernest F. S. Flower</i>	C. 3,053
	<i>Ben Tillett</i>	Lab. 2,749
1895.	Ernest F. S. Flower ..	C. 3,936
	<i>J. C. Horsfall</i>	GL. 3,471
	<i>Ben Tillett</i>	Lab. 2,264
1900.	Ernest F. S. Flower ..	C. 4,990
	<i>F. W. Jovett</i>	L. 4,949
Central Division. P., 61,002. EL., 10,330.		
1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Forster, d.	L. 5,275
	<i>G. M. Waud</i>	C. 3,732
* 1886.	April 21. On the death of Mr. Forster,	
	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre L.	4,407
	<i>E. Brodie Hoare</i>	C. 3,627
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL.	4,410
	<i>C. M. Norwood, d.</i> ..	LU. 3,957
1892.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre GL.	4,710
	<i>Rt. Hn. Marq. of Lorne</i> L.	4,245
† 1892.	Aug. 23. G. J. S. Lefevre GL.	unop.
1895.	J. L. Wanklyn	LU. 4,024
	<i>Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre</i> ..	GL. 3,983
1900.	J. L. Wanklyn	LU. 4,634
	<i>A. Anderton</i>	L. 4,007

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Bradford City—Continued.

East Division. P. 88,236. El. 14,661.			
1886.	Angus Holden	L.	4,713
	<i>John Taylor, d.</i>	C.	4,367
1886.	H. Byron Reed, d.	C.	4,519
	(Sir) Angus Holden	GL.	4,223
1892.	W. S. Caine	GL.	5,575
	<i>H. Byron Reed, d.</i>	C.	5,873
1895.	H. Byron Reed, d.	C.	5,843
	<i>W. S. Caine.</i>	GL.	5,139
* 1896.	Nov. 10. On Mr. H. Byron Reed's death,		
	Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville C.		4,921
	<i>A. Billson.</i>	GL.	4,526
	<i>J. Keir Hardie</i>	Lab.	1,953
1900.	Capt. Hon. R. Greville C.		6,121
	<i>W. E. B. Priestley</i>	L.	5,514
	<i>J. Sheldon</i>	Lab.	111

Brighton (2). P., 158,393. El., 19,001.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. T. Marriott C.		7,047
	<i>David Smith, d.</i>	C.	7,019
	<i>J. W. Probyn.</i>	L.	4,899
	<i>J. R. Holland.</i>	L.	4,865
1886.	David Smith, d.	C.	5,963
	(Sir) W. T. Marriott C.		5,875
	<i>W. Hall</i>	GL.	2,633
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Sir W. Marriott C.		unop.
* 1886.	Nov. 29. On the death of Mr. D. Smith,		
	Sir W. T. Robertson, d.	C.	unop.
* 1889.	Oct. 25. On death of Sir W. T. Robertson,		
	G. W. E. Loder	C.	7,132
	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir F. Peel, d.</i>	GL.	4,625
1892.	G. W. E. Loder	C.	7,807
	<i>Rt. Hn. Sir W. T. Marriott C.</i>		7,134
	<i>F. W. Maude</i>	GL.	5,448
* 1893.	Dec. 14. On Sir W. Marriott's retirement,		
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	unop.
1895.	G. W. E. Loder	C.	7,878
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	7,490
	<i>Sir J. Ewart, Kt.</i>	GL.	5,082
1900.	G. W. E. Loder	C.	7,858
	B. C. V. Wentworth	C.	6,626
	<i>John Kennit, d.</i>	IC.	4,693

Bristol City (4). P., 321,908. El., 48,450.

West Division. P., 70,849. El., 8,499.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt.	C.	3,876
	<i>B. de C. Nizon</i>	L.	2,463
1886.	Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach, Bt. C.		3,819
	<i>J. Judd, d.</i>	GL.	1,901
† 1886.	Aug. 11. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach C.		unop.
† 1888.	Feb. 20. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach C.		unop.
1892.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	C.	unop.
† 1895.	July 1. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach C.		unop.
1895.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	C.	3,815
	<i>H. H. Lawson</i>	GL.	1,842
1900.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach	C.	unop.
North Division. P., 81,310. El., 12,394.			
1885.	Lewis Fry	L.	4,110
	<i>C. E. H. Colston</i>	C.	3,046
1886.	Lewis Fry	LU.	3,587
	<i>Dr. A. Carpenter, d.</i>	GL.	2,737
1892.	C. Townsend	GL.	4,409
	<i>Lewis Fry</i>	LU.	4,064
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Lewis Fry LU.		4,702
	<i>C. Townsend</i>	GL.	4,464
1900.	Sir F. Wills, Bt.	LU.	4,986
	<i>Sir Clarence Smith, Kt.</i>	L.	4,182
East Division. P., 86,558. El., 13,896.			
1885.	Handel Cosham, d.	L.	4,647
	<i>J. Broad Bissell.</i>	C.	2,383
1886.	H. Cosham, d.	GL.	3,672
	<i>J. Inskip</i>	IC.	1,936
* 1890.	May 9. On the death of Mr. Cosham,		
	Sir J. D. Weston, Kt., d.	GL.	4,775
	<i>J. Inskip</i>	C.	1,900
	<i>J. Havelock Wilson</i>	Lab.	602
1892.	Sir J. D. Weston, d.	GL.	unop.

Bristol City—East Div.—Continued.

* 1895.	Mar. 21. On Sir J. D. Weston's death,		
	Sir W. H. Wills, Bt.	GL.	3,740
	<i>H. H. Gore.</i>	Lab.	3,558
1895.	Sir W. H. Wills, Bt. GL.		4,129
	<i>S. G. Hobson</i>	Lab.	1,874
1900.	C. E. H. Hobhouse	L.	4,979
	<i>R. A. Sanders</i>	C.	3,848
South Division. P., 88,190. El., 13,661.			
1885.	J. D. Weston, d.	L.	4,217
	<i>Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill</i>	C.	4,121
1886.	Col. (Sir) E. S. Hill	C.	4,447
	<i>Sir J. D. Weston, d.</i>	GL.	3,423
1892.	Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B.	C.	4,990
	(Sir) W. H. Wills	GL.	4,442
1895.	Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B. C.		5,190
	<i>J. O'C. Power</i>	GL.	4,431
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	C.	5,470
	<i>W. Howell Davies</i>	L.	4,859

Burnley (1). P., 95,816. El., 15,189.

1885.	P. Rylands, d.	L.	4,866
	<i>H. H. Watnwright, d.</i>	C.	4,199
1886.	P. Rylands, d.	LU.	4,209
	<i>J. Greenwood</i>	GL.	4,166
* 1887.	Feb. 19. On the death of Mr. Rylands,		
	J. Slagg, d.	GL.	5,021
	(Sir) J. O. S. Thursby	C.	4,481
* 1889.	Feb. 27. On the death of Mr. Slagg,		
	Jabez S. Balfour	GL.	unop.
1892.	Jabez S. Balfour	GL.	6,450
	(Sir) Edwin Lawrence LU.		5,035
* 1893.	Feb. 6. On Jabez S. Balfour's retirement,		
	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	6,199
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i>	C.	5,506
1895.	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	5,454
	<i>W. A. Lindsay</i>	C.	5,133
	<i>H. M. Hyndman</i>	Soc.	1,498
1900.	W. Mitchell	C.	6,673
	<i>Hon. P. Stanhope</i>	L.	6,173

Bury (1). P., 56,408. El., 8,786.

1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. James	L.	3,976
	<i>J. Grant Lawson</i>	C.	3,787
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. James LU.		unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.		4,070
	<i>Dr. John Parks</i>	GL.	3,241
1895.	J. Kenyon	C.	3,890
	<i>J. F. Cheetham</i>	GL.	3,215
1900.	J. Kenyon	C.	4,132
	<i>G. Toulmin</i>	L.	3,283
* 1902.	May 10. On Mr. Kenyon's retirement,		
	G. Toulmin	L.	4,213
	<i>H. L. W. Lawson</i>	LU.	3,799

Bury St. Edmund's (1). P., 16,255. El., 2,645.

1885.	Lord Francis Hervey	C.	1,122
	<i>J. A. Hardcastle.</i>	L.	966
1886.	Lord Francis Hervey C.		1,135
	<i>Dr. F. Goodwin</i>	GL.	800
1892.	Lord Francis Hervey	C.	1,267
	<i>Major J. E. Jameson</i>	GL.	863
* 1892.	Aug. 23. On Lord F. Hervey's appointment as Civil Service Commissioner,		
	Viscount Chelsea	C.	unop.
1895.	Viscount Chelsea	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir E. W. Greene, Bt.	C.	unop.

Cambridge (1). P., 47,787. El., 8,413.

1885.	R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald C.		2,846
	<i>W. Fowler</i>	L.	2,789
1886.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald C.		2,937
	<i>C. J. S. Dodd</i>	GL.	2,479
1892.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	C.	3,299
	<i>R. C. Lehmann</i>	GL.	3,044
1895.	(Sir) E. U. P. Fitzgerald C.		3,574
	<i>A. J. David</i>	GL.	2,920
1900.	Sir R. U. P. Fitzgerald C.		unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Canterbury City (1). P., 24,229. EL., 4,010.

1885.	J. HennikerHeaton	C.	1,804
	W. H. S. Aubrey	L.	825
1886.	J. Henniker Heaton	C.	unop.
1892.	J. Henniker Heaton	C.	unop.
1895.	J. Henniker Heaton	C.	unop.
1900.	J. Henniker Heaton	C.	unop.

Carlisle City (1). P., 43,687. EL., 7,065.

1885.	R. Ferguson, d.	L.	unop.
1886.	W. C. Gully, Q.C.	GL.	2,448
	F. C. Bentinck	C.	2,156
1892.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully	GL.	2,729
	S. P. Foster	C.	2,586
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully	GL.	3,167
	S. P. Foster	C.	2,853
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully	L.	unop.

Chatham (1). P., 78,746. EL., 11,557.

1885.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C.	C.	3,396
	Hon. R. Collier	L.	2,610
1886.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C.	C.	3,187
	Gen. Sir A. Clarke, d.	GL.	2,422
1892.	Col. L. V. Loyd	C.	3,777
	Gen. Sir A. Clarke, d.	GL.	3,400
1895.	(Sir) H. D. Davies	C.	4,082
	R. H. Cox	GL.	3,499
1900.	Sir H. D. Davies	C.	unop.

Cheltenham (1). P., 62,853. EL., 7,669.

1885.	J. T. Agg-Gardner	C.	3,504
	R. C. Lehmann	L.	2,700
1886.	J. T. Agg-Gardner	C.	3,823
	R. H. W. Biggs	GL.	2,260
1892.	J. T. Agg-Gardner	C.	3,241
	F. Debenham	GL.	2,610
1895.	Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell	C.	3,409
	W. Blaydes	GL.	2,940
	A. W. Hillen	Lab.	23
1900.	J. T. Agg-Gardner	C.	unop.

Chester City (1). P., 46,204. EL., 7,549.

1885.	Dr. (Sir) B. W. Foster	L.	2,740
	R. A. Yerburgh	C.	2,440
1886.	R. A. Yerburgh	C.	2,549
	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt.	GL.	2,483
1892.	R. A. Yerburgh	C.	3,148
	Baron Halkett	GL.	2,528
1895.	R. A. Yerburgh	C.	unop.
1900.	R. A. Yerburgh	C.	3,303
	T. H. W. Idris	L.	2,574

Christchurch (1). P., 67,924. EL., 8,622.

1885.	C. E. Baring Young	C.	2,184
	(Sir) H. Davey, Q.C.	L.	2,006
1886.	C. E. Baring Young	C.	2,072
	A. C. Morton	GL.	1,838
1892.	Abel H. Smith	C.	2,803
	B. Fletcher, d.	GL.	2,600
1895.	Abel H. Smith	C.	3,198
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	GL.	3,114
1900.	Major K. R. Balfour	C.	3,411
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	L.	3,408

Colchester (1). P., 38,351. EL., 5,837.

1885.	H. J. Trotter, d.	C.	2,044
	R. K. Causton	L.	1,878
1886.	H. J. Trotter, d.	C.	1,996
	R. K. Causton	GL.	1,701
* 1888.	Dec. 18. On the death of Mr. Trotter,		
	Lord Brooke	C.	2,126
	Sir W. B. Gurdon	GL.	1,687
1892.	(Sir) H. Naylor-Leyland, d.	C.	2,173
	(Sir) W. D. Pearson	GL.	2,112
* 1895.	Feb. 19. Sir H. N. Leyland, GL., retiring,		
	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bt.	GL.	2,559
	Capt. J. M. Vereker	C.	2,295
1895.	Sir W. D. Pearson	GL.	2,475
	E. S. Norris	C.	2,270
1900.	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bt.	L.	2,548
	Col. T. J. Holland	C.	2,274

Coventry (1). P., 63,817. EL., 12,656.

1885.	H. W. Eaton, d.	C.	4,677
	T. C. T. Warner	L.	4,328
1886.	H. W. Eaton, d.	C.	4,201
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	3,796
* 1887.	July 9. Mr. Eaton being created a Peer,		
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,229
	Col. Hon. H. F. Eaton	C.	4,213
1892.	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,754
	C. J. Murray	C.	4,611
1895.	C. J. Murray	C.	4,974
	W. H. W. Ballantine	GL.	4,624
1900.	C. J. Murray	C.	5,257
	Lawrence Coven	L.	4,188

Darlington (1). P., 44,496. EL., 7,779.

1885.	Theodore Fry	L.	3,802
	Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd	C.	2,096
1886.	Theodore Fry	GL.	2,620
	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	2,563
1892.	(Sir) Theodore Fry	GL.	2,866
	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	2,810
1895.	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	3,354
	Sir Theodore Fry, Bt.	GL.	2,697
* 1898.	Sept. 17. On the death of Mr. A. Pease,		
	H. Pike Pease	LU.	3,497
	O. C. Philipps	L.	2,809
1900.	H. Pike Pease	LU.	unop.

Derby (2). P., 105,785. EL., 18,963.

1885.	Ald. Thomas Roe	L.	7,813
	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt	L.	7,630
	W. B. Hezall	C.	4,943
	A. S. Dyer	I.	1,251
1886.	Ald. Thomas Roe	GL.	6,571
	Sir W. V. Harcourt	GL.	6,431
	Sir T. W. Evans, d.	LU.	4,346
† 1886.	Feb. Sir W. Harcourt	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt	GL.	7,507
	(Sir) Thomas Roe	GL.	7,389
	W. B. Hezall	C.	5,546
	Sir A. S. Haslam, Kt.	LU.	5,383
* 1892.	Aug. 24. Sir W. Harcourt accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt	GL.	6,508
	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson	I.	1,619
1895.	(Sir) H. H. Bemrose	C.	7,907
	G. Drage	C.	7,076
	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt	GL.	6,785
	Sir Thomas Roe, Kt.	GL.	6,475
1900.	Sir Thomas Roe, Kt.	L.	7,922
	R. Bell	L.	7,640
	Sir H. H. Bemrose, Kt.	C.	7,397
	G. Drage	C.	6,775

Devonport (2). P., 78,059. EL., 8,946.

1885.	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N. C.	C.	2,968
	(Sir) J. H. Puleston	C.	2,944
	G. W. Medley, d.	L.	2,653
	T. Terrell	L.	2,635
1886.	Sir J. H. Puleston, Kt.	C.	2,954
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N. C.	C.	2,943
	Major Chas. Ford	GL.	1,963
	Gen. C. L. Showers, d.	GL.	1,918
1892.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,354
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	GL.	3,325
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N. C.	C.	3,012
	(Sir) Robert Harvey	C.	2,972
1895.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,570
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	GL.	3,511
	P. H. P. Wippell	C.	3,303
	T. U. Thynne	C.	3,263
1900.	H. E. Kearley	L.	3,626
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	L.	3,538
	John Lockie	C.	3,458
	F. McCormick-Goodhart	C.	3,395
* 1902.	Oct. 22. On the death of Mr. Morton,		
	John Lockie	C.	3,785
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	L.	3,757

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Dewsbury (1). P., 74,349. EL., 13,476.			
1885.	Serjeant J. Simon, d.	L.	6,124
	<i>Joe Foz, d.</i>	C.	3,664
1886.	Sir J. Simon, Kt., d. GL.		5,118
	<i>J. S. Colefax</i>	C.	2,759
* 1886.	Nov. 18. On Sir J. Simon's retirement,		
	M. Oldroyd	GL.	6,071
	<i>H. O. Arnold-Forster</i>	LU.	3,969
1892.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,759
	<i>H. S. Cawley</i>	C.	3,870
1895.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,879
	<i>H. S. Cawley</i>	C.	3,875
	<i>E. R. Hartley</i>	Lab.	1,080
1900.	M. Oldroyd	L.	6,045
	<i>F. St. J. Morrow</i>	C.	3,397
* 1902.	Jan. 28. On Mr. Oldroyd's retirement,		
	W. Runciman	L.	5,660
	<i>J. Haley</i>	C.	4,512
	<i>H. Quelch</i>	Soc.	1,597
Dover (1). P., 39,558. EL., 6,444.			
1885.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	2,066
	<i>R. M. Lawes</i>	L.	1,418
1886.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	unop.
* 1889.	July 12. On Major Dickson's death,		
	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
1892.	G. Wyndham	C.	2,281
	<i>Major E. G. Edwards</i>	GL.	978
1895.	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
1900.	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
† 1900.	Dec. 8. Rt. Hn. G. Wyndham C.		unop.
Dudley (1). P., 96,988. EL., 16,214.			
1885.	H. B. Sheridan	L.	6,377
	<i>Brooke Robinson</i>	C.	5,211
1886.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,475
	<i>H. B. Sheridan</i>	GL.	4,545
1892.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,668
	<i>Hon. H. Spensley, d.</i>	GL.	5,619
1895.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,536
	<i>C. J. Fleming, Q.C.</i>	GL.	5,795
1900.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,461
	<i>W. Belcher</i>	L.	5,876
Durham City (1). P., 14,935. EL., 2,595.			
1885.	T. Milvain	C.	1,114
	<i>T. C. Thompson, d.</i>	L.	993
1886.	T. Milvain, Q.C.	C.	1,129
	<i>Rev. G. Brooks</i>	GL.	855
1892.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,075
	<i>T. Milvain, Q.C.</i>	C.	1,000
1895.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,111
	<i>Hon. A. R. D. Elliot</i>	LU.	1,110
* 1898.	June 30. On Mr. M. Fowler's death,		
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,167
	<i>H. F. Boyd, Q.C., d.</i>	L.	1,102
1900.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,250
	<i>Sir W. N. M. Geary, Bt. L.</i>		781
Exeter City (1). P., 53,141. EL., 3,875.			
1885.	Hon. H. S. Northcote	C.	3,315
	<i>E. Johnson, d.</i>	L.	2,074
1886.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote C.		3,222
	<i>E. Johnson, d.</i>	GL.	2,879
1892.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote C.		3,884
	<i>A. E. Dunn</i>	GL.	3,329
1895.	Hn. Sir S. Northcote C.		3,857
	<i>A. S. Hogg</i>	GL.	3,363
* 1899.	Nov. 6. Sir S. (Ld.) Northcote resigning		
	on appointment as Governor of Bombay,		
	Sir Edgar Vincent	C.	4,030
	<i>Allan H. Bright</i>	L.	3,371
1900.	Sir Edgar Vincent	C.	4,001
	<i>Allan H. Bright</i>	C.	3,388
Gateshead (1). P., 109,887. EL., 17,427.			
1885.	Hon. W. H. James	L.	5,756
	<i>J. H. Bottomley</i>	C.	3,024
1886.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	5,838
	<i>Pandeli Ralli</i>	LU.	5,043
* 1893.	Feb. 24. Mr. James acceding to Peerage,		
	William Allan	GL.	6,434
	<i>Pandeli Ralli</i>	LU.	5,566

Gateshead—Continued.

1895.	William Allan	GL.	6,137
	<i>J. Lucas, d.</i>	LU.	5,654
1900.	(Sir) William Allan	L.	6,657
	<i>(Sir) John Sherburn</i>	LU.	5,711
Gloucester City (1). P., 45,145. EL., 7,686.			
1885.	T. Robinson, d.	L.	2,222
	<i>W. K. Wait</i>	C.	1,726
1886.	T. Robinson, d.	GL.	1,908
	<i>John Ward, d.</i>	C.	1,713
1892.	(Sir) T. Robinson, d.	GL.	2,885
	<i>C. J. Monk, d.</i>	LU.	2,800
1895.	C. J. Monk, d.	LU.	2,264
	<i>(Sir) A. Spencer Wells</i>	GL.	2,791
1900.	Russell Rea	L.	3,267
	<i>Pandeli Ralli</i>	LU.	3,044
Grantham (1). P., 18,001. EL., 3,054.			
1885.	J. W. Mellor, Q.C.	L.	1,377
	<i>Capt. A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	1,131
† 1886.	Feb. 24. J. W. Mellor	L.	unop.
1886.	Malcolm Low	C.	1,197
	<i>Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor</i>	GL.	1,161
1892.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.	1,296
	<i>T. C. Clarke, d.</i>	GL.	1,263
1895.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.	1,507
	<i>S. D. Waddy, Q.C.</i>	GL.	1,167
1900.	A. Priestley	L.	1,347
	<i>H. Y. B. Lopes</i>	C.	1,309
Gravesend (1). P., 39,766. EL., 5,823.			
1885.	J. Basley White	C.	1,916
	<i>T. Bevan</i>	L.	1,850
1886.	J. Basley White	C.	1,938
	<i>E. S. Pryce</i>	GL.	1,430
1892.	J. D. Palmer, d.	C.	2,370
	<i>J. G. Shipman</i>	GL.	1,619
1895.	J. D. Palmer, d.	C.	2,405
	<i>L. M. Johnson</i>	GL.	1,218
* 1898.	July 13. On Mr. Palmer's retirement,		
	J. H. Dudley Ryder	C.	2,372
	<i>W. Runciman, jun.</i>	L.	1,955
1900.	Sir Gilbert Parker	C.	2,542
	<i>H. Harmsworth</i>	L.	1,804
Grimsbey, Great (1). P., 78,198. EL., 13,951.			
1885.	E. Henegae	L.	3,711
	<i>Col. Campbell-Walker, d. C.</i>		2,897
* 1886.	Feb. 13. On Mr. Henegae accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae	L.	3,390
	<i>Col. C. Walker, d.</i>	C.	2,330
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae	LU.	2,982
	<i>T. Sutherst</i>	GL.	2,649
1892.	H. Josse, d.	GL.	4,202
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Henegae</i>	LU.	3,566
* 1893.	Mar. 6. On Mr. Josse's retirement,		
	Rt. Hon. E. Henegae	LU.	4,427
	<i>H. Broadhurst</i>	GL.	3,463
1895.	G. Doughty	GL.	4,347
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Henegae</i>	LU.	4,166
* 1898.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Doughty's resignation,		
	G. Doughty, re-el. as	LU.	4,940
	<i>T. Wintringham</i>	L.	3,189
	<i>R. D. Melhuish</i>	IC.	204
1900.	G. Doughty	LU.	unop.
Halifax (2). P., 88,909. EL., 15,195.			
1885.	Thomas Shaw, d.	L.	6,269
	<i>Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d. L.</i>		6,053
	<i>Alfred Morris, d.</i>	C.	3,988
† 1886.	Apr. 3. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.		unop.
1886.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.	5,427
	<i>Rt. Hn. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.</i>		5,381
	<i>Alfred Morris, d.</i>	C.	3,612
1892.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.	6,481
	<i>Rt. Hn. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.</i>		6,361
	<i>Alfred Arnold</i>	C.	4,663
* 1893.	Feb. 9. On Mr. T. Shaw's death,		
	W. R. Shaw	GL.	4,620
	<i>Alfred Arnold</i>	C.	4,251
	<i>John Lister</i>	Lab.	3,023

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Halifax—Continued.

1895.	Alfred Arnold	C.	5,475
	W. R. Shaw	GL.	5,085
	James Booth	GL.	4,283
	John Lister	Lab.	3,818
* 1897.	March 3. On Mr. W. Shaw's retirement,		
	A. Billson	GL.	5,664
	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt.	LU.	5,252
	Tom Mann	Lab.	2,000
1900.	(Et.Hn.)Sir S. Crossley LU.		5,931
	J. H. Whitley	L.	5,543
	A. Billson	L.	5,325
	James Parker	Lab.	3,276

Hanley (1). P., 100,290. EL., 16,251.

1885.	W. Woodall, d.	L.	6,136
	Col. V. Wright	C.	2,739
1886.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.	5,825
	A. H. Heath	C.	3,993
1895.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.	5,653
	A. H. Heath	C.	5,367
1900.	A. H. Heath	C.	6,536
	Enoch Edwards	L.	5,944

Hartlepool, The (1). P., 86,310. EL., 13,633.

1885.	T. Richardson, d.	L.	3,669
	Dr. T. H. Tristram, Q.C.	C.	2,629
1886.	T. Richardson, d.	LU.	3,381
	M. L. Hawkes, d.	GL.	2,469
* 1890.	Jan. 21. On the death of Mr. Richardson,		
	Christopher Furness	GL.	4,603
	Sir W. Gray, Kt., d.	LU.	4,305
1892.	(Sir) C. Furness	GL.	4,626
	T. Richardson	LU.	4,550
1895.	(Sir) T. Richardson	LU.	4,853
	Sir C. Furness, Kt.	GL.	4,772
1900.	Sir C. Furness, Kt.	L.	6,491
	Sir T. Richardson, Kt. LU.		4,612

Hastings (1). P., 62,913. EL., 8,243.

1885.	Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B. L.		2,712
	Wilson Noble	C.	2,550
1886.	Wilson Noble	C.	2,765
	Cpt. Hn. T. S. Brand GL.		2,230
1892.	Wilson Noble	C.	3,077
	Serjeant Hemphill, Q.C. GL.		2,628
1895.	W. Lucas-Shadwell	C.	3,205
	Cecil H. B. Ince	GL.	2,863
1900.	F. Freeman-Thomas	L.	3,399
	E. Boyle, Q.C.	C.	3,191

Hereford City (1). P., 21,382. EL., 3,620.

1885.	(Sir) Joseph Pulley, d.	L.	1,360
	W. H. Burnaby	C.	1,296
1886.	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	1,401
	(Sir) Joseph Pulley, d. GL.		1,136
1892.	W. H. Grenfell	GL.	1,507
	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	1,380
* 1893.	Aug. 15. On Mr. Grenfell's retirement,		
	C. W. R. Cooke	C.	1,504
	Sir Joseph Pulley, Bt., d. GL.		1,460
1895.	C. W. R. Cooke	C.	1,669
	Sir E. R. P. Edgcumbe GL.		1,356
1900.	J. S. Arkwright	C.	unop.

Huddersfield (1). P., 96,383. EL., 16,928.

1885.	E. A. Leatham, d.	L.	6,960
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt. C.		6,194
1886.	W. Summers, d.	GL.	6,210
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt. C.		6,026
1892.	W. Summers, d.	GL.	7,098
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt.	C.	6,337
* 1893.	Feb. 4. On Mr. Summers' death,		
	Sir Joseph Crosland, Kt. C.		7,063
	J. Woodhead	GL.	7,033
1895.	Sir J. T. Woodhouse, Kt. GL.		6,755
	Sir J. Crosland, Kt.	C.	5,863
	H. R. Smart	Lab.	1,594
1900.	Sir J. T. Woodhouse, Kt. L.		7,896
	Col. E. H. Carlile	C.	6,831

Hull City (3). P., 239,876. EL., 39,971.

East Div. P., 82,319. EL., 12,155.

1885.	W. Saunders, d.	L.	3,625
	F. B. Grottrian	C.	2,960
1886.	F. B. Grottrian	C.	3,139
	W. Saunders, d.	GL.	3,102
1892.	(Sir) Clarence Smith	GL.	4,570
	F. B. Grottrian	C.	3,738
1895.	J. T. Firbank	C.	4,302
	Sir Clarence Smith, Kt. GL.		4,152
1900.	(Sir) J. T. Firbank	C.	5,264
	T. R. Ferens	L.	4,423

Central Div. P., 60,737. EL., 9,450.

1885.	H. S. King	C.	4,193
	C. M. Norwood, d.	L.	4,027
	N. B. Billany	Lab.	735
1886.	H. S. King	C.	4,968
	R. C. Lehmann	GL.	3,861
1892.	(Sir) H. S. King	C.	4,938
	F. Maddison	GL.	4,462
1895.	Sir H. S. King	C.	5,476
	F. Maddison	GL.	3,515
1900.	Sir H. S. King	C.	5,257
	G. G. Greenwood	L.	2,465

West Div. P., 96,820. EL., 13,866.

1885.	C. H. Wilson	L.	5,247
	Sir A. K. Rollit, Kt.	C.	3,697
1886.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	4,623
	A. K. Dibb	C.	3,045
1892.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	6,283
	Col. (Sir) Gerard Smith LU.		3,500
1895.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	6,637
	T. McCarthy, d.	Lab.	1,400
1900.	C. H. Wilson	L.	6,364
	J. B. Willows	C.	4,419

Hythe (1). P., 46,663. EL., 5,883.

1885.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. IL.		2,247
	A. C. Morton	R.	797
1886.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. LU.		unop.
1892.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. LU.		unop.
1895.	Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards	C.	2,189
	Sir Israel Hart, Kt., d. GL.		1,726
* 1899.	Mar. 1. On Sir B. Edwards' retirement,		
	Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bt.	C.	2,425
	Sir Israel Hart, Kt.	L.	1,898
1900.	Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bt. C.		unop.

Ipswich (2). P., 66,662. EL., 10,095.

1885.	H. W. West, Q.C., d.	L.	3,795
	Jesse Collings	L.	3,777
	E. M. Ind	C.	3,717
	Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C. C.		3,649
* 1886.	Apr. 14. West & Collings' uns'd on petition,		
	C. Dalrymple	C.	3,687
	Lord Elcho	C.	3,662
	Lord John Hervey, d. L.		3,635
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C.	L.	3,627
1886.	Lord Elcho	C.	3,846
	(Sir) C. Dalrymple	C.	3,833
	Sydney J. Stern	GL.	3,386
	B. T. L. Thomson	GL.	3,334
1892.	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. C.		4,350
	Lord Elcho	GL.	4,277
	D. F. Goddard	GL.	4,054
	A. W. Soames	GL.	3,888
1895.	D. F. Goddard	GL.	4,396
	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt.	C.	4,293
	A. W. Soames	GL.	4,250
	Lord Elcho	C.	4,219
1900.	D. F. Goddard	L.	4,557
	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. C.		4,527
	Noel E. Buxton	L.	4,283
	J. F. P. Rawlinson, Q.C. C.		4,207

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Kidderminster (1). P., 26,274. EL., 4,487.		
1885.	J. Brinton	L. 2,173
	A. F. Godson	C. 2,014
1886.	A. F. Godson	C. 2,081
	Wilfrid S. Blunt	GL. 1,796
1892.	A. F. Godson	C. 2,066
	R. Eve, d.	GL. 1,801
1895.	(Sir) A. F. Godson	C. 2,008
	R. Eve, d.	GL. 1,713
1900.	Sir A. F. Godson, Kt.	C. 1,950
	E. B. Barnard	L. 1,804
King's Lynn (1). P., 20,289. EL., 8,444.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, d. C.	1,472
	Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bt. L.	1,302
1886.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, d. C.	1,417
	John I. Briscoe	GL. 1,146
* 1886. Aug. 25.	Mr. Bourke appd. Govr. of Madras,	
	A. W. Jarvis	C. 1,423
	J. H. Sanders	GL. 1,168
1892.	T. G. Bowles	C. 1,319
	T. R. Kemp, Q.C.	GL. 1,308
1895.	T. G. Bowles	C. 1,395
	H. G. Beaumont	GL. 1,826
1900.	T. G. Bowles	C. 1,499
	F. B. Booth	L. 1,332
Leeds City (5). P., 428,958. EL., 70,095.		
North Div. P., 116,698. EL., 19,094.		
1885.	W. L. Jackson	C. 4,494
	Prof. (Sir) A. W. Rücker L.	4,237
1886.	W. L. Jackson	C. 4,301
	A. O. Rutson, d.	GL. 3,682
† 1891. Nov. 23.	W. L. Jackson C. unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson C.	5,790
	T. R. Leuty	GL. 4,776
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson C.	5,992
	H. S. Baines, d.	GL. 4,484
1900.	Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson C.	7,512
	J. C. Hamilton	L. 4,995
* 1902.	July 29. Mr. Jackson becoming a peer,	
	R. H. Barran	L. 7,539
	Sir A. T. Lawson, Bt.	C. 6,781
Central Div. P., 64,158. EL., 9,391.		
1885.	G. W. Balfour	C. 4,589
	(Sir) J. Barran	L. 4,275
1886.	G. W. Balfour	C. 4,225
	(Sir) J. Kitson	GL. 4,212
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) G. W. Balfour C.	4,448
	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,335
1895.	Rt. Hn. G. W. Balfour C.	4,631
	Leif S. Jones	GL. 3,977
1900.	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour C.	4,144
	Sir S. Montagu, Bt.	L. 3,042
East Div. P., 65,854. EL., 9,504.		
1885.	E. Dawson, d.	C. 3,849
	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	L. 3,504
1886.	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL. 3,930
	R. Dawson, d.	C. 2,820
1892.	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL. 4,024
	A. H. A. Morton	C. 3,197
* 1895. Apl. 30.	On Mr. J. L. Gane's death,	
	T. R. Leuty	GL. 3,999
	J. D. Power	C. 2,868
1895.	T. R. Leuty	GL. 3,857
	J. D. Power	C. 3,147
1900.	H. S. Cantley	C. 3,453
	J. Rochfort Maguire, L.	1,586
	W. P. Byles	Lab. 1,266
West Div. P., 100,319. EL., 17,737.		
1885.	H. J. Gladstone	L. 6,130
	Sir W. Wheelhouse, Kt. d. C.	3,804
1886.	H. J. Gladstone	GL. 5,226
	Chas. Williams	C. 2,970
1892.	H. J. Gladstone	GL. 5,974
	A. Greenwood	C. 5,621
† 1894. Mar. 16.	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone	GL. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. H. J. Gladstone GL.	6,314
	Col. J. T. North, d.	C. 6,218
1900.	Rt. Hn. H. J. Gladstone L.	7,043
	Col. T. W. Harding	L.U. 6,522

Leeds City—Continued.

South Div. P., 82,114. EL., 14,369.		
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d. L.	5,208
	S. C. Macaskie	C. 2,869
† 1886. Feb. 12.	Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	4,665
	T. H. Bracken	C. 2,924
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	4,829
	Reginald J. N. Neville C.	3,294
* 1892. Sep. 22.	Sir L. Playfair being created a peer,	
	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,414
	Reginald J. N. Neville C.	3,466
1895.	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL. 4,608
	Reginald J. N. Neville C.	4,447
	A. Shaw	Lab. 622
1900.	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	L. 4,952
	Reginald J. N. Neville ..	C. 4,718

Leicester (2). P., 151,484. EL., 25,575.

1885.	J. A. Picton	L. 11,480
	A. McArthur	L. 11,121
	Major W. Millican, d. C.	6,751
1886.	J. A. Picton	GL. 9,914
	A. McArthur	GL. 9,681
	R. Bickersteth	L.U. 5,686
1892.	J. A. Picton	GL. unop.
	Sir J. Whitehead, Bt.	GL. unop.
* 1894. Aug. 29.	Both members resigning,	
	H. Broadhurst	GL. 9,464
	H. W. Hazell	GL. 7,184
	J. F. L. Rolleston	C. 6,967
	Joseph Burgess	Lab. 4,402
1895.	H. Broadhurst	GL. 9,792
	H. W. Hazell	GL. 7,753
	(Sir) J. F. L. Rolleston ..	C. 7,654
	Joseph Burgess	Lab. 4,009
1900.	H. Broadhurst	L. 10,385
	Sir J. F. L. Rolleston ..	C. 9,066
	H. W. Hazell	L. 8,528
	J. R. Macdonald	Lab. 4,164

Lincoln City (1). P., 51,751. EL., 9,324.

1885.	Joseph Ruston, d.	L. 3,726
	F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 2,701
1886.	F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 3,160
	W. Crossfield	GL. 2,851
1892.	W. Crossfield	GL. 3,410
	F. H. Kerans, d.	C. 3,186
1895.	C. H. Seely	L.U. 3,808
	W. Crossfield	GL. 3,590
1900.	C. H. Seely	L.U. 4,002
	C. H. Roberts	L. 3,935

Liverpool City (9). P., 627,030. EL., 84,478.

Kirkdale Div. P., 83,257. EL., 10,816.		
1885.	G. Baden-Powell, d.	C. 3,391
	J. Samuelson	L. 1,981
	J. E. Redmond	N. 766
1886.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,084
	Ralph Neville	GL. 2,172
1892.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,750
	T. R. Threlfall	Lab. 2,773
1895.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,818
	B. S. Johnson	GL. 2,468
* 1898. Dec. 9.	On Sir G. Baden-Powell's death,	
	D. MacIver	C. unop.
1900.	D. MacIver	C. 4,333
	R. R. Cherry, Q.C.	L. 1,738
Wilton Div. P., 89,873. EL., 12,884.		
1885.	J. G. Gibson, Q.C.	C. 3,492
	A. Birrell	L. 2,500
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson C.	2,872
	C. H. Bromby	GL. 1,681
† 1886. Aug. 11.	J. G. Gibson C. unop.	
* 1888. Feb. 3.	Mr. Gibson appd. an Irish Judge,	
	M. W. Mattinson	C. unop.
1892.	J. H. Stock	C. 3,707
	Sir B. W. Richardson, d. GL.	2,493
1895.	J. H. Stock	C. unop.
1900.	J. H. Stock	C. unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Liverpool City—Continued.

Everton Div.	P.	83,572.	El.	10,347.
1886.	E. Whitley, d.	.....	C.	4,535
	F. Davies	.....	L.	2,068
1886.	E. Whitley, d.	.....	C.	unop.
* 1891.	On Mr. E. Whitley's death,			
	J. A. Willox	.....	C.	unop.
1892.	J. A. Willox	.....	C.	3,954
	P. W. Atkin	.....	GL.	2,165
1895.	(Sir) J. A. Willox	.....	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. A. Willox, Kt.	.....	C.	unop.
West Derby Div.	P.	86,694.	El.	11,982.
1885.	Lord Claud J. Hamilton	.....	C.	4,213
	M. Guthrie	.....	L.	3,068
1886.	Ld. Claud J. Hamilton	.....	C.	3,604
	Serjt. Hemphill, Q.C.	.....	GL.	2,244
* 1888.	Aug. 10. Lord C. J. Hamilton retiring,			
	Hon. W. H. Cross, d.	.....	C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. Cross, d.	.....	C.	4,107
	F. R. Smith	.....	GL.	2,925
* 1893.	Jan. 10. On Mr. W. H. Cross's death,			
	(Rt. Hn.) W. H. Long	.....	C.	3,632
	D. Shilton Collin	.....	GL.	2,275
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	.....	C.	4,622
	Oscar Browning	.....	GL.	1,686
1900.	S. W. Higginbottom	.....	C.	unop.
Scotland Div.	P.	52,992.	El.	6,097.
1885.	T. P. O'Connor	.....	N.	2,724
	M. Woodard	.....	I.	1,474
1886.	T. P. O'Connor	.....	N.	2,911
	A. Earle	.....	LU.	1,431
1892.	T. P. O'Connor	.....	N.	2,637
	J. V. V. Fitzgerald	.....	C.	1,847
1895.	T. P. O'Connor	.....	N.	2,089
	W. G. E. Macartney	.....	C.	1,452
1900.	T. P. O'Connor	.....	N.	2,044
	W. W. Rutherford	.....	C.	1,484
Exchange Div.	P.	41,999.	El.	6,450.
1885.	L. R. Bailly, d.	.....	C.	2,964
	Capt. W. H. O'Shea	.....	N.	2,909
	T. E. Stephens, (ret'd.)	.....	L.	36
1886.	D. Duncan, d.	.....	GL.	2,920
	L. R. Bailly, d.	.....	C.	2,750
* 1887.	Jan. 26. On Mr. Duncan's death,			
	Ralph Neville	.....	GL.	3,217
	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen	.....	LU.	3,210
1892.	Ralph Neville, Q.C.	.....	GL.	2,721
	J. C. Bigham, Q.C.	.....	LU.	2,655
1895.	(Sir) J. C. Bigham, Q.C.	.....	LU.	2,884
	W. B. Bowering	.....	GL.	2,630
* 1897.	Nov. 10. Mr. Bigham being appd. a Judge,			
	C. McArthur	.....	LU.	2,711
	Russell Rea	.....	GL.	2,657
1900.	C. McArthur	.....	LU.	2,811
	F. W. Verney	.....	L.	1,514
Abercromby Div.	P.	52,418.	El.	8,898.
1885.	W. F. Lawrence	.....	C.	3,789
	Samuel Smith	.....	L.	2,982
1886.	W. F. Lawrence	.....	C.	3,583
	Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B.	.....	GL.	2,844
1892.	W. F. Lawrence	.....	C.	3,677
	W. B. Bowering	.....	GL.	2,846
1895.	W. F. Lawrence	.....	C.	unop.
1900.	W. F. Lawrence	.....	C.	unop.
East Toxteth Div.	P.	70,425.	El.	9,485.
1885.	Baron H. de Worms	.....	C.	3,598
	J. C. Bigham, Q.C.	.....	L.	2,908
1886.	Baron H. de Worms	.....	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. Baron de Worms	.....	C.	3,708
	E. Paul	.....	GL.	2,201
1895.	Baron H. de Worms	.....	C.	3,628
	C. Y. C. Dawbarn	.....	GL.	1,706
* 1895.	Nov. 29. Bn. de Worms being made a Peer,			
	A. F. Warr	.....	C.	unop.
1900.	A. F. Warr	.....	C.	unop.
* 1902.	Nov. 6. On Mr. Warr's retirement,			
	Austin Taylor	.....	C.	3,610
	H. R. Rathbone	.....	L.	3,233

Liverpool City—Continued.

West Toxteth Div.	P.	65,800.	El.	8,519.
1885.	T. B. Royden	.....	C.	3,754
	T. Sutherland	.....	L.	1,771
1886.	T. B. Royden	.....	C.	unop.
1892.	R. P. Houston	.....	C.	3,604
	E. J. Griffith	.....	GL.	2,479
1895.	R. P. Houston	.....	C.	3,610
	W. Mulholland, Q.C.	.....	GL.	1,653
1900.	R. P. Houston	.....	C.	unop.
Maidstone (1).	P.	33,516.	El.	5,358.
1885.	Major A. H. Ross, d.	.....	C.	2,184
	Major M. S. Hume	.....	L.	1,839
1886.	Major A. H. Ross, d.	.....	C.	1,917
	Thomas P. Baptie	.....	GL.	1,603
* 1888.	Dec. 14. On Major Ross's death,			
	F. S. W. Cornwallis	.....	C.	2,060
	John Barker	.....	GL.	1,865
1892.	F. S. W. Cornwallis	.....	C.	2,443
	T. W. Nussey	.....	GL.	1,627
1895.	Sir F. Seager Hunt, Bt.	.....	C.	unop.
* 1898.	Mar. 28. On Sir F. S. Hunt's retirement,			
	F. S. W. Cornwallis	.....	C.	2,214
	John Barker	.....	GL.	2,036
1900.	John Barker	.....	L.	2,201
	F. S. W. Cornwallis	.....	C.	2,168
* 1901.	Mar. 1. Mr. Barker being uns'd on petn.,			
	Sir F. H. Evans, Bt.	.....	L.	2,375
	T. Milvain, (K.C.)	.....	C.	2,182
Manchester City (8).	P.	475,455.	El.	65,831.
North West Div.	P.	68,054.	El.	11,146.
1885.	(Sir) W. H. Houldsworth	.....	C.	5,834
	J. Slagg, d.	.....	L.	5,111
1886.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth	.....	C.	5,489
	Henry Lee	.....	GL.	4,453
1892.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth	.....	C.	unop.
1895.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth	.....	C.	4,997
	T. F. Byrne	.....	GL.	3,526
1900.	Sir W. H. Houldsworth	.....	C.	unop.
North Div.	P.	82,508.	El.	10,779.
1885.	J. F. Hutton, d.	.....	C.	4,098
	C. E. Schwann	.....	L.	3,118
1886.	C. E. Schwann	.....	GL.	3,476
	J. F. Hutton, d.	.....	C.	3,380
1892.	C. E. Schwann	.....	GL.	4,258
	J. M. Yates, Q.C.	.....	C.	3,953
1895.	C. E. Schwann	.....	GL.	4,327
	A. H. A. Morton	.....	C.	3,872
1900.	C. E. Schwann	.....	L.	4,258
	W. Joynson-Hicks	.....	C.	4,232
North East Div.	P.	71,770.	El.	9,858.
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	.....	C.	4,341
	R. P. Blennerhassett	.....	L.	2,893
1886.	Sir J. Fergusson, Bt.	.....	C.	3,680
	C. P. Scott	.....	GL.	3,363
* 1891.	Oct. 9. On Sir J. Fergusson accepting office,			
	Sir J. Fergusson, Bt.	.....	C.	4,058
	C. P. Scott	.....	GL.	3,908
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	.....	C.	4,239
	C. P. Scott	.....	GL.	4,129
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	.....	C.	3,961
	Edwyn Holt	.....	GL.	3,720
	James Johnston	.....	Lab.	546
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir J. Fergusson	.....	C.	4,316
	A. Birrell, Q.C.	.....	L.	3,610
East Division.	P.	94,497.	El.	12,816.
1885.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	4,586
	A. Hopkinson, Q.C.	.....	L.	3,712
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	4,166
	J. H. Crosfield, d.	.....	GL.	3,510
† 1886.	Aug. 11. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	5,147
	Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d.	.....	GL.	4,749
† 1895.	July 1. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	5,380
	Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d.	.....	GL.	4,616
1900.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Balfour	.....	C.	5,803
	A. H. Scott	.....	L.	3,850

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Manchester City—Continued.

South Division. P., 91,710. EL., 12,450.	
1885. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. L.	3,791
Dr. P. Royle, d. C.	3,121
1886. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL.	3,407
(Sir) Thos. Souler, d. C.	3,072
1892. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL.	4,245
Viscount Esmyn C.	4,064
1895. Rt. Hn. Mq. of Lorne LU.	4,457
Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. GL.	4,379
* 1900. May 25. M. of Lorne suc'g to Peerage, Hon. W. R. W. Peel. LU.	5,497
Leif S. Jones L.	3,458
1900. Hon. W. R. W. Peel. LU.	5,122
Edwyn Holt L.	3,850
South West Division. P., 66,916. EL., 8,782.	
1885. Lord F. S. Hamilton C.	3,929
Jacob Bright, d. L.	3,362
1886. Jacob Bright, d. GL.	3,570
Lord F. S. Hamilton. C.	3,459
1892. (Rt. Hn.) Jac. Bright, d. GL.	3,924
A. Hopkinson, Q.C. LU.	3,776
1895. W. J. Galloway C.	3,994
J. M. Astbury GL.	3,496
1900. W. J. Galloway C.	4,017
F. Brocklehurst L.	2,398

Middlesbrough (1). P., 116,539. EL., 18,116.

1885. Isaac Wilson, d. L.	6,961
(Sir) Raylton Dixon, d. C.	4,035
1886. Isaac Wilson, d. GL.	unop.
1892. J. Havelock Wilson Lab.	4,691
W. S. Robson, Q.C. GL.	4,062
Hugh Bell LU.	3,333
1895. J. Havelock Wilson. GL.	6,755
Col. S. A. Sadler C.	4,735
1900. Col. S. A. Sadler C.	6,760
J. Havelock Wilson. L.	6,705

Monmouth District. (Comprising Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.) P., 68,064. EL., 10,298.

1885. (Sir) E. H. Carbutt L.	2,932
T. Cordes, d. C.	2,921
1886. Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C.	3,083
(Sir) E. H. Carbutt. GL.	2,568
1892. Albert Spicer GL.	3,430
Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. C.	3,137
1895. Albert Spicer GL.	3,743
E. M. Underdown, Q.C. C.	3,589
1900. Dr. F. Rutheraford Harris C.	4,415
Albert Spicer L.	3,727
* 1901. May 7. Dr. R. Harris being uns'd on petn., (Sir) Joseph Lawrence. C.	4,604
Albert Spicer L.	4,261

Morpeth (1). P., 49,989. EL., 8,838.

1885. Thomas Burt L.	unop.
1886. Thomas Burt GL.	unop.
1892. Thomas Burt GL.	unop.
1895. Thomas Burt GL.	3,404
M. M. Barry C.	1,235
1900. Thomas Burt L.	3,117
M. M. Barry C.	2,707

Newcastle-on-Tyne City (2).

P., 214,803. EL., 35,983.	
1885. Joseph Cowen, d. LU.	10,489
John Morley L.	10,129
C. F. Hamond C.	9,500
* 1886. Feb. 12. On Mr. Morley accepting office, Rt. Hon. J. Morley L.	11,110
C. F. Hamond C.	8,449
1886. Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL.	10,631
James Craig, d. GL.	10,172
Sir W. Armstrong, d. LU.	9,657
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. C.	9,580
1892. C. F. Hamond C.	13,823
Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL.	10,905
James Craig, d. GL.	10,686
* 1892. Aug. 25. On Mr. Morley accepting office, Rt. Hon. J. Morley GL.	12,983
Pandeli Ralli LU.	11,244

Newcastle-on-Tyne City—Continued.

1895. (Sir) C. F. Hamond C.	12,833
W. D. Cruddas. C.	12,170
Rt. Hon. J. Morley. GL.	11,862
James Craig, d. GL.	11,154
F. P. Hammill, d. Lab.	2,302
1900. W. R. Plummer C.	15,097
G. Renwick C.	14,752
Samuel Storey L.	10,488
Capt. Hon. H. Lambton L.	10,483

Newcastle-u.-Lyme (1). P., 60,667. EL., 9,572.

1885. W. S. Allen L.	4,031
Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	2,848
1886. D. H. Coghill LU.	2,896
J. B. Brindley GL.	2,752
1892. William Allen GL.	4,024
D. H. Coghill. LU.	2,936
1895. William Allen GL.	3,510
A. M. Lee LU.	3,399
1900. Sir A. S. Haslam, Kt. LU.	3,750
William Allen L.	3,568

Northampton (2). P., 76,073. EL., 12,487.

1885. H. Labouchere L.	4,845
C. Bradlaugh, d. L.	4,315
H. C. Richards C.	3,890
1886. H. Labouchere GL.	4,570
C. Bradlaugh, d. GL.	4,363
R. Turner, d. LU.	3,850
T. O. Hastings Lees C.	3,456
* 1891. Feb. 13. On the death of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P. Manfield, d. GL.	5,436
R. A. Germaine C.	3,723
1892. H. Labouchere GL.	5,439
(Sir) M. P. Manfield, d. GL.	5,164
H. C. Richards C.	3,651
C. G. A. Drucker C.	3,235
1895. H. Labouchere GL.	4,884
C. G. A. Drucker C.	3,820
E. Harford, d. GL.	3,703
J. Jacobs C.	3,594
F. G. Jones Soc.	1,216
J. M. Robertson Lab.	1,131
1900. J. G. Shipman L.	5,437
H. Labouchere L.	5,281
R. R. B. Orlebar C.	4,480
H. E. Randall C.	4,124

Norwich City (2). P., 111,728. EL., 19,325.

1885. (Sir) H. Bullard C.	7,279
J. J. Colman, d. L.	6,666
(Sir) R. S. Wright L.	6,251
* 1886. Apl. 7. Mr. Bullard being uns'd on petn., S. Hoare C.	unop.
1886. J. J. Colman, d. GL.	6,295
S. Hoare C.	6,166
J. H. Fillett GL.	6,119
Clare S. Read C.	5,564
1892. S. Hoare C.	7,718
J. J. Colman, d. GL.	7,407
J. Bedford GL.	6,811
1895. (Sir) S. Hoare C.	8,166
Sir H. Bullard, Kt. C.	8,034
T. Terrell, Q.C. GL.	7,330
F. W. Verney GL.	7,210
1900. Sir S. Hoare, Bt. C.	unop.
Sir H. Bullard, Kt. C.	unop.

Nottingham City (3). P., 239,753. EL., 40,868.

West Div. P., 93,347. EL., 15,620.	
1885. Col. C. Seely L.	6,669
Ed. Cope, d. C.	3,797
John Burns Soc.	598
1886. H. Broadhurst GL.	5,458
Col. C. Seely LU.	4,609
1892. Col. (Sir) C. Seely LU.	5,610
H. Broadhurst GL.	5,309
1895. J. H. Yoxall GL.	6,088
A. G. Sparrow LU.	5,575
1900. J. H. Yoxall L.	6,023
Sir Lepel H. Griffin LU.	5,639

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—Continued.

Nottingham City—Continued.

East Div. P., 78,208. EL., 12,245.			
1885.	Arnold Morley	L.	5,239
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton	C.	4,248
1886.	Arnold Morley	GL.	4,581
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton	C.	4,484
1892.	Arnold Morley	GL.	4,861
	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton	C.	4,284
† 1892.	Aug. 24. Arnold Morley	GL.	unop.
1895.	E. Bond	C.	4,900
	Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley	GL.	4,735
1900.	E. Bond	C.	4,927
	E. H. Fraser	L.	4,148

South Div. P., 78,208. EL., 13,003.			
1885.	J. Carvell Williams	L.	4,983
	H. S. Wright	C.	4,620
1886.	H. S. Wright	C.	4,586
	J. Carvell Williams	GL.	4,317
1892.	H. S. Wright	C.	4,570
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL.	4,487
1895.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	C.	4,802
	F. W. Maude	GL.	4,869
1900.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	C.	5,298
	H. Y. Stanger, Q.C.	L.	3,914

Oldham (2). P., 194,197. EL., 30,725.

1885.	J. T. Hibbert	L.	12,259
	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,992
	Hon. E. L. Stanley	L.	11,847
	S. T. Whitehead, d.	C.	11,491
1886.	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,606
	Elliott Lees	C.	11,484
	Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert	GL.	10,921
	J. M. Cheetham	GL.	10,891
1892.	J. M. Cheetham	GL.	12,619
	(Sir) J. T. Hibbert	GL.	12,541
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	12,205
	J. M. Maclean	C.	11,952
1895.	R. Ascroft, d.	C.	13,085
	J. F. Oswald, Q.C.	C.	12,465
	Adam Lee	GL.	12,249
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hibbert	GL.	12,092
* 1899.	July 6. On Mr. Ascroft's death and Mr. Oswald's resignation,		
	A. Emmott	L.	12,976
	W. Runciman, jun.	L.	12,770
	Winston S. Churchill	C.	11,477
	James Mawdsley, d.	C.	11,449
1900.	A. Emmott	L.	12,947
	Winston S. Churchill	C.	12,931
	W. Runciman	L.	12,709
	C. B. Crisp	C.	12,522

Oxford, City (1). P., 49,413. EL., 8,310.

1885.	A. W. Hall	C.	3,212
	C. A. Fyffe, d.	L.	2,894
1886.	A. W. Hall	C.	unop.
1892.	Gen. Sir G. Chesney, d.	C.	3,276
	A. R. Souttar	GL.	3,156
* 1895.	April 20. On Sir G. Chesney's death, Viscount Valentia	C.	3,745
	J. F. Little, M.B.	GL.	3,143
1895.	Viscount Valentia	C.	3,628
	T. H. Kingerlee	GL.	2,975
† 1898.	Nov. 4. Visc. Valentia	C.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Visc. Valentia	C.	unop.

Penryn & Falm'th (1). P., 16,296. EL., 2,799.

1885.	D. J. Jenkins, d.	L.	1,170
	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,069
1886.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,089
	D. J. Jenkins, d.	GL.	998
1892.	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,218
	A. D. Serena	GL.	880
1895.	F. J. Horniman	GL.	1,150
	W. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,101
1900.	F. J. Horniman	L.	1,184
	N. L. Cohen	C.	1,164

Peterborough City (1). P., 82,203. EL., 5,693.

1885.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	L.	1,853
	S. C. Buxton	L.	1,595
1886.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	L.U.	1,780
	G. G. Greenwood	GL.	1,491
* 1889.	Oct. 7. On the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam,		
	A. C. Morton	GL.	1,593
	R. Purvis	L.U.	1,642
1892.	A. C. Morton	GL.	2,087
	R. Purvis	L.U.	1,879
1895.	R. Purvis	L.U.	2,259
	A. C. Morton	GL.	2,020
1900.	R. Purvis	L.U.	2,315
	Halley Stewart	L.	2,155

Plymouth (2). P., 105,404. EL., 14,116.

1885.	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,354
	E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,240
	P. S. Maciver, d.	L.	4,132
	Hon. R. B. Brett	L.	3,968
1886.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,137
	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,133
	T. E. Stephens	GL.	3,255
	(Sir) E. Strachey	GL.	3,175
1892.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,081
	Sir W. G. Pearce, Bt.	C.	5,081
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	4,921
	G. Lidgett	GL.	4,861
1895.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,575
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	5,482
	Hon. E. Hubbard	C.	5,456
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,298
* 1898.	Jan. 12. On Mr. C. Harrison's death,		
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,966
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	5,802
* 1900.	Feb. 16. On Sir E. Clarke's resignation,		
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	unop.
1900.	H. E. Duke, Q.C.	C.	6,009
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	6,005
	S. F. Mendl	L.	5,460
	H. de R. Walker	L.	5,264

Pontefract (1). P., 20,742. EL., 3,178.

1885.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,111
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.	L.	1,075
1886.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,156
	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	947
1892.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,132
	Capt. H. S. L. Wilson	GL.	1,092
* 1895.	Feb. 13. Mr. Winn succeeding to peerage,		
	H. J. Reckitt	GL.	1,228
	John Shaw	C.	1,185
* 1898.	June 26. Mr. Reckitt being unseated,		
	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,191
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	1,159
1895.	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,245
	J. Fitzalan Hope	C.	1,188
1900.	T. W. Nussey	L.	1,385
	Sir F. W. Ripley, Bt.	C.	1,269

Portsmouth (2). P., 189,122. EL., 28,022.

1885.	Sir W. Crossman, d.	L.	8,367
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	L.	8,214
	Hon. T. C. Bruce, d.	C.	7,650
	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff	C.	7,595
1886.	Sir W. Crossman, d.	L.U.	8,432
	Sir S. Wilson, d.	C.	8,325
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	GL.	7,196
	John Baker	GL.	7,069
1892.	(Sir) John Baker	GL.	9,643
	W. O. Clough	GL.	9,448
	Gen. Sir G. Willis, d.	C.	9,135
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	L.U.	9,000
1895.	Sir John Baker, Kt.	GL.	10,451
	W. O. Clough	GL.	10,255
	A. C. Harmsworth	C.	9,717
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	L.U.	9,567
* 1900.	May 3. On Mr. Clough's resignation,		
	T. A. Bramsdon	L.	10,287
	J. H. A. Majendie	C.	9,708

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHES—Continued.

Portsmouth—Continued.

1900.	J. H. A. Majendie .. C.	10,818
	R. J. Lucas .. C.	10,883
	Sir John Baker, <i>Kt.</i> .. L.	10,214
	T. A. Bramadon .. L.	10,031

Preston (2). P., 118,220. EL., 17,711.

1885.	W. E. M. Tomlinson .. C.	8,459
	E. W. Hanbury .. C.	7,971
	T. W. Russell .. L.	8,491
1886.	W. E. M. Tomlinson .. C.	7,497
	R. W. Hanbury .. C.	7,296
	Capt. J. O. Pilkington .. GL.	4,982
	Geo. Potter, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	4,771
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) R. W. Hanbury .. C.	8,070
	W. E. M. Tomlinson .. C.	7,764
	C. J. Weld-Blundell .. GL.	6,182
1895.	Rt. Hn. R. W. Hanbury .. C.	8,928
	W. E. M. Tomlinson .. C.	7,622
	J. Tattersall .. GL.	4,781
1900.	Rt. Hn. R. W. Hanbury .. C.	8,944
	(Sir) W. E. M. Tomlinson .. C.	8,067
	J. Keir Hardie .. Soc.	4,834

†1900. Dec. 8. Rt. Hn. R. W. Hanbury .. unep.

Reading (1). P., 65,468. EL., 10,484.

1885.	C. T. Murdoch, <i>d.</i> .. C.	3,513
	Rt. Hn. G. Shaw-Lefevre .. L.	3,889
1886.	C. T. Murdoch, <i>d.</i> .. C.	3,378
	W. B. Monck .. GL.	3,262
1892.	G. W. Palmer .. GL.	3,990
	C. T. Murdoch, <i>d.</i> .. C.	3,700
1895.	C. T. Murdoch, <i>d.</i> .. C.	4,278
	G. W. Palmer .. GL.	3,927
* 1898.	July 25. On Mr. Murdoch's death,	
	G. W. Palmer .. L.	4,600
	C. E. Keyser .. C.	3,906
	H. Quelch .. Soc.	270
1900.	G. W. Palmer .. L.	4,592
	C. E. Keyser .. C.	4,353

Rochdale (1). P., 76,122. EL., 13,321.

1885.	T. B. Potter, <i>d.</i> .. L.	5,552
	(Sir) Elliott Lees .. C.	4,417
1886.	T. B. Potter, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	4,738
	J. A. R. Marriott .. C.	3,481
1892.	T. B. Potter, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	5,460
	C. M. Royds .. C.	4,480
1895.	Col. C. M. Royds .. C.	4,781
	W. L. Bright .. GL.	4,359
	G. N. Barnes .. Lab.	1,251
1900.	Col. C. M. Royds .. C.	5,204
	A. G. C. Harvey .. L.	5,185
	C. Allen Clarke .. Soc.	901

Rochester City (1). P., 80,780. EL., 5,226.

1885.	Col. Hughes-Hallett .. C.	1,627
	J. Passmore Edwards .. L.	1,386
1886.	Col. Hughes-Hallett .. C.	1,602
	F. F. Belsey .. GL.	1,353
* 1889.	April 16. On Col. H. Hallett's retirement,	
	Hon. E. Knatchbull-	
	Hugessen .. GL.	1,655
	Ald. H. D. Davies .. C.	1,580
1892.	Ald. (Sir) H. D. Davies .. C.	2,119
	F. B. Maddison .. GL.	1,712
* 1893.	Feb. 8. Ald. Davies unseated on Petition,	
	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	unop.
1895.	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	2,152
	Cecil A. Grenfell .. GL.	1,673
1900.	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	unop.

St. Helens (1). P., 80,722. EL., 11,246.

1885.	H. Seton-Karr .. C.	3,750
	Col. (Sir) D. Gamble .. L.	3,693
1886.	H. Seton-Karr .. C.	3,621
	A. Sinclair .. GL.	3,404
1892.	H. Seton-Karr .. C.	4,258
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy, <i>Q.C.</i> .. GL.	4,199
1895.	H. Seton-Karr .. C.	4,700
	J. Forster .. GL.	4,091
1900.	(Sir) H. Seton-Karr .. C.	5,300
	C. A. V. Conybeare .. L.	3,402

Salford (3). P., 220,956. EL., 31,222.

North Division. P., 69,750. EL., 9,485.		
1885.	E. Hardcastle .. C.	3,519
	(Sir) Arthur Arnold, <i>d.</i> .. L.	3,343
1886.	E. Hardcastle .. C.	3,326
	(Sir) Arthur Arnold, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	3,169
1892.	(Sir) W. H. Holland .. GL.	3,686
	A. A. Baumann .. C.	3,899
1895.	F. Platt-Higgins .. C.	3,787
	(Sir) W. H. Holland .. GL.	3,781
1900.	F. Platt-Higgins .. C.	4,370
	J. E. Lawton .. L.	3,497

West Division. P., 86,152. EL., 12,956.

1885.	B. Armitage .. L.	3,755
	Sir W. C. Worsley, <i>Bt.</i> , <i>d.</i> .. C.	3,431
1886.	Lees Knowles .. C.	3,399
	B. Armitage .. GL.	3,263
1892.	Lees Knowles .. C.	4,152
	B. Armitage .. GL.	4,112
1895.	Lees Knowles .. C.	4,354
	V. K. Armitage .. GL.	4,254
1900.	Lees Knowles .. C.	5,503
	C. E. Mallet .. L.	4,841

South Division. P., 65,054. EL., 8,781.

1885.	W. Mather .. L.	3,761
	T. G. Bowles .. C.	3,706
1886.	H. H. Howorth .. C.	3,615
	(Sir) W. Mather .. GL.	3,489
1892.	Sir H. H. Howorth .. C.	3,406
	A. Forrest, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	3,369
	W. K. Hall .. Lab.	553
1895.	Sir H. H. Howorth .. C.	3,384
	A. Forrest, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	3,310
	H. W. Hobart .. Lab.	813
1900.	J. G. Groves .. C.	4,207
	A. Mond .. L.	2,980

Salisbury City (1). P., 19,421. EL., 3,032.

1885.	W. H. Grenfell .. L.	1,144
	C. J. Kennard, <i>d.</i> .. C.	1,104
1886.	E. H. Hulse .. C.	1,259
	W. H. Grenfell .. GL.	910
1892.	E. H. Hulse .. C.	1,374
	(Sir) W. R. Brown, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	1,136
1895.	(Sir) E. H. Hulse .. C.	1,404
	Sir W. R. Brown, <i>d.</i> .. GL.	1,187
* 1897.	Jan. 27. On Mr. Hulse's retirement,	
	A. H. E. Allhusen .. C.	1,425
	J. M. F. Fuller .. GL.	1,278
1900.	W. Palmer .. C.	1,399
	F. Low .. L.	1,160

Scarborough (1). P., 38,160. EL., 5,939.

1885.	Sir G. R. Sitwell, <i>Bt.</i> .. C.	2,185
	(Sir) John Glover .. L.	2,048
1886.	J. Rowntree .. GL.	2,122
	Sir G. R. Sitwell, <i>Bt.</i> .. C.	2,020
1892.	Sir G. R. Sitwell, <i>Bt.</i> .. C.	2,293
	J. Rowntree .. GL.	2,122
1895.	J. C. Rickett .. GL.	2,415
	Sir G. R. Sitwell, <i>Bt.</i> .. C.	2,391
1900.	J. C. Rickett .. L.	2,548
	Sir G. R. Sitwell, <i>Bt.</i> .. C.	2,441

Sheffield City (6). P., 380,717. EL., 60,671.

Attercliffe Division. P., 89,716. EL., 14,756-		
1885.	Hon. B. Coleridge .. L.	4,891
	E. Brodie Hoare .. C.	3,633
1886.	Hon. B. Coleridge .. GL.	4,365
	F. W. Maude .. LU.	2,958
1892.	Hon. B. Coleridge .. GL.	5,107
	G. Hill Smith .. C.	3,963
* 1894.	July 5. Mr. Coleridge accepting the Chil-	
	tern Hundreds on becoming a Peer,	
	J. Batty Langley .. GL.	4,486
	G. Hill Smith .. C.	3,495
	Frank S. Smith .. Lab.	1,249
1895.	J. Batty Langley .. GL.	unop.
1900.	J. Batty Langley .. L.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Sheffield City—Continued.

Brightside Division. P., 73,084. EL., 11,896.			
1885.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella, d. L.	4,616	
	Lord Edmund Talbot . . C.	3,382	
† 1886. Feb. 9.	A. J. Mundella, d. GL.	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL.	4,230	
	Lord Edmund Talbot . . C.	3,398	
1892.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL.	4,938	
	H. Barge Deane . . . C.	3,661	
† 1892.	Aug. 23. A. Mundella, d. GL.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d. GL.	unop.	

* 1897. Aug. 6. On Mr. Mundella's death,			
	F. Maddison GL.	4,289	
	J. Fitzalan Hope . . . C.	4,106	
1900.	J. Fitzalan Hope . . . C.	4,992	
	F. Maddison L.	4,028	

Central Division. P., 67,082. EL., 9,570.			
1885.	C. E. Howard Vincent . C.	4,633	
	S. Plimsoil, d. L.	3,484	
	M. L. Hawkes, d. . . . R.	140	
1886.	C. E. Howard Vincent . C.	4,522	
	Joshua Hawkins . . . GL.	3,326	
1892.	C. E. Howard Vincent . C.	4,474	
	R. Cameron GL.	3,618	
1895.	(Sir) C. E. H. Vincent . C.	unop.	
1900.	Sir C. E. H. Vincent . C.	unop.	

Hallam Division. P., 75,173. EL., 11,949.			
1885.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley . C.	3,764	
	Col. Sir Charles Warren . L.	3,155	
1886.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley . C.	3,581	
	T. R. Threlfall . . . GL.	2,612	
1892.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley . C.	4,057	
	R. Hammond GL.	3,414	
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C. . . C.	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C. . . C.	unop.	

Ecclesall Division. P., 75,662. EL., 12,501.			
1885.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett, d. C.	4,171	
	Cyril J. S. Dodd . . . L.	3,492	
1886.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett d.C.	3,390	
	W. Owen GL.	2,688	
1892.	(Sir) E. A. Bartlett, d. C.	4,636	
	R. E. Leader GL.	3,696	
1895.	Sir E. A. Bartlett, Kt. d. C.	unop.	
1900.	Sir E. A. Bartlett, Kt. d. C.	5,059	
	R. Faile L.	3,230	

* 1902. Feb. 3. On Sir E. A. Bartlett's death,			
	S. Roberts C.	5,231	
	R. F. Faile L.	4,119	

Shrewsbury (1). P., 28,396. EL., 4,750.			
1885.	James Watson, d. . . . C.	2,244	
	C. Waring, d. L.	1,512	
1886.	James Watson, d. . . . C.	1,826	
	Maurice Jones GL.	1,269	
1892.	H. D. Greene, Q.C. . . C.	1,979	
	J. B. Batten, d. . . . GL.	1,573	
1895.	H. D. Greene, Q.C. . . C.	unop.	
1900.	H. D. Greene, Q.C. . . C.	unop.	

Southampton (2). P., 120,302. EL., 16,967.			
1885.	A. Giles, d. C.	5,596	
	Sir J. E. Commerell, d. C.	5,307	
	Henry Lee L.	4,566	
	E. Jones, d. L.	4,535	
1886.	A. Giles, d. C.	5,023	
	Sir J. E. Commerell, d. C.	4,726	
	J. H. Cooksey, d. . . GL.	4,384	
	J. C. McCann GL.	4,029	

* 1888. May 23. On Sir J. Commerell's retirement,			
	(Sir) F. H. Evans . . GL.	5,151	
	A. E. Guest, d. . . . C.	4,266	
1892.	T. Chamberlayne . . . C.	5,449	
	(Sir) F. H. Evans . . GL.	5,182	
	C. Burt GL.	4,920	
	A. Giles, d. C.	4,734	
1895.	T. Chamberlayne . . C.	5,924	
	Sir J. B. Simeon, Bt. LU.	5,390	
	Sir F. H. Evans . . . GL.	5,181	
	H. G. Wilson GL.	4,178	
	J. R. Macdonald . . Lab.	867	

Southampton—Continued.

* 1896. Feb. 22. Mr. Chamberlayne being uns'd,			
	Sir F. H. Evans . . . GL.	5,557	
	G. Candy, Q.C., d. . . C.	5,522	
	C. A. Gibson Soc.	273	
1900.	T. Chamberlayne . . . C.	6,888	
	Sir J. B. Simeon, Bt. LU.	6,253	
	Sir F. H. Evans . . . L.	5,575	
	C. G. Hyde L.	4,652	

South Shields (1). P., 97,267. EL., 17,204.

1885.	J. C. Stevenson L.	4,064	
	W. D. Seymour, Q.C., d. C.	3,128	
1886.	J. C. Stevenson . . . GL.	unop.	
1892.	J. C. Stevenson . . . GL.	4,965	
	H. H. Wainwright, d. C.	3,958	
1895.	W. S. Robson, Q.C. . GL.	5,057	
	H. H. Wainwright, d. C.	4,924	
1900.	W. S. Robson, Q.C. . . L.	7,417	
	R. Readhead C.	4,119	

Stafford (1). P., 20,894. EL., 8,514.

1885.	C. B. B. McLaren . . . L.	1,582	
	T. Salt C.	1,485	
1886.	T. Salt C.	1,528	
	C. B. B. McLaren . . GL.	1,435	
1892.	T. F. C. E. Shaw . . GL.	1,684	
	(Sir) D. Straight . . . C.	1,822	
1895.	T. F. C. E. Shaw . . GL.	1,568	
	(Sir) T. Salt C.	1,550	
1900.	T. F. C. E. Shaw . . L.	1,633	
	G. Cawston C.	1,528	

Stalybridge (1). P., 46,558. EL., 7,565.

1885.	T. H. Sidebottom . . C.	3,169	
	W. Summers, d. . . . L.	2,950	
1886.	T. H. Sidebottom . . C.	3,220	
	J. W. Probyn GL.	2,638	
1892.	T. H. Sidebottom . . C.	3,280	
	J. Macer Wright . . . GL.	2,943	
1895.	T. H. Sidebottom . . C.	3,389	
	J. Macer Wright . . . GL.	2,757	
1900.	(Hon.) M. White-Ridley C.	3,321	
	J. F. Cheetham L.	3,241	

Stockport (2). P., 78,871. EL., 12,551.

1885.	L. J. Jennings, d. . . C.	4,855	
	W. Tipping, d. C.	4,498	
	Joseph Leigh L.	4,486	
	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C. . L.	4,132	
1886.	L. J. Jennings, d. . . C.	4,702	
	S. Gedge C.	4,495	
	Joseph Leigh GL.	4,184	
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. . GL.	3,938	
1892.	(Sir) Joseph Leigh . . GL.	5,202	
	L. J. Jennings, d. . . C.	4,896	
	Major M. S. Hume . . GL.	4,876	
	Hon. P. Bowes Lyon . C.	4,681	

* 1898. February 22. On Mr. Jennings' death,

	G. Whiteley C.	5,264	
	Major M. S. Hume . GL.	4,799	
1895.	G. Whiteley C.	5,410	
	B. V. Melville C.	5,067	
	Sir Joseph Leigh, Kt. . GL.	4,933	
	John Roskill GL.	4,562	
1900.	Sir Joseph Leigh, Kt. L.	5,666	
	B. V. Melville C.	5,377	
	G. Green L.	5,200	
	Dr. A. P. Hillier . . . C.	5,098	

Stockton (1). P., 71,812. EL., 11,960.

1885.	J. Dodds, d. L.	4,237	
	T. Wrightson C.	3,183	
1886.	J. Dodds, d. GL.	3,822	
	T. Wrightson C.	2,820	
* 1888. Dec. 21. On Mr. Dodds' retirement,			
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. . GL.	3,889	
	T. Wrightson C.	3,494	
1892.	T. Wrightson C.	4,788	
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C. . GL.	4,477	
1895.	Jonathan Samuel . . GL.	4,786	
	(Sir) T. Wrightson . C.	4,314	
1900.	Col. (Sir) R. Roper . . C.	5,262	
	Jonathan Samuel . . . L.	4,873	

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Stoke-on-Trent (1). P., 89,023. EL., 13,769.

1885.	W. L. Bright	L.	4,790
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,800
1886.	W. L. Bright	GL.	3,255
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,093
* 1890.	Mar. 14. On Mr. Bright's retirement,		
	G. W. Leveson-Gower	GL.	4,157
	W. S. Allen	LU.	2,926
1892.	G. W. Leveson-Gower	GL.	4,629
	S. Waters	C.	2,846
† 1892.	Aug. 23. G. W. L. Gower	GL.	unop.
1895.	D. H. Coghill	LU.	4,396
	G. W. Leveson-Gower	GL.	4,196
1900.	D. H. Coghill	C.	4,932
	G. Baring	L.	4,732

Sunderland (2). P., 159,359. EL., 25,863.

1885.	S. Storey	L.	8,295
	E. T. Gourley, d.	L.	7,759
	S. P. Austin	C.	6,703
1886.	S. Storey	GL.	6,971
	E. T. Gourley, d.	GL.	6,840
	W. M. Stobart	LU.	6,027
1892.	S. Storey	GL.	9,711
	(Sir) E. T. Gourley, d. GL.		9,554
	Hon. F. W. Lambton	LU.	8,394
	J. S. G. Pemberton	C.	8,002
1895.	(Sir) W. T. Duxford, C.		9,833
	Sir E. T. Gourley, d. GL.		8,232
	S. Storey	GL.	8,155
1900.	Sir W. T. Duxford, Kt. C.		9,617
	J. S. G. Pemberton	C.	9,566
	G. B. Hunter	L.	9,870
	A. Wylie	Lab.	8,842

Taunton (1). P., 19,714. EL., 3,314.

1885.	S. C. Allsopp, d.	C.	1,361
	Sir Charles Jessel, Bt.	L.	978
1886.	Hon. S. C. Allsopp, d. C.		unop.
* 1887.	Apr. 23. Mr. S. Allsopp becoming a Peer,		
	Hon. A. P. Allsopp	C.	1,426
	J. H. Sanders	GL.	890
1892.	Hon. A. P. Allsopp	C.	1,402
	H. H. Bridgman, d.	GL.	921
1895.	Col. A. C. E. Welby	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. A. C. E. Welby	C.	1,387
	W. King	L.	1,024

Tynemouth (1). P., 51,514. EL., 8,504.

1885.	R. S. Donkin	C.	8,504
	J. Spence	L.	2,269
1886.	R. S. Donkin	C.	2,795
	W. T. Raymond	GL.	2,277
1892.	R. S. Donkin	C.	8,121
	J. Annand	GL.	2,783
1895.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,168
	F. D. Blake	GL.	2,959
1900.	F. L. Harris	C.	8,501
	F. D. Blake	L.	3,094

Wakefield City (1). P., 41,189. EL., 6,103.

1885.	(Sir) E. Green	C.	2,874
	W. C. B. Beaumont	L.	2,049
1886.	Sir E. Green, Bt.	C.	2,253
	J. J. Cousins, d.	GL.	1,946
1892.	A. H. Charlesworth	C.	2,582
	T. Y. Strachan	GL.	2,178
1895.	Viscount Milton	LU.	2,864
	H. S. L. Wilson	GL.	2,165
1900.	Viscount Milton	LU.	unop.
* 1902.	Viscount Milton succeeding to peerage,		
	E. A. Brotherton	C.	2,960
	P. Snowden	Soc.	1,979

Walsall (1). P., 86,440. EL., 13,719.

1885.	Sir C. Forster, Bt., d.	L.	5,112
	Frank James	C.	3,435
1886.	Sir C. Forster, Bt., d. GL.		unop.
* 1891.	Aug. 12. On Sir C. Forster's death,		
	E. T. Holden	GL.	4,899
	Frank James	C.	4,360
1892.	Frank James	C.	5,226
	E. T. Holden	GL.	4,989

Walsall—Continued.

* 1893.	Feb. 9. Mr. James unseated on Petition,		
	(Rt. Hn.) Sir A. D. Hayter GL.		5,235
	Rt. Hn. C. T. Ritchie	C.	5,156
1895.	Sydney Gedge	C.	5,145
	Rt. Hn. Sir A. Hayter, Bt., GL.		4,828
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir A. D.		
	Hayter, Bt.	L.	5,610
	Sydney Gedge	C.	5,235

Warrington (1). P., 64,702. EL., 9,797.

1885.	Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d. C.		4,010
	W. Crofield	L.	3,234
1886.	Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d. C.		3,717
	J. Crofield	GL.	3,216
1892.	R. Pierpoint	C.	3,843
	A. Houston, Q.C.	GL.	3,258
1895.	R. Pierpoint	C.	4,001
	P. B. Scott	GL.	3,529
1900.	R. Pierpoint	C.	4,468
	A. H. Crofield	L.	3,303

Warwick and Leamington (1).

	P., 39,075. EL., 5,961.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	L.	2,644
	(Sir) E. M. Nelson	C.	2,272
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	LU.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	LU.	unop.
* 1895.	May 23. Mr. A. W. Peel being made a Peer,		
	Hon. A. Lyttelton	LU.	2,315
	J. Duckworth	GL.	2,236
1896.	Hon. A. Lyttelton	LU.	unop.
1900.	Hon. A. Lyttelton, Q.C. LU.		2,785
	H. J. Mackinder	L.	1,954

Wednesbury (1). P., 72,478. EL., 12,265.

1885.	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,628
	Hon. P. Stanhope	L.	4,433
1886.	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	4,883
	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,221
1892.	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,986
	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	4,926
1895.	Walford D. Green	C.	4,924
	C. H. Roberts	GL.	4,733
1900.	Walford D. Green	C.	4,783
	E. Horton	L.	4,558

Westbromwich (1). P., 65,172. EL., 10,342.

1885.	J. H. Blades	L.	3,988
	J. E. Spencer	C.	3,171
1886.	J. E. Spencer	C.	3,660
	J. T. Moore	GL.	3,091
1892.	J. E. Spencer	C.	4,474
	T. L. Roberts	GL.	3,429
1895.	J. E. Spencer	C.	unop.
1900.	(Sir) J. E. Spencer	C.	unop.

Whitehaven (1). P., 18,830. EL., 3,088.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck, d. C.		1,336
	W. C. Gully, Q.C.	L.	1,125
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. C. Bentinck C.		1,216
	H. G. Shee	GL.	1,110
* 1891.	April 24. On Mr. Bentinck's death,		
	Sir James Bain, Kt. d. C.		1,338
	H. G. Shee	GL.	1,105
1892.	T. S. Little	GL.	1,306
	Sir James Bain, Kt., d. C.		1,088
1895.	Aug. Helder	C.	1,380
	T. S. Little	GL.	1,114
1900.	Aug. Helder	C.	1,553
	W. McGowan	L.	876

Wigan (1). P., 60,770. EL., 8,481.

1885.	(Sir) F. S. Powell	C.	3,637
	G. H. Lea	L.	2,721
1886.	(Sir) F. S. Powell	C.	3,371
	C. McL. Percy	GL.	2,780
1892.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,422
	T. Aspinwall, d.	Lab.	3,312
1895.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,949
	T. Aspinwall, d.	GL.	3,075
1900.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,372
	Col. W. Woods	L.	3,180

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—Continued.

Winchester City (1). P., 18,991. EL., 2,781.

1886.	A. L. Tottenham, d. . . . C.	1,153	
	<i>Viscount Baring</i> L.	982	
1886.	A. L. Tottenham, d. . . . C.	1,119	
	<i>T. N. A. Grove</i> GL.	783	
* 1888. Jan. 12.	On Mr. Tottenham's death,		
	<i>E. Moss</i> C.	1,864	
	<i>P. Vanderbyl, d.</i> GL.	849	
1892.	W. H. Myers C.	1,213	
	<i>C. W. Mathews</i> GL.	859	
1895.	W. H. Myers C.		unop.
1900.	W. H. Myers C.	1,342	
	<i>E. G. Hemmerde</i> L.	846	

Windsor (1). P., 21,477. EL., 3,103.

1885.	R. Richardson-Gardner, d. C.	1,431	
	<i>Hon. H. E. Butler</i> L.	966	
1886.	R. R. Gardner, d. . . . C.		unop.
* 1890. April 2.	On Mr. R. Gardner's retirement,		
	<i>F. T. Barry</i> C.	1,522	
	<i>W. H. Grenfell</i> GL.	972	
1892.	F. T. Barry C.		unop.
1895.	(Sir) F. T. Barry C.		unop.
1900.	Sir F. T. Barry, Bt. . . . C.		unop.

Wolverhampton (3). P., 192,750. EL., 30,984.

West Division. P., 75,605. EL., 12,084.

1885.	(Sir) A. Hickman C.	3,722	
	(Sir) <i>W. C. Plowden</i> . . . L.	3,569	
1886.	Sir W. C. Plowden . . . GL.	3,706	
	<i>Sir A. Hickman, Kt.</i> . . . C.	3,583	
1892.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt. . . . C.	4,772	
	<i>Sir W. C. Plowden</i> . . . GL.	3,656	
1895.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt. . . . C.	4,770	
	<i>G. R. Thorne</i> GL.	3,947	
1900.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt. . . . C.		unop.

East Division. P., 58,258. EL., 9,403.

1885.	H. H. Fowler L.	3,935	
	<i>Walter Bird</i> C.	2,648	
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler GL.	3,752	
	<i>J. Underhill, Q.C., d.</i> . . C.	2,629	
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler GL.		unop.
† 1892. Aug. 23.	(Sir) H. H. Fowler GL.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. Fowler . GL.	4,011	
	<i>R. E. C. Kettle</i> C.	2,977	
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir H. Fowler L.		unop.

South Division. P., 58,887. EL., 9,497.

1885.	Rt. Hn. C. P. Villiers, d. L.		unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. C. P. Villiers, d. LU.		unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. C. P. Villiers, d. LU.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. C. P. Villiers, d. LU.		unop.

Wolverhampton—South Div.—Continued.

* 1898. Feb. 3.	On the death of Mr. Villiers,		
	<i>J. L. Gibbons</i> LU.	4,115	
	<i>G. R. Thorne</i> GL.	4,004	
1900.	H. Norman L.	3,701	
	<i>W. Oulton</i> LU.	3,582	

Worcester City (1). P., 46,623. EL., 7,966.

1885.	G. H. Allsopp C.	2,974	
	<i>T. R. Hill, d.</i> L.	2,990	
1886.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp . . . C.	2,892	
	<i>T. R. Hill, d.</i> GL.	2,749	
1892.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp . . . C.	3,353	
	<i>Esme W. Howard</i> . . . GL.	2,540	
	<i>J. T. Rushton</i> L.	79	
1895.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp . . . C.	3,530	
	<i>J. T. Hincks</i> GL.	2,328	
1900.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp . . . C.		unop.

Yarmouth, Great (1). P., 51,250. EL., 8,640.

1885.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt. . . . C.	2,661	
	<i>Capt. C. W. Norton</i> . . . L.	2,466	
1886.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt. . . . C.	2,977	
	<i>Capt. C. W. Norton</i> . . . GL.	2,011	
1892.	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C. . . . GL.	2,972	
	<i>Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.</i> . . . C.	2,704	
1895.	Sir John C. R. Colomb . . .	3,528	
	<i>J. M. Moorsom, Q.C.</i> . . GL.	2,893	
1900.	Sir John C. R. Colomb . . C.		unop.

York, City (2). P., 75,391. EL., 13,209.

1885.	A. E. Pease L.	5,853	
	<i>F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.</i> . . L.	5,260	
	<i>Sir F. Milner, Bt.</i> C.	4,590	
	<i>Capt. J. D. Legard</i> C.	4,377	
1886.	A. E. Pease GL.	4,816	
	<i>F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.</i> GL.	4,810	
	<i>Major J. D. Legard</i> . . . C.	4,352	
	<i>Hon. J. C. Dundas, d.</i> LU.	4,295	
1892.	J. G. Butcher C.	5,076	
	<i>F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.</i> GL.	5,080	
	<i>A. E. Pease</i> GL.	4,846	

† 1894. Nov. 14.	Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., d. . . GL.		unop.
1895.	J. G. Butcher C.	5,516	
	<i>Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.</i> GL.	5,309	
	<i>A. E. Pease</i> GL.	5,214	

* 1898. Jan. 13.	On Sir F. Lockwood's death,		
	<i>Adm. Ld. C. Beresford</i> C.	5,659	
	<i>Sir Chr. Furness, Kt.</i> GL.	5,648	

* 1900. Feb. 6.	On Lord C. Beresford retiring,		
	<i>G. D. Faber</i> C.	6,243	
	<i>Master of Elibank</i> . . . L.	4,818	
1900.	J. G. Butcher, Q.C. . . . C.		unop.
	<i>G. D. Faber</i> C.		unop.

WALES—COUNTIES.

19 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—1,129,666. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—217,820.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	55,337	29,809
Liberal Votes recorded	78,293	45,004
Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies† ..	19,296	89,193

† 2 in 1895: 9 in 1900.

All Unionist constituencies were contested at both General Elections.

Anglesey (1). P., 50,590 El., 9,847.

1885.	R. Davies, d.	L.	4,412
	<i>Capt. G. P. Rayner, d.</i>	C.	3,462
1886.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.	3,727
	<i>Capt. G. P. Rayner, d. C.</i>		3,420
1892.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.	4,420
	M. Lloyd, Q.C., d.	LU.	2,702
1895.	E. J. Griffith C.		4,224
	J. Rice Roberts L.		3,197
1900.	E. J. Griffith L.	unop.	

Brecknockshire (1). P., 57,212. El., 11,847.

1885.	W. Fuller-Maitland . . .	L.	4,784
	<i>Hon. A. J. Morgan, d. . . .</i>	C.	3,282
1886.	W. Fuller-Maitland . . .	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Fuller-Maitland . . .	GL.	4,676
	<i>Capt. T. Wood</i>	C.	3,418
1895.	C. Morley	GL.	4,594
	<i>Col. T. Wood</i>	C.	3,631
1900.	C. Morley	L.	unop.

Cardiganshire (1). P., 60,237. El., 13,390.

1885.	David Davies, d.	L.	5,967
	M. L. Vaughan Davies C.		3,644
1886.	W. B. Rowlands, Q.C. GL.		4,252
	<i>David Davies, d.</i>	LU.	4,243
1892.	W. B. Rowlands, Q.C. GL.		5,233
	<i>W. Jones</i>	LU.	3,278
† 1893.	July 4. W. B. Rowlands GL.		unop.
	(on appointment as Recorder of Swansea.)		
1895.	M. L. Vaughan Davies GL.		4,927
	<i>J. C. Harford</i>	C.	3,748
1900.	M. L. Vaughan Davies L.		4,568
	<i>J. C. Harford</i>	C.	3,787

Carmarthenshire (2).

East Division. P., 54,551 El., 10,777.			
1885.	David Pugh, d.	L.	4,487
	<i>Sir M. O. Lloyd, Bt. . . .</i>	C.	2,122
1886.	David Pugh, d.	GL.	unop.
* 1890.	Aug. 8. On the death of Mr. Pugh,		
	Abel Thomas	GL.	unop.
1892.	Abel Thomas	GL.	4,829
	<i>Capt. T. Davies</i>	LU.	1,223
1895.	Abel Thomas	GL.	4,471
	<i>Capt. E. E. Richardson C.</i>		2,466
1900.	Abel Thomas, Q.C.	L.	4,337
	<i>Capt. E. E. Richardson C.</i>		2,155
West Division. P., 44,894. El., 11,382.			
1885.	W. R. H. Powell, d. . . .	L.	4,568
	<i>Viscount Emlyn</i>	C.	2,942
1886.	W. R. H. Powell, d. GL.		4,181
	<i>Sir J. C. Lawrence, d. LU.</i>		1,916
* 1889.	July 17. On the death of Mr. Powell,		
	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,252
	<i>H. W. Drummond</i>	C.	2,533
1892.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	unop.
1895.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,143
	<i>W. J. Buckley</i>	LU.	3,103
1900.	J. Ll. Morgan	L.	unop.

Carnarvonshire (2).

N. or Arfon Division. P., 50,479. El., 9,660.			
1885.	W. Rathbone, d.	L.	4,562
	<i>Col. H. Platt</i>	C.	2,838
1886.	W. Rathbone, d.	GL.	4,072
	<i>Col. H. Platt</i>	C.	2,950
1892.	W. Rathbone, d.	GL.	unop.
1895.	W. Jones	GL.	4,480
	<i>Prof. A. W. Hughes, d. C.</i>		2,861
1900.	W. Jones	L.	unop.

Carnarvonshire—Continued.

S. or Eflon Division. P., 43,875. El., 9,156.			
1885.	J. Bryn Roberts	L.	4,535
	<i>(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney C.</i>		2,573
1886.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	4,244
	<i>G. Farren</i>	LU.	1,267
1892.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	4,567
	<i>W. Humphreys</i>	C.	1,973
1895.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	unop.
1900.	J. Bryn Roberts	L.	unop.

Denbighshire (2).

Eastern Division. P., 54,844. El., 10,637.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, d. L.		3,831
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. . . .</i>	C.	3,438
1886.	Rt. Hon. G. O. Morgan, d. GL.		3,536
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. C. . .</i>		3,510
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir G. Morgan, d. GL.		4,188
	<i>Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. . . .</i>	C.	3,423
1895.	Sir G. O. Morgan, d. GL.		4,899
	<i>H. St. J. Raikes</i>	C.	3,115
* 1897.	Sep. 23. On the death of Sir G. O. Morgan,		
	Samuel Moss	GL.	5,175
	<i>Hon. G. T. Kenyon</i>	C.	2,848
1900.	S. Moss	L.	unop.
Western Division. P., 48,159. El., 9,437.			
1885.	Col. W. C. West	L.	4,586
	<i>Maj. C. S. Mainwaring C.</i>		2,992
1886.	Col. W. C. West	LU.	unop.
1892.	J. H. Roberts	GL.	4,612
	<i>Col. W. C. West</i>	LU.	2,797
1895.	J. H. Roberts	GL.	4,481
	<i>T. A. Wynne-Edwards C. . .</i>		2,878
1900.	J. H. Roberts	L.	unop.

Flintshire (1). P., 59,026. El., 11,092.

1885.	Lord Richard Grosvenor L.		4,753
	<i>Hon. H. R. Lloyd-Mostyn C.</i>		3,132
* 1886.	Mar. 3. Ld. R. Grosvenor retiring (peerage),		
	Samuel Smith	L.	4,243
	<i>P. P. Pennant</i>	C.	2,738
1886.	Samuel Smith	GL.	unop.
1892.	Samuel Smith	GL.	4,597
	<i>Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt. LU.</i>		3,145
1895.	Samuel Smith	GL.	4,376
	<i>Col. H. R. L. Howard . . .</i>	C.	3,925
1900.	Samuel Smith	L.	4,523
	<i>Col. H. R. L. Howard C. . .</i>		3,922

Glamorganshire (5).

Eastern Div. P., 105,568. El., 17,587.			
1885.	Alfred Thomas	L.	4,886
	<i>G. L. Clark</i>	C.	2,086
1886.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	unop.
1892.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	5,764
	<i>H. C. Lewis</i>	C.	2,797
1895.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	6,065
	<i>C. J. Jackson</i>	L.	3,908
1900.	(Sir) Alfred Thomas . . .	L.	6,994
	<i>Maj. H. E. M. Lindsay C.</i>		4,080
Rhondda Div. P., 88,968. El., 13,654.			
1885.	W. Abraham	Lab.	3,859
	<i>F. L. Davis</i>	L.	2,992
1886.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.
1892.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.
1895.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.
1900.	W. Abraham	L.	8,383
	<i>Robert Hughes</i>	C.	1,874

WALES—COUNTIES—Continued.

Glamorganshire—Continued.

W. or Gower Div. P., 68,825. EL., 12,770.			
1885.	F. A. Yeo, d.	L.	5,560
	H. N. Miers	C.	2,108
1886.	F. A. Yeo, d.	GL.	unop.
* 1888. Mar. 27.	On the death of Mr. Yeo,		
	D. Randall	GL.	8,904
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn	C.	3,358
1892.	D. Randall	GL.	unop.
1895.	D. Randall	GL.	6,074
	C. H. Glascoedine	C.	2,256
1900.	J. Aeron Thomas	L.	4,276
	John Hodge	Lab.	3,853

Mid Division. P., 82,723. EL., 14,173.			
1885.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	L.	unop.
1886.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	LU.	unop.
* 1890. Feb. 20.	On Mr. Talbot's death,		
	S. T. Evans	GL.	unop.
1892.	S. T. Evans	GL.	5,941
	F. C. Groves	C.	1,725
1895.	S. T. Evans	GL.	5,612
	J. E. Vaughan	C.	2,935
1900.	S. T. Evans	L.	7,027
	H. Phillips	C.	2,244

Southern Div. P., 103,905. EL., 18,542.			
1885.	A. J. Williams	L.	3,945
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn	C.	3,351
1886.	A. J. Williams	GL.	3,497
	James Mowatt	LU.	2,177
1892.	A. J. Williams	GL.	4,743
	Sir M. Morgan, Kt., d.	C.	3,825
1895.	Maj. Wyndham-Quin	C.	5,747
	A. J. Williams	GL.	4,922
1900.	Maj. Wyndham-Quin	C.	6,841
	W. H. Morgan	L.	6,832

Merionethshire (1). P., 49,130. EL., 9,636.			
1885.	H. Robertson, d.	L.	3,784
	W. R. M. Wynne	C.	2,209
	M. Lloyd, Q.C., d.	L.	1,907
1886.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL.	4,127
	John Vaughan	C.	2,860
1892.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL.	5,175
	H. Owen, d.	C.	1,937
† 1892. Aug. 26.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL.	unop.
1895.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL.	5,173
	C. E. J. Owen	C.	2,232

Merionethshire—Continued.

* 1899. May 2.	On the death of Mr. Ellis,		
	O. M. Edwards	L.	unop.
1900.	A. Osmond Williams	L.	unop.

Montgomeryshire (1). P., 37,090. EL., 7,921.

1885.	Stuart Rendel	L.	4,044
	C. W. W. Wynn, d.	C.	3,389
1886.	Stuart Rendel	GL.	3,799
	Capt. D. H. Mytton	C.	3,220
1892.	Stuart Rendel	GL.	3,862
	Capt. D. H. Mytton	C.	2,847
* 1894. Mar. 29.	Mr. Rendel being made a Peer,		
	A. C. Humphreys Owen	GL.	3,440
	R. W. W. Wynn	C.	3,215
1895.	A. C. Humphreys Owen	GL.	3,442
	R. W. W. Wynn	C.	3,415
1900.	A. C. Humphreys Owen	L.	3,482
	R. W. W. Wynn	C.	3,218

Pembrokeshire (1). P., 51,369. EL., 11,028.

1885.	(Sir) W. Davies, d.	L.	4,999
	(Sir) C. E. G. Phillips	C.	3,738
1886.	(Sir) W. Davies, d.	GL.	4,099
	Sir C. E. G. Phillips	C.	3,983
1892.	W. R. M. Davies	GL.	4,800
	Sir C. E. G. Phillips, Bt. C.	3,701	
1895.	W. R. M. Davies	GL.	4,550
	A. S. Davies	C.	3,970
* 1898. Feb. 15.	Mr. Davies being appointed Attorney-General of the Bahamas,		
	J. Wynford Phillips	GL.	5,070
	Hon. Hugh Campbell	C.	3,406
1900.	J. Wynford Phillips	L.	unop.

Radnorshire (1). P., 23,263. EL., 5,284.

1885.	Hon. A. H. Walsh	C.	1,890
	C. C. Rogers	L.	1,813
1886.	Hon. A. H. Walsh	C.	1,910
	Sir R. Green-Price, Bt., d.	GL.	1,668
1892.	F. Edwards	GL.	1,973
	Capt. J. A. Bradney	C.	1,740
1895.	(Sir) P. C. J. Milbank	C.	1,949
	F. Edwards	GL.	1,870
1900.	F. Edwards	L.	2,032
	C. L. D. V. Llewelyn	C.	1,916

WALES—BOROUGHES.

11 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—589,651. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—93,361.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	32,903	23,339
Liberal Votes recorded	36,207	34,995
Independent Labour Votes recorded	2,677	5,745

Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies † — 11,056
 † None in 1895: one in 1900.

All Unionist seats were contested at both elections.

Cardiff District (1). (Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrisant.) P., 167,679. EL., 24,273.

1885.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	L.	5,569
	(Sir) H. Harben	C.	5,429
* 1886. Feb. 27.	On Sir E. Reed accepting office,		
	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	L.	5,708
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn	C.	4,845
1890.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	GL.	5,807
	Hon. H. R. Brand	LU.	4,965
1892.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	GL.	7,226
	(Sir) John Gunn	LU.	6,540
1895.	J. M. Maclean	C.	8,386
	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	GL.	7,562
1900.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B.	L.	9,342
	(Sir) Joseph Lawrence	C.	8,541

Carmarthen District (1). (Carmarthen and Llanelli.) P., 35,880. EL., 5,739.

1885.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt.	L.	2,834
	J. S. Tregoning	C.	1,281
1890.	Sir A. C. Stepney, Bt.	GL.	2,120
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt.	LU.	1,898
1892.	Major E. R. Jones	GL.	2,412
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt.	LU.	2,187
1895.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt.	LU.	2,443
	Major E. R. Jones	GL.	2,391
1900.	Alfred Davies	L.	2,837
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt.	LU.	2,047

WALES BOROUGHS—Continued.

Carnarvon District (1). (Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevill, and Pwllheli.) P., 32,481. EL., 5,339.

1885.	(Sir) L. Jones-Parry, d. L.	1,923
	<i>E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C.</i>	1,858
1886.	<i>E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C.</i>	1,820
	<i>Sir L. Jones-Parry, d. GL.</i>	1,684
* 1890. April 10.	On Mr. Swetenham's death,	
	D. Lloyd-George . . . GL.	1,968
	H. J. Ellis Nanney . . C.	1,946
1892.	D. Lloyd-George . . . GL.	2,154
	<i>Sir J. H. Puleston, Kt., C.</i>	1,958
1895.	D. Lloyd-George . . . GL.	2,265
	<i>(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney, C.</i>	2,071
1900.	D. Lloyd-George . . . L.	2,412
	<i>Col. H. Platt C.</i>	2,116

Denbigh District (1). (Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, & Wrexham.) P., 26,984. EL., 4,249.

1885.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon . . . C.	1,761
	<i>Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt., L.</i>	1,455
1886.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon . . . C.	1,657
	<i>J. E. Barlow GL.</i>	1,446
1892.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon . . . C.	1,664
	<i>T. Howell Williams . . GL.</i>	1,566
1895.	W. T. Howell C.	1,833
	<i>W. H. Morgan GL.</i>	1,604
1900.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon . . . C.	1,862
	<i>A. Clement Edwards . . L.</i>	1,752

Flint District (1). (Caergwrle, Caerwys, Flint, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph.) P., 21,407. EL., 3,545.

1885.	J. Roberts, d. L.	1,835
	<i>P. P. Pennant C.</i>	1,718
1886.	J. Roberts, d. GL.	1,827
	<i>Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt. LU.</i>	1,403
1892.	J. H. Lewis GL.	1,883
	<i>P. P. Pennant C.</i>	1,524
1895.	J. H. Lewis GL.	1,828
	<i>P. P. Pennant C.</i>	1,663
1900.	J. H. Lewis L.	1,760
	<i>J. Ll. Price C.</i>	1,413

Merthyr Tydfil (2). P., 122,586. EL., 19,402.

1885.	H. Richard, d. L.	unop.
	<i>C. H. James, d. GL.</i>	unop.
1886.	H. Richard, d. GL.	unop.
	<i>C. H. James, d. GL.</i>	unop.
* 1888. Mar. 14.	On Mr. James' retirement,	
	D. A. Thomas GL.	unop.
* 1888. Oct. 26.	On Mr. H. Richard's death,	
	W. Fritchard Morgan GL.	7,149
	<i>R. F. Griffiths GL.</i>	4,956
1892.	D. A. Thomas GL.	11,948
	<i>W. P. Morgan GL.</i>	11,756
	<i>B. F. Williams, Q.C., C.</i>	2,804
1895.	D. A. Thomas GL.	9,250
	<i>W. P. Morgan GL.</i>	8,554
	<i>H. C. Lewis C.</i>	6,525
	<i>A. Upward Lab.</i>	659
1900.	D. A. Thomas L.	8,598
	<i>J. Keir Hardie Soc.</i>	5,745
	<i>W. P. Morgan L.</i>	4,004

Montgomery District (1). (Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynneth, Montgomery Newtown, and Welshpool.) P., 17,802. EL., 3,238.

1885.	(Sir) P. Pryce-Jones . . . C.	1,409
	<i>Hon. F. Hambury-Tracy, L.</i>	1,326
1886.	Hon. F. H. Tracy . . . GL.	1,424
	<i>(Sir) P. Pryce-Jones . . C.</i>	1,251
1892.	Sir P. Pryce-Jones, Kt. C.	1,406
	<i>Hon. F. H. Tracy . . . GL.</i>	1,288
1895.	Major E. Pryce-Jones C.	1,435
	<i>O. C. Philipps GL.</i>	1,351
1900.	Lt.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones C.	1,478
	<i>J. A. Bright L.</i>	1,309

Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist.

(1). (Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Narberth, Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston.) P., 36,880. EL., 6,766.

1885.	H. G. Allen, Q.C. L.	2,418
	<i>Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. LU.</i>	2,150
1886.	Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. LU.	2,305
	<i>(Sir) Lewis Morris . . . GL.</i>	2,033
1892.	C. F. E. Allen GL.	2,580
	<i>Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.</i>	2,385
1895.	Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,719
	<i>C. F. E. Allen GL.</i>	2,550
1900.	Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,679
	<i>T. Terrell, Q.C. L.</i>	2,667

Swansea (2). P., 128,052.**Swansea Town.** P., 63,478. EL., 9,619.

1885.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. L.	3,660
	<i>W. H. Meredith C.</i>	2,520
1886.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. GL.	3,040
	<i>A. J. Lambert LU.</i>	1,740
1892.	E. J. D. Burnie GL.	3,733
	<i>Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt. C.</i>	3,011
1895.	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn C.	3,977
	<i>R. J. D. Burnie GL.</i>	3,556
1900.	Sir G. Newnes, Bt. L.	4,318
	<i>Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt. C.</i>	3,203

Swansea District. (Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, Neath, and part of Swansea.) P., 64,574. EL., 11,191.

1885.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt., d. L.	unop.
1886.	Sir H. H. Vivian, d. LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt. d. GL.	5,959
	<i>H. Monger C.</i>	933
* 1893. June 19.	Sir H. Vivian being made a Peer,	
	W. Williams GL.	unop.
1895.	D. B. Jones, Q.C. GL.	3,850
	<i>E. H. Hedley Lab.</i>	2,018
	<i>Col. J. R. Wright C.</i>	1,851
1900.	D. B. Jones, Q.C. L.	unop.

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES.

39 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—2,425,764. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—389,404.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	128,368.	131,688
Liberal Votes recorded	135,168.	137,342
Independent Labour Votes recorded	430.	—
Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies †	19,682.	18,079.

† 3 in 1895; 2 in 1900.

All Liberal constituencies were contested at both General Elections.

Aberdeenshire (2).

East Division. P., 77,433. El., 12,425.

1885.	P. Esslemont, d.	L.	6,509	
	W. W. Gordon	C.	3,155	
1886.	P. Esslemont, d.	GL.	..	4,952
	W. H. Lumsden	C.	..	2,544
1892.	P. Esslemont, d.	GL.	5,116	
	Col. F. S. Russell	C.	3,492	
* 1892.	Dec. 10. Mr. Esslemont being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, T. R. Buchanan	GL.	..	4,243
	Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell C.		2,917	
1895.	T. R. Buchanan	GL.	4,723	
	W. Smith	LU.	3,308	
1900.	A. W. Maconochie	LU.	..	4,173
	T. R. Buchanan	L.	..	4,100

West Division. P., 65,893. El., 10,773.

1885.	Dr. R. Farquharson	L.	4,248	
	F. H. Irvine, d.	C.	2,010	
	Quintin Kerr	L.	1,580	
1886.	Dr. R. Farquharson	GL.	..	3,854
	F. H. Irvine, d.	C.	..	1,657
1892.	Dr. R. Farquharson	GL.	3,720	
	Sir A. H. Grant, Bt.	C.	3,640	
1895.	Dr. R. Farquharson	GL.	..	4,187
	Sir A. H. Grant, Bt.	C.	..	3,967
1900.	Dr. R. Farquharson	L.	4,352	
	Sir A. H. Grant, Bt.	C.	3,213	

Argyllshire (1). P., 60,270. El., 10,771.

1885.	D. H. Macfarlane	Crf.	3,340	
	(Sir) W. Mackinnon, d. IC.	2,856		
	J. S. M'Caig	L.	670	
1886.	Col. J. W. Malcolm	C.	..	3,658
	D. H. Macfarlane	GL.	..	3,045
1892.	(Sir) D. H. Macfarlane GL.	3,666		
	Col. J. W. Malcolm	C.	3,586	
1895.	D. N. Nicol	C.	..	3,970
	Sir D. H. Macfarlane GL.	..	3,835	
1900.	D. N. Nicol	C.	3,834	
	J. S. Ainsworth	L.	3,234	

Ayrshire (2).

North Division. P., 87,946. El., 14,405.

1885.	Hon. H. F. Elliot	L.	5,700	
	R. W. Cochran-Patrick, d. C.	4,740		
1886.	Hon. H. F. Elliot	LU.	..	unop.
1892.	Hon. T. H. Cochran	LU.	5,346	
	Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	4,898		
1895.	Hon. T. H. Cochran	LU.	..	5,612
	W. Robertson	GL.	..	4,902
1900.	Hon. T. H. Cochran	LU.	5,985	
	Alexr. Williamson	L.	4,791	

South Division. P., 94,883. El., 16,394.

1885.	E. Wason	L.	7,357	
	Sir Claud Alexander, d. C.	5,946		
1886.	Hon. G. R. Vernon	LU.	..	6,128
	E. Wason	GL.	..	6,118
1892.	E. Wason	GL.	6,535	
	Sir W. Arrol, Kt.	LU.	6,338	
1895.	Sir W. Arrol, Kt.	LU.	..	6,875
	E. Wason	GL.	..	6,825
1900.	Sir W. Arrol, Kt.	LU.	6,615	
	A. Johnson-Ferguson	L.	5,753	

Banffshire (1). P., 52,846. El., 8,248.

1885.	R. W. Duff, d.	L.	3,740	
	M. T. S. Darling	C.	2,008	
* 1886.	Feb. 13. R. W. Duff, d.	L.	..	unop.
1886.	R. W. Duff, d.	GL.	2,583	
	Sir Charles Grant	LU.	1,394	
1892.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff GL.	..	2,293	
	M. M. Barry	IC.	..	1,424
* 1893.	Mar. 15. Rt. Hon. (Sir) R. W. Duff, d., being appointed Gov. of N. S. Wales, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	3,166		
	J. A. Grant	C.	2,395	
1895.	Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	..	2,977	
	J. A. Grant	C.	..	2,467
1900.	A. W. Black	L.	2,768	
	G. Watt, Q.C.	C.	2,470	

Berwickshire (1). P., 30,888. El., 5,407.

1885.	Hon. E. Marjoribanks L.	3,758		
	Col. D. Milne-Home, d. C.	1,225		
† 1886.	Feb. 13. E. Marjoribanks L.	..	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks GL.	2,778		
	R. H. Elliot	LU.	1,177	
1892.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks GL.	..	2,704	
	C. B. Balfour	C.	..	1,956
* 1894.	Mar. 29. Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks becoming a peer, H. J. Tennant	GL.	2,722	
	C. B. Balfour	C.	2,157	
1895.	H. J. Tennant	GL.	..	2,673
	C. B. Balfour	C.	..	2,166
1900.	H. J. Tennant	L.	2,518	
	Lord Dunglass	C.	1,968	

Buteshire (1). P., 18,641. El., 3,444.

1885.	J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C. C.	1,374		
	R. A. Maclean	L.	1,090	
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C.	C.	..	1,364
	Rev. N. McNeill	GL.	..	819
† 1886.	Aug. 12. J. P. B. Robertson C.	unop.		
* 1891.	Oct. 9. Mr. Robertson app'd. Ld. Jus. Gen. A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.	..	1,835	
	J. McCulloch	GL.	..	990
1892.	A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.	1,466		
	R. E. M. Smith	GL.	1,013	
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) A. G. Murray. C.	..	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray. C.	1,241		
	N. Lamont, Jr.	L.	1,046	

Caithness-shire (1). P., 25,741. El., 4,089.

1885.	Dr. G. B. Clark	Crf.	2,110	
	Capt. C. G. Sinclair	L.	1,218	
1886.	Dr. G. B. Clark	GL.	..	2,034
	R. Niven, d.	LU.	..	584
1892.	Dr. G. B. Clark	GL.	2,134	
	Sir W. J. Bell, Kt.	LU.	693	
1895.	Dr. G. B. Clark	GL.	..	1,828
	John Cowper	LU.	..	528
1900.	R. L. Harmsworth	L.	1,189	
	D. P. Henderson	C.	1,161	
	Dr. G. B. Clark	L.	673	
	F. C. Auld	L.	141	

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Clackmannan and Kinross (1). P., 43,315.

	El., 7,662.	
1885.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour	L. unop.
† 1886.	Feb. 13. J. B. Balfour	L. unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL. 3,159
	C. C. Bethune	LU. 1,844
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL. 3,541
	Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison	LU. 1,927
† 1892.	Aug. 25. J. B. Balfour	GL. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour	GL. 3,183
	G. Younger	LU. 2,588
* 1899.	Dec. 20. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour being appointed Lord Justice General, Scotland,	
	E. Wason	L. 3,489
	G. Younger	LU. 2,973
1900.	E. Wason	L. 3,284
	G. Younger	LU. 2,938

Dumbartonshire (1). P., 90,722. EL., 14,203.

1885.	A. Orr-Ewing, d.	L. 4,514
	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.	L. 4,357
1886.	Sir A. Orr-Ewing, Bt., d.	C. 4,249
	R. C. Munro-Ferguson	GL. 4,217
1892.	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,249
	A. Wylie	C. 4,956
1895.	A. Wylie	C. 5,375
	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,342
1900.	A. Wylie	C. 6,083
	P. R. Buchanan	L. 5,393

Dumfriesshire (1). P., 52,586. EL., 9,227.

1885.	Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d.	L. 4,857
	Earl of Dalkeith, d.	C. 3,566
1886.	Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d.	LU. 4,106
	Thos. McKie	GL. 3,252
1892.	W. J. Maxwell, jun.	LU. 4,123
	Thos. McKie	GL. 3,849
1895.	A. R. Scuttar	GL. 3,965
	W. J. Maxwell	LU. 3,952
1900.	W. J. Maxwell	LU. 4,124
	A. R. Scuttar	L. 3,675

Edinburghshire (1). P., 91,837. EL., 14,326.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone, d.	L. 7,879
	(Sir) C. Dalrymple	C. 3,948
† 1886.	Feb. 10. W. E. Gladstone, d.	L. unop.
1886.	W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL. unop.
1892.	W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL. 5,845
	Col. A. G. Wauchope, d.	C. 5,155
† 1892.	Aug. 24. W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL. unop.
1895.	Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt.	GL. 6,090
	Maj. Hn. N. Dalrymple	LU. 5,631
1900.	Hon. A. W. O. Murray,	
	Master of Ellbank	L. 5,804
	Col. Hn. North Dalrymple-Hamilton	LU. 5,490

Elgin and Nairn (1). P., 37,975. EL., 5,860.

1885.	Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.	L. 1,612
	H. F. A. Brodie, d.	C. 1,556
	C. H. Anderson, Q.C. d.	IL. 1,435
1886.	C. H. Anderson, Q.C. d.	LU. 1,991
	Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.	GL. 1,872
* 1889.	Oct. 8. On Mr. Anderson's death,	
	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,573
	(Sir) C. B. Logan	LU. 2,044
1892.	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,533
	Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.	LU. 1,978
1895.	(Hon.) J. E. Gordon	C. 2,147
	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,019
1900.	Hon. J. E. Gordon	C. 2,834
	Archibald Williamson	L. 2,159

Fifeshire (2).

East Division. P., 51,475. EL., 9,744.

1885.	J. Boyd Kinnear	L. 4,533
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 2,577
1886.	H. H. Asquith	GL. 2,863
	J. Boyd Kinnear	LU. 2,489
1892.	H. H. Asquith, Q.C.	GL. 3,743
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 3,449

Fifeshire—Continued.

East Division—(continued).

† 1892.	Aug. 25. H. H. Asquith	GL. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith	GL. 4,332
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 3,616
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C.	L. 4,141
	A. H. B. Constable	C. 2,710

West Division. P., 77,037. EL., 12,776.

1885.	Hon. R. P. Bruce, d.	L. unop.
1886.	Hon. R. P. Bruce, d.	GL. unop.
* 1889.	July 5. On Mr. Bruce's retirement,	
	A. Birrell	GL. 3,551
	R. G. E. Wemyss	LU. 2,758
1892.	A. Birrell	GL. 5,215
	R. Yellowless	LU. 1,633
1895.	A. Birrell, Q.C.	GL. 4,719
	R. G. E. Wemyss	LU. 2,965
1900.	J. D. Hope	L. 4,352
	G. W. Ralston	LU. 2,374

Forfarshire (1). P., 69,658. EL., 12,286.

1885.	J. W. Barclay	L. 6,157
	W. A. Lindsay	C. 1,851
1886.	J. W. Barclay	LU. 3,839
	D. C. Guthrie	GL. 3,432
1892.	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C.	GL. 4,943
	J. W. Barclay	LU. 4,077
† 1892.	Aug. 24. J. Rigby, Q.C.	GL. unop.
* 1894.	Nov. 17. Sir J. Rigby appd. Ld. Justice,	
	Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay	C. 5,145
	Henry Robson	GL. 4,859
1895.	J. M. White	GL. 5,159
	Maj. Hn. C. M. Ramsay	C. 4,718
* 1897.	Jan. 30. On Mr. White's retirement,	
	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,423
	Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay	C. 4,965
1900.	Capt. J. Sinclair	L. 4,962
	Maj. Hn. C. M. Ramsay	C. 4,714

Haddingtonshire (1). P., 38,798. EL., 6,669.

1885.	R. B. Haldane	L. 3,473
	Lord Elcho	C. 1,945
1886.	R. B. Haldane	GL. 2,677
	P. Myburgh, Q.C. d.	LU. 1,714
1892.	R. B. Haldane, Q.C. d.	GL. 2,551
	Master of Polwarth	C. 2,255
1895.	R. B. Haldane, Q.C. GL.	2,774
	Master of Polwarth	C. 2,194
1900.	(Rt. Hn.) R. B. Haldane, Q.C. L.	2,668
	John Kerr	LU. 2,290

Inverness-shire (1). P., 67,700. EL., 9,477.

1885.	C. F. Mackintosh, d.	Crf. 3,555
	Reginald MacLeod	C. 2,031
	Sir K. Mackenzie, Bt., d.	L. 1,897
1886.	C. F. Mackintosh, d.	LU. unop.
1892.	Dr. D. MacGregor	GL. 3,035
	C. F. Mackintosh, d.	LU. 2,706
* 1895.	June 13. On Dr. MacGregor's retirement,	
	J. E. B. Baillie	C. 3,164
	D. Macrae	GL. 2,514
1895.	J. E. B. Baillie	C. 2,991
	N. J. D. Kennedy	GL. 2,891
1900.	J. A. Dewar	L. 3,168
	A. D. (The) Mackintosh	C. 2,867

Kincardineshire (1). P., 39,846. EL., 6,882.

1885.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d.	L. 3,160
	D. S. Porteous	C. 1,267
1886.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d.	GL. unop.
1892.	J. W. Crombie	GL. 2,444
	J. Stephen	GL. 1,376
1895.	J. W. Crombie	GL. 2,603
	Hon. C. J. Trefusis	C. 2,040
1900.	J. W. Crombie	L. 3,092
	James Mowat	C. 1,536

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Kirkcudbrightshire (1). P., 31,503.
El., 5,817.

1885.	M. J. Stewart	C.	2,526
	A. Young, d.	L.	2,492
1886.	M. J. Stewart	C.	2,471
	A. Young, d.	GL.	2,406
1892.	(Sir) M. J. Stewart	C.	2,485
	A. Young, d.	GL.	2,454
1895.	Sir M. J. McT. Stewart	C.	2,664
	J. A. Duncan	GL.	2,494
1900.	Sir M. J. McT. Stewart	C.	2,784
	R. H. Cox	L.	2,181

Lanarkshire (6).

Govan Division. P., 103,978. El., 15,991.

1885.	(Sir) W. Pearce, d.	C.	3,677
	J. B. Burleigh	L.	3,522
	D. G. Hoey (ret'd.)	L.	11
1886.	Sir W. Pearce, Bt., d. C.	C.	3,574
	(Rt. Hon.) T. A. Dickson GL.	GL.	3,212
* 1889.	Feb. 18. On Sir W. Pearce's death,		
	John Wilson	GL.	4,420
	Sir John Pender, Kt., d. LU.	LU.	3,349
1892.	John Wilson	GL.	4,829
	N. Spens	C.	3,829
1895.	John Wilson	GL.	4,290
	G. Ferguson	LU.	4,029
	A. Haddow	Lab.	430
1900.	R. Hunter Craig	L.	5,744
	R. Duncan	LU.	5,580

Partick Division. P., 115,528. El., 17,551.

1885.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	L.	3,728
	Lord B. Lennox, d.	C.	3,385
	John Murdoch	Ind.	74
1886.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	LU.	3,745
	R. A. Maclean	GL.	2,944
* 1890.	Feb. 11. On Mr. Craig-Sellar's death,		
	J. Parker Smith	LU.	4,148
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	GL.	3,929
1892.	J. Parker Smith	LU.	5,005
	E. P. Tennant	GL.	4,278
1895.	J. Parker Smith	LU.	5,551
	W. Lyon Mackenzie	GL.	4,344
1900.	J. Parker Smith	LU.	6,950
	R. Lambie	L.	4,717

North-West Division. P., 100,209. El., 14,614.

1885.	John Baird	C.	4,545
	R. B. C. Graham	L.	3,442
1886.	R. B. C. Graham	GL.	4,030
	John Baird	C.	3,698
1892.	G. A. L. Whitelaw	C.	4,770
	Col. J. C. Reade	GL.	4,689
1895.	J. G. Holburn, d.	GL.	5,244
	G. A. L. Whitelaw	C.	5,147
* 1899.	Feb. 21. On the death of Mr. Holburn,		
	C. M. Douglas	L.	5,723
	G. A. L. Whitelaw	C.	5,364
1900.	C. M. Douglas	L.	5,505
	L. Edmunds, Q.C.	C.	5,214

North-East Division. P., 119,349. El., 17,786.

1885.	D. Crawford	L.	4,564
	J. C. Cunningham	C.	4,405
1886.	D. Crawford	GL.	4,269
	Sir T. E. Colebrooke, d. LU.	LU.	3,990
1892.	D. Crawford	GL.	5,281
	A. Whitelaw	C.	5,184
1895.	J. Colville, d.	GL.	6,238
	A. Whitelaw	C.	5,751
1900.	J. Colville, d.	L.	7,120
	Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q.C. LU.	LU.	5,567
* 1901.	Sept. 26. On the death of Mr. Colville,		
	Sir W. H. Rattigan, K.C. LU.	LU.	5,673
	C. B. Harmsworth	L.	4,769
	R. Smillie	Lab.	2,900

Lanarkshire—Continued.

Mid Division. P., 90,966. El., 13,981.

1885.	S. Mason, d.	L.	2,875
	W. R. Bougfield	C.	2,579
	J. C. Forrest	L.	1,913
1886.	S. Mason, d.	GL.	3,779
	Shand Harvey	LU.	3,909
* 1888.	Apr. 27. On Mr. Mason's retirement,		
	J. Wynford Phillips	GL.	3,847
	W. R. Bougfield	C.	2,917
	J. Keir Hardie	Lab.	617
1892.	J. Wynford Phillips GL.	GL.	4,611
	Col. Harrington Stuart C.	C.	3,489
* 1894.	April 6th. On Mr. Phillips' retirement,		
	J. Caldwell	GL.	3,965
	Col. Harrington Stuart C.	C.	3,635
	R. Smillie	Lab.	1,221
1895.	J. Caldwell	GL.	4,447
	C. K. Mackenzie	C.	4,376
1900.	J. Caldwell	L.	5,267
	C. K. Mackenzie	C.	5,075
	South Division. P., 56,504. El., 9,442.		
1885.	J. G. C. Hamilton, d.	L.	4,583
	J. H. C. Hoxier	C.	3,245
1886.	J. H. C. Hoxier	C.	3,577
	J. G. C. Hamilton, d. GL.	GL.	3,559
1892.	J. H. C. Hoxier	C.	4,092
	T. C. H. Hadderwick	GL.	3,664
1895.	(Hon.) J. H. C. Hoxier C.	C.	4,053
	R. Lambie	GL.	3,823
1900.	Hon. J. H. C. Hoxier	C.	3,963
	Walter Menzies	L.	3,516

Linlithgowshire (1). P., 58,677. El., 9,081.

1885.	P. McLagan, d.	L.	3,801
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	1,606
1886.	P. McLagan, d.	GL.	2,543
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	1,810
1892.	P. McLagan, d.	GL.	2,870
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	2,709
* 1893.	June 15. On Mr. McLagan's retirement,		
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	3,240
	A. Ure	GL.	3,071
1895.	A. Ure, Q.C.	GL.	3,760
	Capt. T. Hope	C.	3,153
1900.	A. Ure, Q.C.	L.	3,827
	D. Dundas, Q.C.	C.	3,034

Orkney and Shetland (1). P., 51,803.

El., 7,550.

1885.	L. Lyell	L.	3,352
	Hon. C. T. Dundas	C.	1,940
1886.	L. Lyell	GL.	2,353
	Henry Hoare	LU.	1,382
1892.	(Sir) L. Lyell	GL.	2,624
	W. Younger	LU.	1,617
1895.	Sir L. Lyell, Bt.	GL.	2,361
	R. W. M. Fullarton, d. LU.	LU.	1,580
1900.	J. C. Wason	LU.	2,067
	Sir L. Lyell, Bt.	L.	2,017
* 1902.	Nov. 13-19. Mr. J. C. Wason resigning,		
	J. C. Wason	L.	2,412
	T. McK. Wood	L.	2,001
	T. S. V. Angier	LU.	740

Peebles and Selkirk (1). P., 19,609.

El., 3,589.

1885.	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	L.	1,746
	Sir G. G. Montgomery, d. C.	C.	1,038
1886.	W. Thorburn	LU.	1,875
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	GL.	1,326
1892.	W. Thorburn	LU.	1,603
	Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt. GL.	GL.	1,367
1895.	(Sir) W. Thorburn	LU.	1,563
	Master of Elibank	GL.	1,509
1900.	Sir W. Thorburn, Kt. LU.	LU.	1,598
	E. P. Tennant	L.	1,387

Perthshire (2).

East Division. P., 42,330. El., 7,483.

1885.	R. S. Menzies, d.	L.	4,222
	A. Graham Murray	C.	2,421
1886.	R. S. Menzies, d.	GL.	3,504
	J. R. Holland	LU.	2,195

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Perthshire—East Division—Continued.

* 1889.	Feb. 19. On Mr. Menzies' death, Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL.	4,006	
	W. L. Boase	C.	2,289
1892.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL.		3,533
	W. L. Boase	C.	2,484
1895.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL.		3,410
	W. L. Boase	C.	2,535
1900.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. L.		3,185
	J. Graham-Stewart .. LU.		2,143
	West Division. P., 47,399.	EL.	8,227.
1885.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. L.		3,786
	Col. H. E. D. Moray .. C.		3,290
1886.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.		3,269
	G. W. T. Omond .. GL.		2,329
1892.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.		3,422
	A. Ure .. GL.		3,053
1895.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.		3,379
	J. D. Hope .. GL.		3,087
1900.	J. Stroyan .. LU.		3,598
	C. S. Parker .. L.		2,913

Renfrewshire (2).

	East Division. P., 84,773.	EL.	13,106.
1885.	J. Finlayson .. L.		3,642
	A. Gilmour, jun. C.		3,144
1886.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart C.		3,806
	J. Samuelson .. GL.		2,438
1892.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart .. C.		4,484
	J. G. Murdoch .. GL.		3,397
1895.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart .. C.		unop.
1900.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart .. C.		unop.
	West Division. P., 68,160.	EL.	10,695.
1885.	Sir Archd. Campbell, Bt. C.		3,618
	Harry Smith .. L.		2,980
1886.	Sir Archd. Campbell, Bt. C.		3,434
	W. Dunn .. GL.		2,881
1892.	C. B. Renshaw .. C.		3,773
	R. Wallace .. GL.		3,322
1895.	C. B. Renshaw .. C.		3,909
	Capt. D. V. Pirie .. GL.		3,306
1900.	(Sir) C. B. Renshaw .. C.		4,323
	Sir T. Glen-Coats, Bt. .. L.		4,058

Ross and Cromarty (1).

	P., 88,908.	EL.	8,048.
1885.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. Crf.		4,942
	R. C. Munro-Ferguson .. L.		2,925
1886.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. GL.		4,263
	J. P. Grant .. LU.		1,197
1892.	J. G. Weir .. GL.		3,171
	N. McLean .. LU.		2,413
1895.	J. G. Weir .. GL.		3,272
	Major R. Jackson, d. LU.		2,409
1900.	J. G. Weir .. L.		3,554
	J. D. Fletcher .. C.		1,651

Roxburghshire (1).

	P., 31,702.	EL.	5,790
1885.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot .. L.		3,419
	C. B. Balfour .. C.		1,954
1886.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot LU.		2,570
	Hon. M. F. Napier .. GL.		2,142
1892.	Hon. M. F. Napier .. GL.		2,872
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot .. LU.		2,514
1895.	Earl of Dalkeith .. C.		2,929
	Hon. M. F. Napier .. GL.		2,368
1900.	Earl of Dalkeith .. C.		2,682
	Sir John Jardine .. L.		2,323

Stirlingshire (1).

	P., 105,637.	EL.	17,439.
1885.	J. C. Bolton, d. L.		6,454
	M. H. Shaw-Stewart .. C.		3,938
1886.	J. C. Bolton, d. GL.		5,067
	Ernest Noel .. LU.		4,360
1892.	W. Jacks .. GL.		5,296
	Ernest Noel .. LU.		4,550
	R. Chisholm Robertson Lab.		663
1895.	J. McKillop .. C.		5,916
	W. Jacks .. GL.		5,489
1900.	J. McKillop .. C.		6,325
	Sir G. S. Robertson .. L.		6,023

Sutherlandshire (1).

	P., 20,656.	EL.	2,800.
1885.	Marquis of Stafford L.		1,701
	Angus Sutherland .. Crf.		1,058
1886.	Angus Sutherland .. GL.		1,463
	R. W. McL. Fullarton, d. LU.		583
1892.	A. Sutherland .. GL.		1,453
	J. Mackay .. LU.		607
* 1894.	Oct. 26. Mr. Sutherland being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, John McLeod .. GL.		unop.
1895.	John McLeod .. GL.		1,085
	J. A. Swanston .. LU.		590
1900.	F. S. Leveson-Gower LU.		1,224
	John McLeod .. L.		752

Wigtownshire (1).

	P., 32,593.	EL.	5,546.
1885.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		2,704
	Hon. H. H. Dalrymple .. L.		2,625
1886.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		2,920
	J. P. Coldstream .. GL.		1,719
† 1886.	Aug. 12. Sir H. E. Maxwell C.		unop.
1892.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		2,895
	J. P. Coldstream .. GL.		1,670
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) Sir H. E. Maxwell C.		unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		unop.

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS.

31 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—2,036,483. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—295,772.

Unionist Votes recorded	83,439 ..	1905.	97,086
Liberal Votes recorded	93,803 ..	1900.	101,515
Independent Labour Votes recorded	4,447 ..		—
† 1 in 1895; 1 in 1900. Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies†	8,452 ..		15,181
† 1 in 1895; 0 in 1900. Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies†	7,580 ..		—

Aberdeen City (2).

	P., 143,728.	EL.	22,119.
	North Division. P., 65,798.	EL.	10,200.
1885.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. L.		4,794
	B. F. McGeagh .. C.		894
	J. W. Thom .. L.		177
1886.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.		unop.
1892.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.		4,462
	B. F. Lee .. LU.		870
1895.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.		4,156
	J. L. Mahon .. Lab.		608
* 1896.	May 1. On Dr. Hunter's retirement, Capt. D. V. Pirie .. GL.		2,909
	Tom Mann .. Lab.		2,479
1900.	Capt. D. V. Pirie .. L.		4,238
	Robert Williams .. C.		2,251

Aberdeen City—Continued.

	South Division. P., 77,935.	EL.	11,919.
1885.	J. Bryce .. L.		4,548
	Colin Mackenzie .. C.		1,455
1886.	J. Bryce .. GL.		unop.
1892.	J. Bryce .. GL.		3,513
	J. G. McCullagh, d. .. LU.		1,768
	H. H. Champion .. Lab.		991
† 1892.	Aug. 23. Rt. Hn. J. Bryce GL.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Bryce .. GL.		3,985
	(Sir) David Stewart .. C.		3,121
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Bryce .. L.		4,238
	W. C. Smith .. LU.		3,830

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

Ayr Dist. (1). (Ayr, Campbeltown, Inveraray, Irvine and Oban.) P., 50,877. EL., 7,007.

1885.	R. F. F. Campbell, d.	L.	2,460
	<i>Malcolm Low</i>	C.	2,118
1886.	R. F. F. Campbell, d. LU.		2,673
	<i>Capt. J. Sinclair</i>	GL.	1,498
* 1888.	June 15. On the death of Mr. Campbell, Rev. J. Sinclair	GL.	2,321
	(<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i>	LU.	2,268
* 1890.	March 25. On Mr. Sinclair's retirement, J. Somervell		2,610
	<i>E. Routledge, d.</i>	GL.	2,480
1892.	W. Birkmyre, d.	GL.	2,760
	<i>J. Somervell</i>	C.	2,763
1895.	C. L. Orr-Ewing		3,057
	<i>W. Birkmyre, d.</i>	GL.	2,722
1900.	C. L. Orr-Ewing	C.	3,101
	<i>Col. E. C. Browne</i>	L.	2,511

Dumfries District (1). (Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar.) P., 27,799. EL., 3,802.

1885.	Ernest Noel	L.	1,546
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	1,363
1886.	R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,547
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i>	C.	1,217
1892.	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,698
	<i>Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.</i>	LU.	1,166
† 1894.	May 7. (Sir) R. T. Reid (GL.)		unop.
1895.	Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,785
	<i>Wm. Murray</i>	LU.	1,185
1900.	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.		1,847
	<i>Wm. Murray</i>	LU.	1,300

Dundee (2). P., 159,040. EL., 19,233.

1885.	C. C. Lacaita	L.	8,261
	<i>E. Robertson</i>	L.	7,137
	<i>A. H. Moncur</i>	L.	6,279
	<i>E. Jenkins</i>	C.	5,149
1886.	<i>E. Robertson</i>	GL.	8,236
	<i>C. C. Lacaita</i>	GL.	8,216
	<i>B. de C. Nizon</i>	LU.	5,545
	<i>Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.</i>	LU.	8,346
* 1888.	Feb. 16. On Mr. Lacaita's retirement, J. F. B. Firth, d.	GL.	7,856
	<i>Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.</i>	LU.	4,217
* 1889.	Sept. 25. On Mr. Firth's death, (Sir) John Leng	GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) John Leng	GL.	8,484
	<i>E. Robertson</i>	GL.	8,191
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>W. O. Dalgleish</i>	C.	5,659
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU.	5,966
	<i>J. McDonald</i>	Lab.	354
† 1892.	Sept. 9. E. Robertson	GL.	unop.
1895.	<i>E. Robertson, Q.C.</i>	GL.	7,602
	<i>Sir John Leng, Kt.</i>	GL.	7,592
	<i>W. C. Smith</i>	LU.	5,390
	<i>E. Jenkins</i>	C.	4,818
	<i>J. McDonald</i>	Lab.	1,313
1900.	<i>E. Robertson, Q.C.</i>	L.	7,777
	<i>Sir John Leng, Kt.</i>	L.	7,650
	<i>A. Duncan-Smith</i>	C.	5,181
	<i>J. E. Graham</i>	LU.	5,152

Edinburgh City (4). P., 298,113. EL., 43,057.

East Division. P., 73,181. EL., 11,357.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen L. 4,337		
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe, d.</i>	L.	1,929
1886.	Dr. R. Wallace, d.	GL.	3,694
	<i>Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen</i>	L.	2,253
1892.	Dr. R. Wallace, d.	GL.	3,969
	<i>R. W. McL. Fullarton, d.</i>	LU.	2,309
1895.	Dr. R. Wallace, d.	GL.	3,499
	<i>H. G. Younger</i>	LU.	3,050
* 1899.	June 23. On the death of Dr. Wallace, G. McCrae	L.	4,891
	<i>H. G. Younger</i>	LU.	2,961
1900.	G. McCrae	L.	4,461
	<i>R. Scott Brown</i>	C.	3,170

Edinburgh City—Continued.**West Division.** P., 55,464. EL., 8,913.

1885.	T. R. Buchanan	L.	3,800
	<i>G. A. Jamieson, d.</i>	C.	2,635
1886.	T. R. Buchanan	LU.	3,083
	<i>R. Wallace</i>	GL.	2,393
* 1888.	Feb. 18. On Mr. Buchanan's retirement, T. R. Buchanan	GL.	3,298
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	LU.	3,244
1892.	Viscount Wolmer	LU.	3,728
	<i>T. R. Buchanan</i>	GL.	3,216
* 1895.	May 29. Visc. Wolmer becoming a peer, (Sir) L. McIver	LU.	3,783
	<i>Master of Elibank</i>	GL.	3,075
1895.	Sir L. McIver, Bt.	LU.	unop.
1900.	Sir L. McIver, Bt.	LU.	4,180
	<i>E. A. Adam</i>	L.	2,655

Central Division. P., 62,262. EL., 7,247.

1885.	John Wilson	L.	2,980
	<i>J. H. Renton, d.</i>	L.	1,683
	<i>Major Hon. J. S. Napier</i>	C.	1,606
	<i>A. W. Black, d.</i>	R.	770
1886.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,760
	<i>John Wilson</i>	LU.	2,236
1892.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,733
	<i>A. K. Connell</i>	LU.	1,758
	<i>John Wilson</i>	Lab.	434
1895.	W. McEwan	GL.	unop.
1900.	G. M. Brown	L.	3,028
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>A. Conan Doyle</i>	LU.	2,459

South Division. P., 107,208. EL., 15,540.

1885.	Sir G. Harrison, d.	L.	4,273
	<i>T. Raleigh</i>	L.	2,874
* 1886.	Jan. 29. On the death of Sir G. Harrison, Rt. Hn. H. C. Childers, d. L.		4,029
	<i>Master of Polwarth</i>	C.	1,730
† 1886.	Feb. 9. H. C. Childers, d. L.		unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. H. C. Childers, d. GL.		3,778
	<i>R. Purvis</i>	LU.	2,191
1892.	H. W. Paul	GL.	4,692
	(<i>Sir</i>) <i>L. McIver</i>	LU.	4,261
1895.	Robert Cox, d.	LU.	4,802
	<i>H. W. Paul</i>	GL.	4,708
* 1899.	June 19. On the death of Mr. Cox, A. Dewar	L.	5,820
	<i>Maj. Gen. Wauchope, d.</i>	C.	4,983
1900.	Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.	LU.	5,766
	<i>A. Dewar</i>	L.	5,655

Elgin District (1). (Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead.) P., 33,498. EL., 4,625.

1885.	A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	unop.
* 1886.	Feb. 12. A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	unop.
† 1886.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	unop.
1892.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	1,668
	<i>J. A. Grant</i>	C.	1,127
† 1892.	Aug. 25. A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	unop.
1895.	A. Asher, Q.C.	GL.	1,853
	<i>C. T. Gordon</i>	LU.	1,161
1900.	A. Asher, Q.C.	L.	1,744
	<i>J. Moffatt</i>	C.	1,187

Falkirk District (1). (Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark and Linlithgow.) P., 78,931. EL., 11,403.

1885.	J. Ramsay, d.	L.	3,104
	<i>S. L. Mason</i>	C.	2,204
	<i>J. G. Weir</i>	Lab.	814
	<i>John Roskill</i>	L.	74
1886.	W. P. Sinclair, d.	LU.	2,712
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	GL.	2,693
1892.	Harry Smith	GL.	3,816
	<i>W. P. Sinclair, d.</i>	LU.	3,177
1895.	John Wilson	LU.	4,675
	<i>Harry Smith</i>	GL.	3,822
1900.	John Wilson	LU.	4,222
	<i>J. A. M. Macdonald</i>	L.	4,022

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

Glasgow City (7). P., 622,372. EL., 91,332.

Bridgeton Division. P., 91,242. EL., 11,825.		
1885.	(Sir) E. R. Russell . . . L.	3,601
	E. V. A. Mailland . . . C.	3,478
	W. Forsyth . . . Lab.	978
1886.	(Sir) E. R. Russell . . . GL.	4,364
	Colin Mackenzie . . . C.	3,567
* 1887.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Russell's retirement,	
	Rt. Hn. Sir G. Trevelyan GL.	4,654
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley . . . LU.	3,258
1892.	Sir G. O. Trevelyan . . . C.	4,729
	W. C. Maughan . . . GL.	3,351
† 1892.	Aug. 24. Sir G. Trevelyan GL. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir G. Trevelyan GL.	3,161
	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C. . . C.	2,719
	Prof. J. R. Watson . . . Lab.	609
* 1897.	Feb. 15. On Sir G. Trevelyan's retirement,	
	Sir C. Cameron, Bt. M.D. GL.	4,506
	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C. . . C.	4,381
1900.	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C. . . C.	5,032
	Prof. A. F. Munro . . . L.	4,041

Camlachie Division. P., 78,011. EL., 10,441.

1885.	Hugh Watt . . . L.	4,047
	T. A. Reid . . . C.	2,883
	James Martin . . . L.	177
1886.	Hugh Watt . . . GL.	3,467
	J. B. Burleigh . . . LU.	3,308
1892.	A. Cross . . . LU.	3,455
	J. McCulloch . . . GL.	3,084
	R. B. C. Graham . . . Lab.	906
	Hugh Watt . . . GL.	179
1895.	A. Cross . . . LU.	3,198
	(Sir) S. Chisholm . . . GL.	2,497
	R. Smillie . . . Lab.	696
1900.	A. Cross . . . LU.	4,345
	A. E. Fletcher . . . L.	3,107

St. Rollox Division. P., 118,628. EL., 17,960.

1885.	J. McCulloch . . . L.	4,950
	(Sir) J. N. Cuthbertson . . C.	4,824
1886.	J. Caldwell . . . LU.	4,788
	P. S. Maciver, d. . . GL.	4,669
1892.	Sir J. M. Carmichael, d. GL.	6,247
	Hon. H. F. Elliot . . . LU.	4,891
1895.	F. Faithfull Begg . . . C.	4,561
	Sir J. M. Carmichael, d. GL.	4,200
	J. E. Woolcott . . . Lab.	405
1900.	John Wilson . . . LU.	6,232
	T. McKinnon Wood . . . L.	6,049

Central Division. P., 74,801. EL., 15,399.

1885.	G. Belth . . . L.	5,846
	J. G. A. Baird . . . C.	4,779
1886.	J. G. A. Baird . . . C.	5,780
	G. Belth . . . GL.	4,423
1892.	J. G. A. Baird . . . C.	6,121
	W. Menzies . . . GL.	5,245
1895.	J. G. A. Baird . . . C.	5,621
	E. A. Adam . . . GL.	3,792
1900.	J. G. A. Baird . . . C.	unop.

College Division. P., 112,492. EL., 15,944.

1885.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron . . L.	5,662
	Sir W. Cunningham, d. . C.	4,189
1886.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron GL.	4,880
	R. V. Campbell, d. . . LU.	4,225
1892.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron . . GL.	5,804
	Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell C.	4,758
	R. Brodie . . . Lab.	225
1895.	Sir J. S.-Maxwell, Bt. C.	5,364
	Sir C. Cameron, Bt. GL.	4,219
1900.	Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell C.	6,629
	Robert Paterson . . . L.	5,160

Tradeston Division. P., 71,278. EL., 9,814.

1885.	A. C. Corbett . . . L.	4,354
	J. Somervell . . . C.	3,240
	W. McG. Greaves . . . Ind.	89

Glasgow City, Tradeston Div.—Continued.

1886.	A. C. Corbett . . . LU.	3,878
	Prof. Meiklejohn, d. . . GL.	3,174
1892.	A. C. Corbett . . . LU.	3,366
	J. Caldwell . . . GL.	3,197
	J. B. Burleigh . . . Lab.	783
1895.	A. C. Corbett . . . LU.	3,373
	G. Green . . . GL.	2,568
	Frank S. Smith . . . Lab.	368
1900.	A. C. Corbett . . . LU.	4,389
	Wm. Maxwell . . . L.	2,785

Blackfriars & Hutchesontown Division.
P., 76,122. EL., 9,949.

1885.	Mitchell Henry . . . L.	3,759
	W. C. Maughan . . . C.	3,137
	J. Shaw Maxwell . . . Crl.	1,156
1886.	A. D. Provand . . . GL.	4,201
	Mitchell Henry . . . LU.	3,337
1892.	A. D. Provand . . . GL.	4,148
	A. Stuart, jun. . . C.	3,066
1895.	A. D. Provand . . . GL.	3,108
	A. Stuart, jun. . . LU.	2,727
	J. Shaw Maxwell . . . Lab.	448
1900.	A. Bonar Law . . . C.	4,130
	A. D. Provand . . . L.	3,140

Greenock (1). P., 67,672. EL., 7,506.

1885.	T. Sutherland . . . L.	3,057
	John Scott . . . C.	2,954
	J. M. Davidson . . . Ind.	65
1886.	(Sir) T. Sutherland . . LU.	2,903
	Harold Wright . . . GL.	2,208
1892.	J. Bruce . . . GL.	3,034
	Sir T. Sutherland . . LU.	2,990
1892.	July 28. On petition, return amended:	
	Sir T. Sutherland . . LU.	2,942
	J. Bruce . . . GL.	2,887
1895.	Sir T. Sutherland . . LU.	3,571
	A. E. Fletcher . . . GL.	2,753
1900.	James Reid . . . C.	3,165
	J. Macdonie . . . L.	2,886

Hawick District (1). (Hawick, Galashiels and Selkirk.) P., 35,826. EL., 5,711.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. O. Trevelyan L.	unop.
† 1886.	Feb. 10. Sir G. Trevelyan L. unop.	
1886.	A. L. Brown . . . GL.	2,523
	Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt. LU.	2,493
1892.	T. Shaw . . . GL.	3,004
	R. F. Watson . . . LU.	2,639
* 1894.	Mar. 27. On Mr. Shaw accepting office,	
	Thomas Shaw, Q.C. GL.	3,203
	R. W. M. Fullerton, d. LU.	2,556
1895.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C. GL.	3,033
	John Sanderson . . . LU.	2,531
1900.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C. L.	2,611
	John Sanderson . . . LU.	2,386

Inverness District (1). (Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn.) P., 30,882. EL., 4,104.

1885.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C. . . L.	1,709
	W. S. B. McLaren . . L.	1,546
1886.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C. . . LU.	1,619
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, d. GL.	1,346
1892.	G. Belth . . . GL.	1,615
	R. B. Finlay, Q.C. . . LU.	1,562
1895.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C. . . LU.	1,846
	H. Bell . . . GL.	1,596
† 1895.	Aug. 31. (Sir) R. B. Finlay LU. unop.	
1900.	Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C. LU.	1,829
	J. A. Duncan . . . L.	1,409

Kilmarnock District (1). (Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen.) P., 96,433. EL., 14,424.

1885.	P. Sturrock . . . C.	3,645
	J. Dick Paddie, d. . . L.	3,513
	Viscount Dairymple . . L.	1,862
	J. S. Storr (retd.) . . C.	55

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—Continued.

Kilmarnock District—Continued.

1886.	S. Williamson	GL.	4,664
	P. Sturrock	C.	3,780
1892.	S. Williamson	GL.	5,110
	C. Scott Dickson	C.	4,335
1895.	Col. J. McA. Denny	C.	5,432
	S. Williamson	GL.	5,051
1900.	Col. J. McA. Denny	C.	6,076
	A. R. Rainy	L.	5,692

Kirkcaldy District (1). (Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn.) P., 43,877. El., 7,510.

1885.	Sir G. Campbell, d.	L.	2,180
	(Sir) M. J. Inglis, d.	I.	1,504
	H. T. Munro, jun.	C.	746
1886.	Sir G. Campbell, d.	GL.	2,014
	Thos. Barclay	LU.	911
* 1892.	March 11. On Sir G. Campbell's death,		
	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	2,567
	Robert Coz, d.	LU.	1,531
1892.	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	2,741
	J. Chisholm	C.	939
1895.	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	3,078
	C. G. Kekewich	C.	1,122
1900.	J. H. Dalziel	L.	3,354
	M. B. Nairn	C.	2,013

Leith District (1). (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh.) P., 97,554. El., 16,284.

1885.	W. Jacks	L.	6,355
	W. D. Thorburn	C.	2,436
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL.	unop.
* 1886.	Aug. 20. On Mr. Gladstone electing to sit for Midlothian,		
	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	4,294
	D. R. MacGregor	LU.	1,527
	W. Jacks	LU.	1,499
	H. Munster, d.	I.	3
1892.	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,738
	W. A. Bell	LU.	4,095
* 1894.	March 26. Mr. Ferguson accepting office,		
	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,823
	W. A. Bell	LU.	4,092
1895.	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,819
	John Wilson	C.	4,494
1900.	R. C. M. Ferguson	L.	6,043
	E. T. Salvesen, Q.C.	LU.	5,226

Montrose District (1). (Comprising Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie.) P., 56,321. El., 8,824.

1885.	J. S. Will, Q.C.	L.	3,532
	E. Gordon	L.	2,779
	A. Mackie, d.	C.	763
1886.	J. S. Will, Q.C.	GL.	3,357
	A. Patton, d.	LU.	2,088
1892.	J. S. Will, Q.C.	GL.	3,941
	R. A. Lockhart	LU.	2,090
1895.	J. S. Will, Q.C.	GL.	3,594
	G. W. Baxter	LU.	2,462
* 1896.	Feb. 22. On Mr. Will's retirement,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley	GL.	4,565
	John Wilson	C.	2,672
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Morley	L.	3,960
	J. B. Don	LU.	2,390

Paisley (1) P., 79,354. El., 11,246.

1885.	W. B. Barbour, d.	L.	3,390
	R. M. McKerrill	C.	2,523
1886.	W. B. Barbour, d.	GL.	3,057
	J. Parker Smith	LU.	2,491
* 1891.	June 1. On Mr. Barbour's death,		
	W. Dunn	GL.	4,145
	B. M. McKerrill	C.	2,807

Paisley—Continued.

1892.	(Sir) W. Dunn	GL.	4,262
	C. N. Johnston	C.	2,441
1895.	Sir W. Dunn, Bt.	GL.	4,404
	A. Moffatt	C.	3,062
1900.	Sir W. Dunn, Bt.	L.	4,532
	Capt. G. S. C. Swinton	C.	3,474

Perth City (1). P., 32,866. El., 4,948.

1885.	C. S. Parker	L.	1,652
	J. Chisholm	C.	1,099
	A. McDougall	L.	967
1886.	C. S. Parker	GL.	1,578
	W. Fowler	LU.	1,120
1892.	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,398
	C. S. Parker	GL.	1,171
	J. Woolten	Lab.	907
1895.	R. Wallace, Q.C.	GL.	2,137
	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,763
1900.	R. Wallace, Q.C.	L.	2,171
	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,827

St. Andrews District (1). (St. Andrews, Anstruther E. & W., Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.) P., 19,311. El., 3,134.

1885.	Sir R. Anstruther, Bt., d.	L.	1,256
	S. Williamson	L.	1,256
	(Seat awarded to Sir R. Anstruther.)		
1886.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,132
	Sir Thomas Brassey	GL.	716
1892.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,066
	J. M. White	GL.	954
1895.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,185
	J. Paton	GL.	989
1900.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,148
	J. Annand	L.	1,094

Stirling District (1). (Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry.) P., 44,536. El., 6,743.

1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	unop.
† 1886.	Feb. 10. Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,440
	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d.	LU.	1,471
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,791
	W. T. Hughes	LU.	1,695
† 1892.	Aug. 25. Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,783
	S. C. Macaskie	C.	1,656
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	2,715
	Col. O. T. Duke	LU.	2,085

Wick District (1). (Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain.) P., 17,493. El., 2,755.

1885.	J. McD. Cameron	Crf.	913
	(Sir) John Pender, d.	L.	868
1886.	J. McD. Cameron	GL.	910
	(Sir) John Pender, d.	LU.	686
1892.	Sir John Pender, Kt., d.	LU.	952
	J. McD. Cameron	GL.	825
1895.	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d.	LU.	913
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	GL.	889
* 1896.	June 2. On Sir John Pender retiring,		
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	GL.	1,054
	W. C. Smith	LU.	842
1900.	A. Bignold	C.	1,154
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	L.	1,041

IRELAND—COUNTIES.

85 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—3,582,569. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—597,676.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	50,182..	47,247
Liberal Votes recorded	12,800..	2,869
Nationalist Votes recorded	119,088..	61,707
Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies †	82,541..	66,760
Electors in uncontested Nationalist Constituencies ‡	286,788..	399,475
† 9 in 1895; 8 in 1900.	‡ 42 in 1895; 53 in 1900.	

Antrim (4).

North Division. P., 45,754. EL, 8,132.

1885.	E. Macnaghten, Q.C.	C.	3,233
	W. P. Sinclair, d.	L.	2,149
	J. Pinkerton	N.	1,915
1886.	E. Macnaghten, Q.C. C. . .		4,429
	S. C. McElroy	GL.	1,910
* 1887.	Feb. 11. Mr. Macnaghten	being	
	appointed a Lord of Appeal,		
	Sir C. E. Lewis, Bt., d. . . .	C.	3,858
	S. C. McElroy	GL.	2,526
	W. A. Traill	LU.	424
1892.	C. C. Connor	C.	4,666
	W. H. Dodd, Q.C.	GL.	2,027
1895.	Gen. Hugh MacCallmont C. unop.		
* 1899.	Feb. 25. Gen. (Sir) H. MacCallmont retiring,		
	W. Moore, Q.C.	C.	unop.
1900.	W. Moore, Q.C.	C.	unop.
	Mid Division. P., 46,020. EL, 7,760.		
1885.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C.	3,832
	(Rt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson L. . .		2,713
1886.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C.	4,631
	J. H. McKelvey	N.	933
1892.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C.	unop.
1895.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. R. T. O'Neill	C.	unop.

East Division. P., 52,270. EL, 8,949.

1885.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont C. . .		4,180
	M. R. Dalway	L.	2,105
1886.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont C. . .		unop.
1892.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont C. unop.		
1895.	Capt. J. M. McCallmont C. . .		unop.
1900.	Col. J. M. McCallmont	C.	3,582
	Dr. J. K. Kerr	IC.	2,653

South Division. P., 49,205. EL, 10,328.

1885.	W. G. E. Macartney	C.	5,047
	J. D. Barbour, d.	L.	3,680
1886.	W. G. E. Macartney C. . . .		unop.
1892.	W. G. E. Macartney	C.	unop.
1895.	W. G. E. Macartney C. . . .		unop.
1900.	(Rt. Hn.) W. G. E. Macartney C. 3,674		
	S. Lawther	IC.	3,081

Armagh County (3).

North Division. P., 46,200. EL, 7,545.

1885.	Major E. J. Saunderson C. . .		4,192
	T. Skillington	L.	2,373
1886.	Col. E. J. Saunderson C. . . .		4,570
	J. W. Williamson	N.	1,677
1892.	Col. E. J. Saunderson	C.	unop.
1895.	Col. Rt. Hon. E. J.		
	Saunderson	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. Rt. Hon. E. J.		
	Saunderson	C.	3,579
	James Orr	IC.	2,468

South Division. P., 37,413. EL, 7,359

1885.	A. Blane	N.	unop.
1886.	A. Blane	PN.	unop.
1892.	E. McHugh, d.	N.	3,439
	C. L. Falkner, Q.C.	C.	2,242
	A. Blane	PN.	59

Armagh County, South Div.—Continued,

1895.	E. McHugh, d.	N.	6,378
	W. McM. Kavanagh	C.	1,996
1900.	J. Campbell	N.	1,646
	Dr. C. O'Neill	N.	1,261

Mid Division. P., 41,526. EL, 7,182.

1885.	Professor J. McKane, d. . . .	C.	4,178
	E. Leamy	N.	2,667
* 1886.	Feb. 1. On the death of Prof. McKane,		
	Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. . . .	C.	3,930
	(Rt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson L. . .		2,974
1886.	Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. . . .	C.	4,160
	R. R. Gardner	N.	2,522
* 1891.	Dec. 17. On the death of Sir J. P. Corry,		
	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C.	unop.
1892.	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C.	unop.
1895.	D. P. Barton, Q.C.	C.	unop.
† 1893.	Jan. 21. D. P. Barton, Q.C. C. unop.		
* 1900.	Feb. 12. Mr. Barton being appd. a Judge,		
	J. B. Lonsdale	C.	3,212
	J. Gordon, Q.C.	LU.	1,811
1900.	J. B. Lonsdale	C.	unop.

Carlow County (1). P., 36,793. EL, 6,156.

1885.	E. D. Gray, d.	N.	4,801
	Sir T. P. Butler, Bt.	C.	751
* 1886.	Jan. 29. Mr. Gray electing for Dublin,		
	John A. Blake, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	John A. Blake, d.	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Aug. 24. On the death of Mr. Blake,		
	O'Gorman Mahon, d.	N.	unop.
* 1891.	July 7. On the death of the O'G. Mahon,		
	J. Hammond	N.	3,747
	A. J. Kettle	PN.	1,532
1892.	J. Hammond	N.	3,738
	R. M. McMahon	LU.	
1895.	J. Hammond	N.	3,091
	S. J. C. Duckett	C.	685
1900.	J. Hammond	N.	

Cavan (2).

East Division. P., 46,942. EL, 9,460.

1885.	T. O'Hanlon, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	T. O'Hanlon, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	S. Young	N.	6,024
	H. B. Clements	C.	1,360
1895.	S. Young	N.	unop.
1900.	S. Young	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 50,599. EL, 9,425.

1885.	J. G. Biggar, d.	N.	6,425
	Samuel Saunderson	C.	1,779
1886.	J. G. Biggar, d.	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Biggar,		
	E. F. V. Knox	N.	unop.
1892.	E. F. V. Knox	N.	6,458
	Major N. J. Everard	C.	1,950
1895.	E. F. V. Knox	N.	unop.
* 1895.	Aug. 22. Mr. Knox selecting Derry,		
	J. P. Farrell	N.	unop.
1900.	T. McGovern	N.	unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Clare (2).

East Division. P., 53,585. EL., 9,136.			
1885.	J. R. Cox.....	N.	6,224
	<i>Hon. L. W. O'Brien</i>	C.	289
1886.	J. R. Cox.....	N.	unop.
1892.	W. H. K. Redmond ..	PN.	3,203
	J. R. Cox.....	N.	2,759
1895.	W. H. K. Redmond PN.	..	3,315
	P. A. McHugh.....	N.	3,257
1900.	W. H. K. Redmond ..	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 57,140. EL., 9,176.			
1885.	J. Jordan.....	N.	6,763
	R. W. C. Reeves, d.....	C.	289
1886.	J. Jordan.....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. R. Maguire.....	PN.	3,878
	Dr. B. O'Connor.....	N.	2,871
1895.	Major J. E. Jameson ..	..	3,376
	J. R. Maguire.....	PN.	2,973
1900.	Major J. E. Jameson ..	N.	unop.

Cork County (7).

North Division. P., 43,333. EL., 7,871.			
1885.	J. C. Flynn.....	N.	4,982
	T. Walsh.....	L.	102
1886.	J. C. Flynn.....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. C. Flynn.....	N.	unop.
1895.	J. C. Flynn.....	N.	unop.
1900.	J. C. Flynn.....	N.	unop.

North-East Division. P., 44,658. EL., 7,241.

1885.	E. Leamy.....	N.	unop.
1886.	E. Leamy.....	PN.	unop.
* 1887.	May 16. On Mr. Leamy's retirement,		
	W. O'Brien.....	N.	unop.
1892.	W. O'Brien.....	N.	unop.
* 1893.	Feb. 8. Mr. W. O'Brien selecting Cork,		
	M. Davitt.....	N.	unop.
* 1893.	June 28. On Mr. Davitt's retirement,		
	being adjudicated a bankrupt,		
	W. Abraham.....	N.	unop.
1895.	W. Abraham.....	N.	unop.
1900.	W. Abraham.....	N.	unop.

Mid Division. P., 43,863. EL., 7,119.

1885.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d ..	N.	5,033
	A. Patton, d.....	Loy.	106
1886.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d ..	N.	unop.
1892.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d ..	N.	unop.
1895.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d ..	N.	unop.
1900.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d ..	N.	unop.
* 1901.	May 17. On the death of Dr. Tanner,		
	D. D. Sheehan.....	N.	unop.

East Division. P., 45,873. EL., 6,780.

1885.	W. J. Lane.....	N.	4,314
	H. Villiers Stuart, d ..	L.	266
1886.	W. J. Lane.....	N.	unop.
1892.	Capt. A. J. Donelan ..	N.	unop.
1895.	Capt. A. J. Donelan ..	N.	unop.
1900.	Capt. A. J. C. Donelan ..	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 43,567. EL., 6,559.

1885.	James Gilhooly.....	N.	3,920
	J. W. Payne.....	C.	373
1886.	James Gilhooly.....	N.	unop.
1892.	James Gilhooly.....	N.	3,155
	Somers Payne.....	C.	329
1895.	James Gilhooly.....	N.	unop.
1900.	James Gilhooly.....	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 41,793. EL., 6,917.

1885.	Dr. J. E. Kenny, d ..	N.	4,823
	F. McCarthy Connor ..	C.	195
1886.	Dr. J. E. Kenny, d ..	PN.	unop.
1892.	E. Barry.....	N.	unop.
1895.	E. Barry.....	N.	unop.
1900.	E. Barry.....	N.	unop.

Cork County—Continued.

South-East Division. P., 42,007. EL., 6,924.

1885.	John Hooper, d.....	N.	4,620
	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt..	C.	661
1886.	John Hooper, d.....	N.	unop.
* 1889.	June 3. On Mr. Hooper's retirement,		
	J. Morrough, d.....	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Morrough, d.....	N.	4,109
	J. W. P. Sheares.....	C.	692
* 1893.	June 28. On Mr. Morrough's retirement.		
	A. Commins.....	N.	unop.
1895.	A. Commins.....	N.	unop.
1900.	E. Crean.....	N.	2,937
	M. C. Hickey.....	N.	1,509

Donegal (4).

North Division. P., 46,353. EL., 6,820.

1885.	J. E. O'Doherty.....	N.	4,597
	Col. H. H. A. Stewart ..	Loy.	952
1886.	J. E. O'Doherty.....	N.	4,263
	Col. H. H. A. Stewart ..	..	914
* 1890.	June 25. On Mr. O'Doherty's retirement,		
	J. Rochfort Maguire ..	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. Mains.....	N.	3,819
	D. B. McCorkell.....	LU.	1,108
1895.	T. Curran.....	N.	unop.
1900.	W. O'Doherty.....	N.	2,562
	A. O'Connor, Q.C.....	N.	1,613

West Division. P., 46,762. EL., 7,303.

1885.	Patrick O'Hea.....	N.	unop.
1886.	Patrick O'Hea.....	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 30. On Mr. O'Hea's retirement,		
	J. J. Dalton.....	PN.	unop.
1892.	T. D. Sullivan.....	N.	unop.
1895.	T. D. Sullivan.....	N.	unop.
1900.	James Boyle.....	N.	unop.
* 1902.	April 25. On Mr. Boyle's retirement,		
	Hugh A. Law.....	N.	unop.

East Division. P., 41,309. EL., 6,608.

1885.	Arthur O'Connor.....	N.	4,089
	(Sir) T. Lea, d.....	L.	2,992
1886.	Arthur O'Connor.....	N.	3,972
	T. B. Stoney.....	C.	2,551
1892.	Arthur O'Connor.....	N.	3,546
	E. T. Herdman.....	LU.	2,783
1895.	A. O'Connor.....	N.	3,392
	E. T. Herdman.....	LU.	2,729
1900.	E. McFadden.....	N.	3,113
	J. F. Cooke, Q.C.....	C.	2,660

South Division. P., 42,298. EL., 6,480.

1885.	B. Kelly, d.....	N.	5,055
	A. H. Foster.....	C.	1,369
1886.	B. Kelly, d.....	N.	4,917
	A. H. Foster.....	C.	1,399
* 1887.	Feb. 2. On the death of Mr. Kelly,		
	J. G. S. MacNeill.....	N.	4,604
	H. Munster, d.....	IL.	933
1892.	J. G. S. MacNeill.....	N.	3,930
	H. W. Stubbs.....	C.	1,400
1895.	J. G. S. MacNeill.....	N.	3,614
	H. W. Stubbs.....	C.	1,313
1900.	J. G. S. MacNeill, Q.C. N.	..	unop.

Down (4).

North Division. P., 55,718. EL., 9,474.

1885.	Col. T. Waring, d.....	C.	4,315
	J. S. Brown.....	L.	2,641
1886.	Col. T. Waring, d.....	C.	4,959
	R. M. McNabb.....	N.	964
1892.	Col. T. Waring, d.....	C.	unop.
1895.	Col. T. Waring, d.....	C.	unop.
* 1898.	Sep. 7. On the death of Col. Waring,		
	J. Blakiston-Houston...	C.	3,881
	T. L. Corbett.....	C.	3,101
1900.	T. L. Corbett.....	C.	4,493
	Col. Sharmman-Crawford	C.	3,230

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Down—Continued.

East Division. P., 47,390. EL., 8,184.			
1885.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker	C. unop.	
1886.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker	C. ..	5,093
	H. McGrath	N. ..	2,561
* 1890.	May 25. On Capt. Ker's retirement,		
	J. A. Rentoul	C. unop.	
1892.	J. A. Rentoul	C. ..	unop.
1895.	J. A. Rentoul, Q.C.	C. unop.	
1900.	J. A. Rentoul, Q.C.	C. ..	unop.
* 1902.	On Mr. Rentoul's appt. as Asst. Judge,		
	City of London Court.		
	J. S. Wood	IC.	3,576
	Col. R. H. Wallace	C. ..	3,420
West Division. P., 44,895. EL., 8,474.			
1885.	Lord Arthur W. Hill	C. unop.	
1886.	Lord Arthur W. Hill	C. ..	6,589
	J. B. McHugh	N. ..	1,199
† 1886.	Aug. 13. Lord A. W. Hill	C. ..	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill	C. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill	C. ..	unop.
* 1898.	July 19. On Lord A. Hill's retirement,		
	Capt. A. Hill	C. unop.	
1900.	Capt. A. Hill	C. ..	unop.
South Division. P., 48,318. EL., 8,799.			
1885.	J. F. Small	N. ..	4,995
	W. H. Kisbey, Q.C.	C. ..	3,743
1886.	M. McCartan, d.	N. ..	4,786
	R. S. Corbett	LU.	3,816
1892.	M. McCartan, d.	N. ..	4,207
	J. W. Craig, Q.C.	LU.	3,636
	E. Magenis	PN.	42
1895.	M. McCartan, d.	N. ..	4,057
	Dr. T. Rowan	LU.	3,378
1900.	M. McCartan, d.	N. unop.	
* 1902.	Feb. 19. On Mr. McCartan's retirement,		
	Jeremiah McVeagh	N. ..	unop.

Dublin County (2).

North Division. P., 82,628. EL., 14,240.			
1885.	J. J. Clancy	N. ..	7,560
	Capt. R. Caldbeck	C. ..	1,425
1886.	John J. Clancy	PN.	unop.
1892.	John J. Clancy	PN.	3,991
	J. J. Mooney	N. ..	2,696
	E. H. Woods	C. ..	1,631
1895.	J. J. Clancy	PN.	4,520
	D. J. Wilson, d.	C. ..	2,280
1900.	J. J. Clancy	N. unop.	
South Division. P., 81,110. EL., 10,453.			
1885.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde	N. ..	5,114
	Rt. Hon. I. T. Hamilton, d.	C. ..	3,736
1886.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde	N. ..	5,022
	J. T. Pim	LU.	3,254
1892.	Hon. H. C. Plunkett	C. ..	4,371
	Dr. French-Mullen, d.	PN.	2,261
	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. N.	1,452	
1895.	(Rt.) Hn. H. C. Plunkett	C. ..	4,901
	E. Haviland Burke	PN.	2,962
1900.	J. J. Mooney	N. ..	3,410
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett	C. ..	2,906
	F. E. Ball	IC.	1,539

Fermanagh (2).

North Division. P., 38,585. EL., 5,172.			
1885.	W. H. K. Redmond	N. ..	3,255
	J. C. Bloomfield, d.	C. ..	2,922
1886.	W. H. K. Redmond	PN.	3,123
	W. H. Archdale	C. ..	2,862
1892.	R. M. Dane	C. ..	2,879
	J. Jordan	N. ..	2,562
1895.	R. M. Dane, Q.C.	C. ..	2,782
	G. R. Leeper	GL.	2,406
* 1898.	Nov. 1. Mr. Dane app'd. Co. Ct. Judge,		
	E. M. Archdale	C. ..	2,568
	E. C. Thompson	IC.	2,091
1900.	E. M. Archdale	C. ..	unop.

Fermanagh—Continued.

South Division. P., 31,895. EL., 5,482.			
1885.	H. Campbell	N. ..	3,574
	F. T. Brooke	C. ..	2,181
1886.	H. Campbell	PN.	3,553
	F. T. Brooke	C. ..	2,320
1892.	P. McGilligan	N. ..	2,941
	A. Patton, d.	LU.	2,330
1895.	J. Jordan	N. ..	2,792
	Sir A. D. Brooke, Bt.	C. ..	2,096
1900.	J. Jordan	N. ..	2,753
	T. S. F. Battersby	N. ..	1,982

Galway County (4).

W. or Connemara Div. P., 46,689. EL., 6,774.			
1885.	P. J. Foley	N. unop.	
1886.	P. J. Foley	N. ..	unop.
1892.	P. J. Foley	N. ..	2,637
	J. A. Joyce	PN.	598
1895.	W. O'Malley	N. ..	unop.
1900.	W. O'Malley	N. unop.	
North Division. P., 46,493. EL., 8,209.			
1885.	Col. J. P. Nolan	N. unop.	
1886.	Col. J. P. Nolan	PN.	unop.
1892.	Col. J. P. Nolan	PN.	2,040
	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d.	N. ..	1,651
1895.	D. Kilbride	N. ..	2,590
	Col. J. P. Nolan	PN.	2,025
1900.	Col. J. P. Nolan	N. unop.	
East Division. P., 44,392. EL., 7,253.			
1885.	M. Harris, d.	N. ..	4,866
	Hon. R. A. Nugent	C. ..	352
1886.	M. Harris, d.	N. ..	unop.
* 1890.	May 14. On Mr. Harris's death,		
	John Roche	N. unop.	
1892.	John Roche	N. ..	3,382
	J. Lynan	PN.	974
1895.	John Roche	N. unop.	
1900.	John Roche	N. ..	unop.
South Division. P., 41,309. EL., 6,927.			
1885.	David Sheehy	N. ..	unop.
1886.	David Sheehy	N. ..	unop.
1892.	David Sheehy	N. ..	2,623
	J. P. McCarthy	PN.	1,411
1895.	David Sheehy	N. ..	unop.
1900.	W. Duffy	N. unop.	

Kerry (4).

North Div. P., 39,075. EL., 5,702.			
1885.	J. Stack, d.	N. unop.	
1886.	J. Stack, d.	N. ..	unop.
1892.	T. Sexton	N. ..	2,858
	E. Haviland Burke	PN.	776
1895.	T. Sexton	N. ..	unop.
* 1896.	April 24. On Mr. Sexton's retirement,		
	M. J. Flavin	N. unop.	
1900.	M. J. Flavin	N. ..	unop.
West Division. P., 43,871. EL., 5,813.			
1885.	E. Harrington, d.	N. ..	2,607
	Col. W. Rowan	C. ..	262
1886.	E. Harrington, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. N.	2,490	
	E. Harrington, d.	PN.	1,143
	R. E. Palmer	C. ..	43
1895.	Sir T. H. Esmonde, Bt. N.	..	unop.
1900.	T. O'Donnell	N. ..	2,464
	J. E. J. Julian	N. ..	1,065
South Division. P., 42,081. EL., 5,739.			
1885.	J. O'Connor	N. ..	2,742
	D. J. O'Connell	Loy.	183
1886.	J. O'Connor	N. ..	unop.
* 1887.	Sept. 21. On Mr. O'Connor's retirement,		
	D. Kilbride	N. unop.	
1892.	D. Kilbride	N. ..	2,096
	J. D. Foley	PN.	225
	E. G. A. Winn	C. ..	86
1895.	D. Kilbride	N. unop.	
* 1896.	Sep. 4. Mr. Kilbride selecting N. Galway,		
	T. J. Farrell	N. ..	1,209
	W. M. Murphy	N. ..	474
1900.	J. P. Boland	N. unop.	

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Kerry—Continued.

East Division. P., 40,699. El., 5,669.			
1885.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	3,169
	C. H. de G. Robertson	C.	30
1886.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	unop.
1892.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	2,600
	J. McGillicuddy	C.	253
1895.	Michael Davitt	N.	unop.
* 1896.	Mar. 27. Mr. Davitt selecting S. Mayo,		
	Hon. J. B. Roche	N.	1,961
	J. McGillicuddy	C.	680
1900.	J. Murphy	N.	unop.

Kildare (2).

North Div. P., 30,473. El., 5,391.			
1885.	J. L. Carew	N.	3,168
	Baron de Robeck	C.	467
1886.	J. L. Carew	PN.	unop.
1892.	P. J. Kennedy	N.	2,153
	J. L. Carew	PN.	1,707
1895.	C. J. Engledow	N.	1,944
	J. L. Carew	PN.	1,712
1900.	E. Leamy	N.	1,461
	C. J. Engledow	N.	1,229
South Division. P., 33,093. El., 5,880.			
1885.	J. Leahy, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Leahy, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	M. J. Minch	N.	2,642
	J. Leahy, d.	PN.	975
1895.	M. J. Minch	N.	unop.
1900.	M. J. Minch	N.	unop.

Kilkenny County (2).

North Division. P., 31,855. El., 5,484.			
1885.	E. P. M. Marum, d.	N.	4,084
	Hon. C. B. Bellew	C.	174
1886.	E. P. M. Marum, d.	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Dec. 22. On the death of Mr. Marum,		
	Sir J. P. Hennessy, d.	N.	2,527
	V. Scully	PN.	1,365
* 1891.	Oct. 29. On the death of Sir J. Hennessy,		
	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
1892.	P. McDermott	N.	2,898
	W. McM. Kavanagh	C.	314
1895.	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
1900.	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
* 1902.	Feb. 26. On Mr. McDermott's retirement,		
	J. Devlin	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 33,747. El., 5,221.			
1885.	P. A. Chance	N.	4,088
	R. De la Poer	C.	222
1886.	P. A. Chance	N.	unop.
1892.	P. A. Chance	N.	3,846
	R. De la Poer	C.	253
* 1894.	Sept. 7. On Mr. Chance's retirement,		
	S. Morris	N.	unop.
1895.	S. Morris	N.	unop.
1900.	James O'Mara	N.	unop.

King's County (2).

Birr Division. P., 30,764. El., 4,668.			
1885.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,408
	Capt. T. S. W. Bernard	C.	760
1886.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,266
	Capt. T. S. W. Bernard	C.	611
1892.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,279
	W. T. Trench	C.	670
1895.	B. C. Molloy	N.	unop.
1900.	M. Reddy	N.	1,451
	B. C. Molloy	N.	1,181
Tullamore Div. P., 29,423. El., 4,896.			
1885.	J. F. Fox	N.	3,700
	W. Hussey Walsh	Loy.	323
1886.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1892.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1895.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1900.	E. Haviland Burke	N.	unop.

Leitrim (2).

North Division. P., 34,460. El., 6,672.			
1885.	M. Conway	N.	4,686
	G. L. Tottenham	C.	541
1886.	M. Conway	PN.	unop.
1892.	P. A. McHugh	N.	4,502
	C. L. Tottenham	C.	645
1895.	P. A. McHugh	N.	unop.
1900.	P. A. McHugh	N.	4,025
	C. J. Singleton	C.	383
South Division. P., 34,883. El., 6,995.			
1885.	L. P. Hayden, d.	N.	4,525
	J. O. Lawder	C.	489
1886.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. Tully	N.	4,241
	R. O'Brien	C.	516
1895.	J. Tully	N.	unop.
1900.	J. Tully	N.	unop.

Limerick County (2).

West Division. P., 50,284. El., 8,623.			
1885.	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
1886.	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
1892.	M. Austin	N.	3,257
	H. Harrison	PN.	516
1895.	M. Austin	N.	unop.
1900.	P. J. O'Shaughnessy	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 49,644. El., 8,024.			
1885.	J. Finucane, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Finucane, d.	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Finucane, d.	N.	2,903
	W. Nunan	PN.	1,174
1895.	J. Finucane, d.	N.	unop.
1900.	W. Nunan	N.	unop.

Londonderry County (2).

North Division. P., 53,787. El., 9,922.			
1885.	H. L. Mulholland	C.	5,180
	Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. L.	C.	3,017
1886.	H. L. Mulholland	C.	unop.
1892.	(Hon.) H. L. Mulholland	C.	5,490
	Dr. T. Greer	GL.	2,800
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson	C.	4,768
	A. Houston, Q.C.	GL.	2,538
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C.	C.	unop.
South Division. P., 50,725. El., 8,519.			
1885.	Timothy M. Healy	N.	4,723
	Col. Hugh McCalmont	C.	2,341
	Sir W. H. Findlater	L.	1,816
1886.	(Sir) Thomas Lea, d.	LU.	4,737
	Timothy M. Healy	N.	4,629
1892.	(Sir) Thomas Lea, d.	LU.	4,654
	Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. N.	C.	4,053
1895.	Sir Thomas Lea, Bt., d.	LU.	4,485
	Sergt. W. H. Dodd, Q.C. GL.	N.	4,068
1900.	J. Gordon, Q.C.	LU.	unop.

Longford County (2).

North Division. P., 23,468. El., 4,149.			
1885.	Justin McCarthy	N.	2,549
	J. M. Wilson	C.	163
1886.	Justin McCarthy	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Feb. 5. Mr. McCarthy electing to sit for		
	Londonderry;		
	T. M. Healy	N.	unop.
1892.	Justin McCarthy	N.	2,741
	J. M. Wilson	C.	203
1895.	Justin McCarthy	N.	unop.
1900.	J. P. Farrell	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 23,204. El., 3,978.			
1885.	L. Connolly	N.	3,046
	James Wilson	L.	821
1886.	L. Connolly	PN.	unop.
* 1888.	June 30. On Mr. Connolly's retirement,		
	J. G. Fitzgerald	PN.	unop.
1892.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C.	N.	2,544
	G. H. Miller	LU.	347
1895.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C.	N.	unop.
1900.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C.	N.	unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Louth (2)

North Division. P., 35,242. EL., 5,911.		
1885.	Joseph Nolan	N. 2,581
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN. 1,451
1886.	Joseph Nolan	PN. unop.
1892.	Timothy M. Healy	N. 2,268
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN. 1,569
1895.	Timothy M. Healy	N. 2,294
	<i>Joseph Nolan</i>	PN. 1,433
1900.	T. M. Healy	N. 1,604
	<i>E. Haviland Burke</i>	N. 1,251
South Division. P., 30,578. EL., 5,095.		
1885.	T. P. Gill	N. unop.
1886.	T. P. Gill	N. unop.
1892.	Dr. D. Ambrose, d.	N. 2,451
	<i>Joseph Nolan</i>	PN. 1,126
1895.	Dr. D. Ambrose, d.	N. 2,006
	<i>J. G. Fitzgerald</i>	PN. 1,044
* 1896.	Mar. 19. On Dr. Ambrose's death,	
	R. McGhee	N. 1,626
	<i>Col. J. P. Nolan</i>	PN. 1,249
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN. 469
1900.	Joseph Nolan	N. 1,233
	<i>R. McGhee</i>	N. 934

Mayo (4).

North Division. P., 49,077. EL., 7,517.		
1885.	D. Crilly	N. unop.
1886.	D. Crilly	N. unop.
1892.	D. Crilly	N. 2,201
	<i>B. Egan</i>	PN. 1,397
1895.	D. Crilly	N. 1,937
	<i>B. Egan</i>	PN. 1,316
1900.	Conor O'Kelly	N. 2,504
	<i>W. M. Murphy</i>	N. 1,116
West Division. P., 52,589. EL., 9,450.		
1885.	John Deasy, d.	N. 4,790
	<i>R. V. Stoney</i>	C. 131
1886.	John Deasy, d.	N. unop.
1892.	John Deasy, d.	N. 3,456
	<i>J. O'C. Power</i>	GL. 611
* 1893.	Aug. 8. On Mr. Deasy's retirement,	
	Dr. R. Ambrose	N. unop.
1895.	Dr. R. Ambrose	N. unop.
1900.	Dr. R. Ambrose	N. unop.
East Division. P., 48,236. EL., 8,281.		
1885.	John Dillon	N. unop.
1886.	John Dillon	N. unop.
1892.	John Dillon	N. 2,464
	<i>J. FitzGibbon</i>	PN. 257
1895.	John Dillon	N. unop.
1900.	John Dillon	N. unop.
South Division. P., 49,761. EL., 8,252.		
1885.	J. F. X. O'Brien	N. 4,953
	<i>G. O. Malley, Q.C.</i>	C. 75
1886.	J. F. X. O'Brien	N. unop.
1892.	J. F. X. O'Brien	N. unop.
1895.	June. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien resigned and	
	was elected for Cork City.	
1895.	Michael Davitt	N. unop.
* 1900.	Feb. 28th. On Mr. Davitt's resignation,	
	J. O'Donnell	N. 2,401
	<i>J. McBride</i>	N. 427
1900.	J. O'Donnell	N. unop.

Meath (2).

North Division. P., 34,286. EL., 5,880.		
1885.	K. I. O'Doherty	N. unop.
1886.	P. Mahony	N. unop.
1892.	M. Davitt	N. 2,549
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN. 2,146
* 1893.	Feb. 21. Mr. Davitt unseated on petition,	
	J. Gibney	N. 2,635
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN. 2,376
1895.	J. Gibney	N. 2,324
	<i>J. Sweetman</i>	PN. 2,292
1900.	Patrick White	N. 1,453
	<i>J. Gibney</i>	N. 1,316

Meath—Continued.

South Division. P., 33,211. EL., 6,081.		
1885.	E. Sheil	N. unop.
1886.	E. Sheil	N. unop.
1892.	P. Fullam	N. 2,212
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN. 2,199
* 1893.	Feb. 18. Mr. Fullam unseated on petition,	
	J. Jordan	N. 2,707
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN. 2,638
1895.	J. H. Parnell	PN. 2,380
	<i>J. Jordan</i>	N. 2,337
1900.	J. L. Carew	N. unop.

Monaghan (2).

North Division. P., 33,208. EL., 6,691.		
1885.	T. M. Healy	N. 4,055
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C. 2,685
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. Healy selecting S. Derry,	
	P. O'Brien	N. 4,032
	<i>J. C. Hall</i>	C. 2,634
1886.	P. O'Brien	N. 3,962
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C. 2,491
1892.	C. Diamond	N. 3,697
	<i>H. W. Jackson</i>	C. 2,260
1895.	D. MacAleese, d.	N. 3,377
	<i>Hon. P. Westra</i>	C. 2,064
1900.	D. MacAleese, d.	N. unop.
* 1900.	Dec. 21. On the death of Mr. MacAleese,	
	E. C. Thompson	N. unop.
South Division. P., 36,403. EL., 6,605.		
1885.	Sir J. N. McKenna, Kt. N.	4,735
	<i>S. E. Shirley</i>	C. 963
1886.	Sir J. N. McKenna	N. 4,715
	<i>Hon. P. C. Westra</i>	C. 1,009
1892.	F. O'Driscoll	N. 4,243
	<i>M. M. Rutherford</i>	C. 1,007
1895.	James Daly	N. 3,887
	<i>Major W. Tenison</i>	C. 1,017
1900.	James Daly	N. unop.
* 1902.	Mar. 4. On Mr. Daly's retirement,	
	John McKenna	N. unop.

Queen's County (2).

Ossory Division. P., 29,091. EL., 5,164.		
1885.	A. O'Connor	N. 3,959
	<i>E. Caldwell</i>	C. 293
* 1886.	Feb. 12. Mr. O'Connor selecting E. Donegal,	
	S. O'Mara	N. unop.
1886.	W. A. Macdonald	N. unop.
1892.	E. Crean	N. 3,666
	<i>R. Staples, d.</i>	C. 523
1895.	E. Crean	N. 2,986
	<i>Col. W. H. Poe</i>	C. 630
	<i>W. A. Macdonald</i>	PN. 383
1900.	W. Delany	N. unop.
Leix Division. P., 29,281. EL., 5,153.		
1885.	R. G. Lalor, d.	N. 3,758
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C. 507
1886.	R. G. Lalor, d.	N. 3,528
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C. 406
1892.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N. 3,261
	<i>Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby</i>	C. 513
1895.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N. unop.
1900.	Dr. A. McDonnell	N. unop.

Roscommon (2).

North Division. P., 48,830. EL., 9,096.		
1885.	J. J. O'Kelly	N. 4,664
	<i>P. Mullany</i>	IN. 1,433
	<i>Col. C. Robertson</i>	C. 366
1886.	J. J. O'Kelly	N. unop.
1892.	M. McD. Bodkin	N. 3,251
	<i>J. J. O'Kelly</i>	PN. 3,199
1895.	J. J. O'Kelly	PN. 3,411
	<i>T. J. Condon</i>	N. 2,935
1900.	J. J. O'Kelly	N. unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Roscommon—Continued.

South Division. P., 51,828. EL, 9,029.			
1885.	A. Commins	N.	6,083
	W. J. Talbot	C.	338
1886.	A. Commins	N.	unop.
1892.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN.	3,815
	A. Commins	N.	2,244
1895.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN.	3,398
	John Dillon	N.	2,444
* 1897.	July 15. On the death of Mr. L. Hayden,		
	J. P. Hayden	PN.	unop.
1900.	J. P. Hayden	N.	unop.

Sligo County (2).

North Division. P., 44,616. EL, 8,556.			
1885.	P. McDonald, d.	N.	5,216
	Col. J. Ffolliott, d.	C.	772
1886.	P. McDonald, d.	N.	unop.
* 1891.	April 2. On the death of Mr. McDonald,		
	B. Coltery	N.	3,261
	V. B. Dillon	PN.	2,493
1892.	B. Coltery	N.	4,262
	O. S. Wynne	C.	958
1895.	B. Coltery	N.	3,274
	H. Harrison	PN.	1,281
	Sir M. Crofton, Bt., d. C.		772
* 1900.	Mar. 7. On Mr. Coltery's resignation,		
	J. O'Dowd	N.	unop.
1900.	W. McKillop	N.	unop.
South Division. P., 42,808. EL, 7,572.			
1885.	Thomas Sexton	N.	5,151
	A. Perceval	C.	541
1886.	Thomas Sexton	N.	unop.
* 1887.	Feb. 7. Mr. Sexton selecting W. Belfast,		
	E. J. Kennedy	N.	unop.
* 1888.	July 6. On Mr. Kennedy's retirement,		
	E. Leamy	N.	unop.
1892.	T. Curran	N.	4,300
	Col. J. Ffolliott, d.	C.	548
1895.	T. Curran	N.	3,717
	James Campbell	C.	522
1900.	J. O'Dowd	N.	unop.

Tipperary (4).

North Division. P., 39,669. EL, 5,954.			
1885.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	4,789
	H. Eustace	C.	252
1886.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	4,064
	Capt. Hon. C. G. Trench	C.	462
1895.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	unop.
1900.	P. J. O'Brien	N.	unop.
Mid Division. P., 40,675. EL, 6,469.			
1885.	T. Mayne	N.	8,804
	G. E. Ryan	C.	255
1886.	T. Mayne	N.	unop.
* 1890.	May 15. On Mr. Mayne's retirement,		
	H. Harrison	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. W. McCarthy, d.	N.	3,284
	M. Conway	PN.	887
	W. C. H. Armstrong	C.	346
* 1893.	Feb. 24. On Mr. McCarthy's death,		
	J. F. Hogan	N.	unop.
1895.	J. F. Hogan	N.	unop.
1900.	Kendal E. O'Brien	N.	2,316
	F. O'Driscoll	N.	587
South Division. P., 37,144. EL, 5,179.			
1885.	John O'Connor	N.	3,572
	Col. C. Barton	C.	122
1886.	John O'Connor	N.	unop.
1892.	F. Mandeville	N.	2,571
	John O'Connor	PN.	773
1895.	F. Mandeville	N.	1,723
	Count A. J. Moore	PN.	1,222
1900.	J. Cullinan	N.	unop.

Tipperary—Continued.

East Division. P., 40,903. EL, 5,734.			
1885.	T. J. Condon	N.	4,064
	Major Fitz-Gibbon Trant	C.	192
1886.	T. J. Condon	N.	unop.
1892.	T. J. Condon	N.	2,998
	P. R. Dennehy	PN.	891
1895.	T. J. Condon	N.	unop.
1900.	T. J. Condon	N.	unop.

Tyrone (4).

North Division. P., 38,261. EL, 6,162.			
1885.	Lord E. Hamilton	C.	3,345
	John Dillon	N.	2,922
1886.	Lord E. Hamilton	C.	3,219
	J. O. Wylie	N.	2,867
1892.	Lord F. S. Hamilton	C.	3,045
	Prof. (Sir) J. B. Dougherty	N.	2,996
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill	GL.	2,948
	W. Wilson	C.	2,857
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill	L.	2,869
	D. J. Wilson, d.	C.	2,814
Mid Division. P., 37,969. EL, 7,349.			
1885.	M. J. Kenny	N.	4,299
	H. H. Moore	C.	2,667
1886.	M. J. Kenny	N.	4,145
	H. H. Moore	C.	2,475
1892.	M. J. Kenny	N.	3,667
	E. C. Thompson	C.	2,598
	Count G. N. Plunkett	PN.	123
1895.	G. Murnaghan	N.	3,759
	E. C. Thompson	C.	2,252
1900.	G. Murnaghan	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 39,513. EL, 6,410.			
1885.	W. J. Reynolds	N.	3,919
	J. M. Stuart	C.	3,361
1886.	W. J. Reynolds	N.	3,843
	Matthew G. Megaw	LU.	3,375
1892.	W. J. Reynolds	N.	3,430
	T. L. Corbett	C.	3,222
1895.	P. C. Doogan	N.	3,413
	T. L. Corbett	C.	3,261
1900.	P. C. Doogan	N.	3,126
	Lt.-Col. J. L. Sandwith	C.	3,050
South Division. P., 34,824. EL, 6,292.			
1885.	W. O'Brien	N.	3,435
	Capt. Somerset Maxwell	C.	3,382
1886.	T. W. Russell	LU.	3,481
	W. O'Brien	N.	3,382
1892.	T. W. Russell	LU.	3,468
	Rt. Hon. T. A. Dickson	N.	3,096
1895.	T. W. Russell	LU.	3,239
	T. Shillington	GL.	3,046
1900.	T. W. Russell	LU.	2,499
	E. C. Thompson	N.	2,409
	Major R. J. Howard	IC.	303

Waterford County (2).

West Division. P., 32,365. EL, 4,410.			
1885.	J. D. Pyne, d.	N.	3,746
	Sir R. F. Keane, Bt., d. C.		359
1886.	J. D. Pyne, d.	N.	unop.
* 1890.	Feb. 24. Mr. Pyne having been acci-		
	dentally drowned, Nov. 14, 1888,		
	A. Webb	N.	unop.
1892.	A. Webb	N.	unop.
1895.	A. Webb	N.	unop.
* 1895.	Sept. 11. On Mr. Webb's retirement		
	J. J. Shee	N.	unop.
1900.	J. J. Shee	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 29,092. EL, 4,176.			
1885.	P. J. Power	N.	3,291
	Capt. W. de la Poer	C.	314
1886.	P. J. Power	N.	unop.
1892.	P. J. Power	N.	2,562
	E. Leamy	PN.	1,043
1895.	P. J. Power	N.	unop.
1900.	P. J. Power	N.	unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—Continued.

Westmeath (2).

North Division. P., 29,876. EL., 5,047.			
1885.	J. Tuite	N.	3,648
	<i>John Wilson</i>	Loy.	256
1886.	J. Tuite	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Tuite	N.	2,878
	<i>A. Blane</i>	PN.	379
1895.	J. Tuite	N.	unop.
1900.	P. J. Kennedy	N.	1,763
	<i>L. Ginnell</i>	N.	1,418
South Division. P., 28,557. EL., 5,441.			
1885.	D. Sullivan	N.	3,618
	<i>H. Southwood Smith</i>	Loy.	200
1886.	D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
1892.	D. Sullivan	N.	2,535
	<i>C. P. O'Donoghue</i>	PN.	1,080
1895.	D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
1900.	D. Sullivan	N.	unop.

Wexford (2).

North Division. P., 51,262. EL., 9,063.			
1885.	J. E. Redmond	N.	6,531
	<i>Viscount Stopford</i>	C.	917
1886.	J. E. Redmond	PN.	unop.
* 1892.	March 11. Mr. Redmond having resigned in October, 1891, to contest Cork City,		
	T. J. Healy	N.	unop.
1892.	T. J. Healy	N.	5,723
	<i>Col. J. R. Magrath</i>	C.	859
1895.	T. J. Healy	N.	4,689
	<i>J. B. Falconer</i>	C.	785
1900.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt. ..	N.	2,823
	<i>T. J. Healy</i>	N.	1,153

Wexford—Continued.

South Division. P., 52,575. EL., 8,719.			
1885.	J. Barry	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Barry	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Barry	N.	5,104
	<i>Capt. S. Barrett-Hamilton</i> ..	C.	554
* 1893.	November 30. Mr. J. Barry retiring,		
	P. Ffrench	N.	unop.
1895.	P. Ffrench	N.	unop.
1900.	P. Ffrench	N.	unop.
Wicklow (2).			
West Division. P., 27,182. EL., 4,534.			
1885.	G. M. Byrne	N.	3,721
	<i>W. F. Hume-Dick, d.</i>	C.	871
1886.	G. M. Byrne	PN.	3,531
	<i>W. F. Hume-Dick, d.</i>	C.	856
1892.	Jas. O'Connor	N.	2,582
	<i>Col. R. P. Saunders</i>	LU.	784
	<i>J. H. Parnell</i>	PN.	546
1895.	Jas. O'Connor	N.	unop.
1900.	Jas. O'Connor	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 31,275. EL., 5,002.			
1885.	W. J. Corbet	N.	3,385
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	C.	1,000
1886.	W. J. Corbet	N.	3,101
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	C.	964
1892.	J. Sweetman	N.	1,433
	<i>Capt. R. C. Halpin, d.</i>	C.	1,225
	<i>W. J. Corbet</i>	PN.	1,115
* 1895.	Ap. 28. Mr. Sweetman, then PN., resigning,		
	E. P. O'Kelly	N.	1,253
	<i>J. Sweetman</i>	PN.	1,191
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	C.	1,165
1895.	W. J. Corbet	N.	1,295
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	C.	1,208
	<i>F. A. O'Keefe</i>	N.	1,127
1900.	D. J. Cogan	N.	unop.

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

16 MEMBERS. POPULATION, 1901—876,206. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1902—119,491.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	6,678	12,617
Nationalist Votes recorded	10,825	21,695

† Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies	39,664	32,559
† Electors in uncontested Nationalist Constituencies ..	33,814	26,577

† 4 in 1895; 3 in 1900.

† 4 in 1895; 5 in 1900.

Belfast, City (4). P., 348,705. EL., 48,018.

East Division. P., 121,520. EL., 17,850.			
1885.	E. S. W. De Cobain	C.	3,033
	<i>Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d.</i>	C.	2,929
	<i>R. W. Murray</i>	L.	870
1886.	E. S. W. De Cobain	C.	5,055
	<i>R. McCalmont</i>	N.	1,239
* 1892.	Mar. 9. On expulsion of Mr. De Cobain,		
	G. W. Wolff	C.	4,748
	<i>Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.</i>	IC.	2,607
1892.	G. W. Wolff	C.	unop.
1895.	G. W. Wolff	C.	unop.
1900.	G. W. Wolff	C.	unop.
South Division. P., 73,385. EL., 10,246.			
1885.	W. Johnston, d.	C.	3,610
	<i>J. W. Workman</i>	L.	990
	<i>Dr. R. Seeds</i>	C.	871
1886.	W. Johnston, d.	C.	4,542
	<i>A. McErlan</i>	N.	657
1892.	W. Johnston, d.	C.	unop.
1895.	W. Johnston, d.	C.	unop.
1900.	W. Johnston, d.	C.	unop.
* 1902.	Aug. 18. On the death of Mr. Johnston,		
	T. H. Sloan	IC.	3,795
	<i>C. W. Dunbar-Buller</i>	C.	2,969

West Division. P., 64,480. EL., 8,638.

1885.	(Sir) J. H. Haslett	C.	3,780
	<i>T. Sexton</i>	N.	3,743
1886.	T. Sexton	N.	3,832
	<i>(Sir) J. H. Haslett</i>	C.	3,729
1892.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	4,266
	<i>T. Sexton</i>	N.	3,427
1895.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	unop.
1900.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	unop.
North Division. P., 89,320. EL., 11,284.			
1885.	W. Ewart, d.	C.	3,915
	<i>A. Bowman</i>	L.	1,330
1886.	(Sir) W. Ewart, d.	C.	4,522
	<i>J. Dempsey</i>	N.	732
* 1889.	Aug. 12. On the death of Sir W. Ewart,		
	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d.	C.	unop.
1895.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d.	C.	unop.
* 1896.	Jan. 22. On the death of Sir E. Harland,		
	Sir J. H. Haslett, Bt.	C.	5,935
	<i>Adam Turner</i>	IC.	3,484
1900.	Sir J. H. Haslett, Bt.	C.	4,172
	<i>T. Harrison</i>	IC.	1,856

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGH—Continued.

Cork City (2). P., 100,022. EL., 12,877.			
1885.	C. S. Parnell, d.	N.	6,716
	Maurice Healy	N.	6,536
	Joseph Pike	C.	1,464
	Cpt. Bainbridge, R.N. d. C.		1,401
1886.	C. S. Parnell, d.	N.	unop.
	Maurice Healy	N.	unop.
* 1891.	Nov. 6. On the death of Mr. Parnell,		
	M. Flavin	N.	3,669
	J. E. Redmond	PN.	2,157
	Capt. Sarsfield	C.	1,161
1892.	W. O'Brien	N.	5,273
	Maurice Healy	N.	4,759
	W. H. K. Redmond	PN.	3,136
	D. Horgan	PN.	3,077
* 1895.	June 27. On Mr. W. O'Brien's retirement,		
	J. F. X. O'Brien	N.	4,309
	A. Roche	PN.	4,132
1895.	J. F. X. O'Brien	N.	5,327
	Maurice Healy	N.	5,169
	A. Roche	PN.	4,994
	J. C. Blake	PN.	4,966
1900.	W. O'Brien	N.	5,812
	J. F. X. O'Brien	N.	5,513
	J. C. Blake	N.	2,235
	Maurice Healy	N.	1,985
Dublin City (4). P., 286,885. EL., 38,125.			
College Green Div. P., 74,467. EL., 10,464.			
1885.	T. D. Sullivan	N.	6,548
	D. Sherlock	L.	1,518
1886.	T. D. Sullivan	N.	unop.
1892.	Dr. J. E. Kenny	PN.	2,568
	Sir H. Cochrane, Kt.	LU.	1,441
	T. D. Sullivan	N.	1,828
1895.	Dr. J. E. Kenny	PN.	unop.
* 1896.	April 6. On Dr. Kenny's retirement,		
	J. L. Carew	PN.	unop.
1900.	J. P. Nannetti	N.	2,467
	J. L. Carew	N.	2,173
Dublin Harbour Div. P., 74,922. EL., 9,655.			
1885.	T. C. Harrington	N.	6,717
	Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bt. L.		1,628
1886.	T. C. Harrington	PN.	unop.
1892.	T. C. Harrington	PN.	4,482
	J. McDonnell	N.	1,376
1895.	T. C. Harrington	PN.	unop.
1900.	T. C. Harrington	N.	unop.
St. Stephen's Green Div. P., 68,364. EL., 8,166.			
1885.	E. D. Gray, d.	N.	5,277
	Sir E. C. Guinness, Bt. ...	C.	3,334
1886.	E. D. Gray, d.	N.	5,008
	Sir E. Sullivan, Bt.	LU.	2,565
* 1888.	May 12. On the death of Mr. Gray,		
	(Rt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson N.		4,819
	(Sir) R. Sexton, d.	C.	2,932
1892.	W. Kenny, Q.C.	LU.	2,893
	(Rt. Hon.) J. Meade, d. PN.		2,878
	W. Pearson	N.	615
1895.	W. Kenny, Q.C.	LU.	3,661
	Count G. N. Plunkett	PN.	3,205
* 1895.	Sep. 2. On Mr. Kenny accepting office,		
	W. Kenny, Q.C.	LU.	3,325
	P. Mahony	PN.	2,893
* 1898.	Jan. 21. Mr. Kenny being app'd a Judge,		
	J. H. M. Campbell, Q.C. C.		3,525
	Count G. N. Plunkett	PN.	3,387
1900.	J. McCann	N.	3,429
	J. H. M. Campbell, Q.C. C.		2,373
St. Patrick's Div. P., 69,132. EL., 9,840.			
1885.	W. M. Murphy	N.	5,330
	M. E. Dockrell	C.	1,162
1886.	W. M. Murphy	N.	unop.
1892.	W. Field	PN.	3,694
	W. M. Murphy	N.	1,110
1895.	W. Field	PN.	unop.
1900.	W. Field	N.	unop.

Galway Town (1). P., 16,257. EL., 2,359.			
1885.	T. P. O'Connor	N.	1,335
	T. G. P. Hallett	Loy.	164
* 1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit		
	for Liverpool (Scotland Division),		
	Capt. W. H. O'Shea	N.	942
	A. Lynch (retd.)	N.	54
1886.	J. Pinkerton	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Pinkerton	N.	644
	Arthur Lynch	PN.	593
1895.	J. Pinkerton	N.	596
	E. Leamy	PN.	465
	(Hn.) M. H. F. Morris C.		395
1900.	Hon. M. H. F. Morris C.		882
	E. Leamy	N.	763
* 1901.	Nov. 21. Mr. Morris succeeding to peerage,		
	Arthur Lynch	N.	1,247
	Rt. Hn. H. C. Plunkett C.		473
Kilkenny (1). P., 13,242. EL., 1,553.			
1885.	J. F. Smithwick	N.	unop.
1886.	Thos. Quinn, d.	N.	unop.
1892.	T. B. Curran	N.	744
	J. O'Connor	PN.	604
1895.	P. O'Brien	PN.	681
	J. P. Farrell	N.	667
1900.	P. O'Brien	N.	unop.
Limerick City (1). P., 46,170. EL., 6,027.			
1885.	H. J. Gill	N.	3,098
	(Sir) J. Spaight, d.	C.	635
1886.	H. J. Gill	N.	unop.
* 1888.	April 17. On Mr. Gill's retirement,		
	F. A. O'Keefe	N.	unop.
1892.	F. A. O'Keefe	N.	1,878
	P. O'Brien	PN.	1,490
1895.	John Daly	PN.	unop.
* 1895.	Sep. 11. John Daly, a convict, being		
	declared ineligible and seat vacated,		
	F. A. O'Keefe	N.	1,861
	Joseph Nolan	PN.	1,764
1900.	M. Joyce	N.	2,521
	F. E. Kearney	C.	474
Londonderry City (1). P., 39,892. EL., 5,313.			
1885.	C. E. Lewis, d.	C.	1,824
	Justin McCarthy	N.	1,792
1886.	(Sir) C. E. Lewis, d.	C.	1,781
	Justin McCarthy	N.	1,778
1886.	Oct. 25. Mr. Lewis unseated on petition,		
	and seat awarded to Mr. McCarthy.		
1892.	John Ross, Q.C.	C.	1,986
	Justin McCarthy	N.	1,960
1895.	E. F. V. Knox	N.	2,033
	John Ross, Q.C.	C.	1,994
* 1899.	Feb. 16. On Mr. Knox's retirement,		
	Count A. J. Moore	N.	2,343
	E. T. Herdman	LU.	2,301
1900.	Marquis of Hamilton C.		2,361
	Count A. J. Moore	N.	2,294
Newry (1). P., 13,137. EL., 1,921.			
1885.	J. H. McCarthy	N.	unop.
1886.	J. H. McCarthy	N.	1,183
	R. C. Saunders	LU.	716
1892.	P. G. H. Carvill	N.	907
	H. Thomson	C.	744
	R. Johnston	PN.	54
1895.	P. G. H. Carvill	N.	987
	H. Thomson	C.	628
1900.	P. G. H. Carvill	N.	unop.
Waterford (1). P., 28,153. EL., 3,206.			
1885.	R. Power, d.	N.	2,420
	F. G. Bloomfield	C.	276
1886.	R. Power, d.	PN.	unop.
* 1891.	Dec. 17. On the death of Mr. Power,		
	J. E. Redmond	PN.	1,775
	M. Davitt	N.	1,229
1892.	J. E. Redmond	PN.	1,676
	D. Sheehy	N.	1,293
1895.	J. E. Redmond	PN.	1,788
	T. J. Farrell	N.	1,229
1900.	J. E. Redmond	N.	unop.

UNIVERSITIES.

9 MEMBERS. ELECTORS, 1902—42,394. NO CONTESTS IN 1895 OR 1900.

ENGLAND.

Oxford University (2). El., 6,303.	
1885. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mowbray, d. C. unop.	
J. G. Talbot C. unop.	
1886. Right Hon. Sir J. E. Mowbray, Bt., d. C. . . unop.	
J. G. Talbot C. unop.	
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mowbray, d. C. unop.	
J. G. Talbot C. unop.	
1895. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mowbray, d. C. . . unop.	
(Rt. Hn.) J. G. Talbot C. . . unop.	
1899. May 11. On the death of Sir J. Mowbray, Sir W. R. Anson, Bt. LU. unop.	
1900. Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot C. . . unop.	
Sir W. R. Anson, Bt. LU. . . unop.	

Cambridge University (2). El., 6,824.

1885. Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, d. . . . C. unop.	
Rt. Hn. H. C. Raikes, d. C. unop.	
1886. Rt. Hn. A. J. Beresford Hope, d. . . . C. . . unop.	
Rt. Hn. H. C. Raikes, d. C. . . unop.	
† 1886. Aug. 13. H. C. Raikes, d. C. . . unop.	
* 1887. Nov. 17. On the death of Mr. Hope, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bt. C. unop.	
* 1891. Oct. 9. On the death of Mr. Raikes, Prof. R. C. Jebb . . . C. . . unop.	
1892. Prof. R. C. Jebb C. unop.	
Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst C. unop.	
1895. Prof. (Sir) R. C. Jebb C. . . unop.	
Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst C. . . unop.	
1900. Sir R. C. Jebb, Kt. . . . C. unop.	
Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst C. unop.	

London University (1). El., 4,748.

1885. Sir J. Lubbock, Bt. . . LU. unop.	
1886. (Right Hon.) Sir J. Lubbock, Bt. . . LU. . . 1,841	
F. Harrison GL. . . 516	
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock LU. unop.	
1895. Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock LU. . . unop.	
* 1900. Feb. 6-10. Sir J. Lubbock, created peer, Sir M. Foster, K.C.B. . LU. 1,271	
Dr. (Sir) W. J. Collins. L. 863	
(Sir) E. H. Busk LU. 586	
1900. Sir M. Foster, K.C.B. LU. . . unop.	

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh (8,883) and **St. Andrews** (1,471) Universities. El., 10,354.

1885. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald C. 2,840	
Sir J. E. Erichsen, d. . . L. 2,453	

Scotland—Edin. & St. Andrew's Univ.—Contd.

1886. Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald C. . . unop.	
† 1886. Aug. 13. Rt. Hn. (Sir) J. H. A. Macdonald. . C. unop.	
* 1888. Nov. 6. Mr. Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk (Id. Kingsburgh), M. T. S. Darling, Q.C. . . C. unop.	
* 1890. Nov. 12. Mr. Darling being appointed a Lord of Session, Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. . . unop.	
1892. Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C. C. unop.	
1895. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Pearson C. . . unop.	
* 1896. May 12. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Pearson being appointed a Lord of Session, Sir W. O. Priestley, Kt., d. C. unop.	
* 1900. May 8. On Sir W. Priestley's death, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D. C. . . unop.	
1900. Sir J. B. Tuke, Kt. M.D. C. unop.	

Glasgow and Aberdeen (3,846) Universities. El., 9,673.

1885. J. A. Campbell C. unop.	
1886. J. A. Campbell C. . . unop.	
1892. J. A. Campbell C. unop.	
1895. (Rt. Hn.) J. A. Campbell C. . . unop.	
1900. Rt. Hn. J. A. Campbell C. unop.	

IRELAND.

Dublin University (2). El., 4,492.

1885. Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket C. unop.	
Rt. Hon. H. Holmes, Q.C. C. unop.	
1886. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. . . 1,871	
Rt. Hn. H. Holmes C. . . 1,867	
H. H. Johnston N. . . 57	
E. P. S. Counsel N. . . 56	
† 1886. Aug. 13. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. unop.	
† 1886. Rt. Hon. H. Holmes C. unop.	
* 1887. July 12. Mr. Holmes being app'd a Judge, Sergeant D. H. Madden C. 1,376	
Hon. R. C. Parsons . . . C. 712	
† 1888. Feb. 8. D. H. Madden C. . . unop.	
1892. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket C. 2,188	
E. H. Carson, Q.C. . . . C. 1,609	
Col. J. C. Lowry, d. . . C. 897	
1895. Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket. . C. . . unop.	
(Rt. Hn.) E. Carson, Q.C. C. . . unop.	
* 1895. Dec. 2-6. Mr. Plunket being made a Peer, (Rt. Hn.) W. E. H. Lecky LU. 1,757	
G. Wright, Q.C. . . . C. 1,011	
† 1900. May 16. Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, Q.C. . . . C. . . unop.	
1900. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson C. unop.	
Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky LU. unop.	

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

The population of the Parliamentary Counties and Boroughs of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 41,447,097, and the total number of Members of the House of Commons, excluding the Universities, is 661.

Dividing the population by the number of members, each member should represent a population of 62,703. As it is, however—

England, with a population of 30,806,753, has only 460 members, or one member for every 66,971 persons.

Wales, with a population of 1,719,317, has thirty members, or one member for every 57,310 persons.

Scotland, with a population of 4,472,103, has seventy members, or one member for every 63,885 persons.

Ireland, with a population of 4,458,775, has 101 members, or one member for every 44,147 persons.

At the proper proportion of one member to represent 62,715 people—

England should have 491 members, instead of 460, as at present

Wales should have 27 members, not 30 as at present.

Scotland should have 71 members, not 70 as at present.

Ireland should have 71 members, not 101 as at present.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

MEMBERS, POPULATION, AND ELECTORS.

NOTE.—The returns of population are taken from the separate Census tables for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland respectively, and may be liable to slight alteration in their final form.

Constituencies.	Members.	Population 1901.	Electors, 1902.
ENGLAND—			
COUNTIES	234	15,704,543	2,879,696
METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS	62	4,943,918	661,392
PROVINCIAL BOROUGHS	164	10,153,297	1,594,087
UNIVERSITIES....	5	..	17,875
TOTAL....	465	30,806,758	5,153,050
WALES—			
COUNTIES	19	1,129,666	217,820
BOROUGHS	11	589,651	93,361
TOTAL..	30	1,719,317	311,181
SCOTLAND—			
COUNTIES.....	39	2,426,764	389,404
BURGH	31	2,036,483	295,772
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	20,027
TOTAL..	72	*4,472,103	705,203
IRELAND—			
COUNTIES	85	3,582,569	597,676
BOROUGHS	16	876,206	119,491
UNIVERSITIES ..	2	..	4,492
TOTAL..	103	4,458,775	721,659
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM			
	670	*41,456,953	6,891,093

GROWTH OF THE ELECTORATE, 1885-1902.					
Electors.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1885-6	4,132,411	244,213	560,580	737,758	5,707,631
1892	4,508,246	261,842	606,403	744,816	6,121,307
1895	4,632,693	271,107	636,097	736,552	6,332,454
1898	4,854,400	289,822	664,095	720,312	6,528,629
1899	4,917,980	290,157	671,123	721,018	6,600,283
1900	4,992,942	294,343	681,132	764,196	6,732,613
1901	5,084,999	304,866	696,869	785,851	6,892,585
1902	5,163,050	311,181	705,203	721,659	6,891,093

The Electors on the Registers (1902) and Inhabited Houses were classified as follows:—

Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Freemen, &c.	Universities.	Total Electors.	Inhabited Houses, 1901.
†558,083	6,084,091	148,370	58,155	42,394	6,891,093	8,051,813

* Including 9,856 persons on shipping in Scottish waters.

† This total includes a large number of occupiers who are also owners, but whose names are only on the ownership lists.

The number of Local Government Electors in England and Wales in 1897 was 5,326,879, of whom 729,758 were women (no later return).

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1832-1900.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

	1832.		1835.		1837.		1841.		1847.		1852.		1857.	
	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.
England	123	318	205	266	239	232	234	187	247	222	251	216	201	266
Wales	13	16	17	12	18	11	19	10	19	10	18	11	15	14
Scotland	10	43	15	38	20	33	22	30	19	34	20	33	15	38
Ireland	33	72	38	67	32	73	43	62	42	63	42	63	50	55
Total	179	479	275	383	309	319	368	289	327	329	331	323	281	373

	1859.		1865.		1868.		1874.		1880.		1885.		
	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	C.	L.	N.
England	220	247	226	245	223	240	238	171	203	256	219	245	1
Wales	15	14	11	18	8	22	11	19	2	28	3	27	—
Scotland	15	38	12	41	8	52	20	40	7	53	10	62	—
Ireland	57	48	50	55	40	65	33	70	26	77	18	—	85
Total	307	347	299	359	279	379	352	300	238	414	250	334	86

	1886.				1892.				1895.				1900.			
	C.	LU.	GL.	N.	C.	LU.	GL.	N.	C.	LU.	GL.	N.	C.	LU.	L.	N.
England	233	56	125	1	236	32	196	1	298	51	115	1	292	47	125	1
Wales	4	3	23	—	2	—	28	—	7	1	22	—	4	—	26†	—
Scotland	12	17	43	—	11	11	50	—	19	14	39	—	21	17	34	—
Ireland	17	2	—	84	19	4	—	80*	17	4	1	81†	17	4	1	81
Total	316	78	191	85	268	47	274	81	341	70	177	82	334	68	186	82

N.B.—General Elections prior to 1832 took place as follows:—1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1830, and 1831. In 1832 the number of members in the House of Commons was fixed at 658. In 1844 and 1852 four seats were disfranchised, and were allotted elsewhere in 1861. In 1870 six seats were disfranchised. The number of members was increased to 670 by the Redistribution Act of 1885.

* Including 9 Parnellites.

† Including 12 Parnellites.

‡ Including 1 Socialist.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED, 1874-1900.

The following return gives approximately the number of votes polled in contested constituencies at the last seven General Elections. Its value for purposes of comparison is of course very much neutralised by the large number of uncontested Elections, especially in 1886, 1896, and 1900.

1874.			1880.			1885.			1886.			
Cons.	Liberal.		Cons.	Liberal.		Cons.	Liberal.	Nation- alist.	Cons.	Liberal Unionist.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Nation- alist.
England	556,966	567,025	738,420	873,282		1,599,718	1,736,985	2,824	884,600	231,292	997,849	2,911
Wales.....	27,465	38,444	25,034	41,837		67,293	105,444	—	24,791	23,809	60,183	—
Scotland	50,872	84,666	62,986	127,023		166,589	293,879	—	53,295	106,077	183,925	—
Ireland	55,429	66,251	55,176	46,108		111,616	30,694	296,960	75,093	24,808	—	96,863
Total	690,732	756,986	881,566	1,088,250		1,985,216	2,156,952	299,784	1,037,779	385,986	1,241,957	99,774

1892.				1895.*				1900.†				
Con. and L.U.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Labour and Indept.	Nation- alist.	Par- nellite.	Unionist.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Indepen- dent Labour.	Nation- alist.	Par- nellite.	Unionist.	Liberal and Labour.	Nation- alist.
England	1,703,053	1,563,402	2,537	—	1,425,890	1,901,917	32,835	2,089	—	1,334,284	1,192,815	2,014
Wales	63,924	109,455	—	—	88,240	114,500	2,677	—	—	53,148	85,744	...
Scotland	207,686	248,757	5,446	—	209,783	228,839	4,877	—	—	228,774	298,857	...
Ireland	82,124	—	239,756	69,194	56,840	12,600	—	93,119	43,017	69,864	2,869	80,534
Total ...	2,056,787	1,921,614	242,293	69,194	1,780,753	1,657,856	40,889	95,208	48,017	1,676,030	1,520,285	82,578

* See page 198.

† See page 199.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1895.

A.—NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED ELECTIONS.*

	Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Indept. Labour.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—					
Counties	705,792	680,574	1,693	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	196,173	146,911	5,186	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	523,925	474,432	26,006	2,089	—
Total ..	1,425,890	1,301,917	32,885	2,089	—
WALES—					
Counties	55,387	73,293	—	—	—
Boroughs	32,903	36,207	2,677	—	—
Total ..	88,240	114,500	—	—	—
SCOTLAND—					
Counties	126,344	135,036	430	—	—
Boroughs	83,439	98,803	4,447	—	—
Total ..	209,783	223,839	4,877	—	—
IRELAND—					
Counties	50,162	12,600	—	82,294	36,794
Boroughs	6,678	—	—	10,825	11,223
Total ..	56,840	12,600	—	93,119	48,017
UNITED KINGDOM—	1,780,753	1,657,856	40,389	95,208	48,017
Aggregate Unionist Votes ..	1,780,753	Anti-Unionist Votes ..	1,841,470		

B.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN UNCONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES.

	Unionist.	Gladstonian Liberal.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—				
Counties	834,746	77,886	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	119,323	—	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	161,633	22,677	—	—
Total ..	1,115,702	100,563	—	—
WALES—				
Counties	—	19,296	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND—				
Counties	19,682	—	—	—
Boroughs	8,462	7,580	—	—
Total ..	28,134	7,580	—	—
IRELAND—				
Counties	82,541	—	286,788	—
Boroughs	39,664	—	—	33,814
Total ..	122,205	—	286,788	33,814
Universities	39,191	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,305,232	127,439	286,783	33,814
			448,041	

SUMMARY.

A. Unionist Votes recorded ..	1,780,753	Anti-Unionist Votes recorded ..	1,841,470
B. Electors in 123 uncontested Unionist Constituencies	1,305,232	Electors in 57 uncontested Anti- Unionist Constituencies ..	448,041
Total Estimated Unionist strength ..	3,085,985	Estimated Anti-Unionist strength	2,289,511

Estimated Unionist majority over all opponents **796,474.**

* In constituencies returning two members, the votes recorded for the highest Candidate of each party are reckoned.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900.

A.—NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED ELECTIONS.*

	Unionist.	Liberal.	Indept. Labour.	Nationalist.
ENGLAND—				
Counties	688,707	648,775	433	—
Metropolitan Boroughs	180,218	124,214	—	—
Provincial Boroughs	470,309	408,938	10,455	2,044
Total	1,334,234	1,181,927	10,888†	2,044
WALES—				
Counties	29,809	45,004	—	—
Boroughs	23,339	34,995	5,745	—
Total	53,148	79,999	5,745†	—
SCOTLAND—				
Counties	181,688	137,342	—	—
Burghs	97,086	101,515	—	—
Total	228,774	238,857	—	—
IRELAND—				
Counties	47,247	2,869	—	58,488
Boroughs	12,617	—	—	21,696
Total	59,864	2,869	—	80,534
UNITED KINGDOM—	1,676,020	1,503,652	16,633	82,578
Aggregate Unionist Votes	1,676,020	Anti-Unionist Votes .. 1,602,863		

B.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN UNCONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES.

	Constituencies:—Unionist.	Liberal.	Nationalist.
ENGLAND—			
91 County Seats	955,248	98,328	—
14 Metropolitan Borough Seats	182,323	—	—
47 Provincial Borough Seats	386,155	30,004	—
Total	1,523,726	128,332	—
WALES—			
9 Counties	—	89,193	—
1 Borough	—	11,056	—
		100,249	
SCOTLAND—			
2 Counties	18,079	—	—
1 Burgh	15,161	—	—
Total	33,260	—	—
IRELAND—			
63 Counties	66,700	—	399,475
8 Boroughs	32,559	—	26,579
Total	99,319	—	426,054
UNIONIST SEATS, 9	41,563	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,697,868	228,581	426,054

654,635

SUMMARY.

A. Unionist Votes recorded	1,676,020	A. Liberal, Labour, and Nationalist Votes recorded	1,602,863
B. Electors in 163 uncontested Constituencies	1,697,868	B. Electors in 82 uncontested Liberal and Nationalist Constituencies	654,635
Total estimated Unionist strength	3,373,888	Total estimated anti-Unionist strength	2,257,498
Estimated Unionist majority over all opponents		1,116,390	

* In constituencies returning two members, the votes recorded for the highest candidate of each party are reckoned.

† The votes polled by Independent Labour and Socialist candidates are shown separately only when the candidates stood apart from, and in opposition to, the Liberal candidates. Otherwise their votes are included in the Liberal total.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900—*continued.*

PARTY GAINS AND LOSSES.

At the Dissolution of Parliament in July, 1895, the Gladstonian-Liberal party, including the Nationalists and Parnellites, held a nominal majority of 28. At the General Election which followed, they lost 110 seats, 83 to Conservatives and 27 to Liberal Unionists. On the other hand they gained 20 seats, 15 from Conservatives, and five from Liberal Unionists. The net loss of the Rosebery Government was therefore 90 seats, counting 180 on a division, and deducting their previous majority of 28, the result was to produce a Unionist majority of 152.

During the interval between 1895 and 1900 the Unionist majority was reduced to 128, at which figure it stood at the time of the Dissolution on September 25th, 1900. (See p. 135.)

At the General Election of 1900 the gains and losses on both sides were as follows:—

UNIONIST GAINS (38).

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—10.

Cumberland, N. (C.)	Essex, S.W. (C.)	Northumberland, Tyneside (L.U.) Staffordshire, Burton (L.U.)
" Cocker mouth, (C.)	Lancashire, Middleton (C.)	
Devon, W. (L.U.)	" Southport (C.)	
Durham, S.E. (L.U.)	Lincolnshire, Gainsboro' (C.)	

LONDON BOROUGHs—8.

Bethnal Green, S.W. (C.)	Shoreditch, Hoxton (C.)	Tower Hamlets, Stepney (C.)
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ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL BOROUGHs—15.

Burnley (C.)	Monmouth District (C.)	Sheffield, Brightside (C.)
Hanley (C.)	Newcastle-under-Lyme (C.)	Southampton (C.)
Leeds, E. (C.)	Oldham (C.)	Stockton (C.)
Leicester (C.)	Plymouth (C.)	Sunderland (C.)
Middlesbrough (C.)	Portsmouth (2), (C.)	

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—4.

Aberdeenshire, E. (L.U.)	Orkney and Shetland (L.U.)	Sutherlandshire (L.U.)
Dumfriesshire (L.U.)		

SCOTLAND—BURGHs—4.

Edinburgh, S. (L.U.)	Glasgow, Bridgeton (C.)	Wick District (C.)
Glasgow, Blackfriars (C.)		

IRELAND—BOROUGHs—2.

Galway (C.)	Londonderry (C.)
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UNIONIST LOSSES (35).

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—16.

Cams, N. (C.)	Gloucestershire, Mid. (C.)	Warwickshire, S.E. (C.)
Cheshire, Crewe (C.)	Lancashire, Lancaster (C.)	Westmorland, N. (C.)
Cornwall, N.W. (L.U.)	" Radcliffe (C.)	Wiltshire, W. (C.)
Derbyshire, High Peak (C.)	Lincolnshire, Spalding (L.U.)	Yorkshire, Otley (C.)
Devon, N.W. (L.U.)	Northants, Mid. (C.)	" Skipton (L.U.)
" Torquay (C.)		

LONDON BOROUGHs—2.

Camberwell, N. (C.)	Shoreditch, Haggerston (C.)
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UNIONIST LOSSES, 1900—*continued.*

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL BOROUGHES—10.

Derby (2), (C.)	Hartlepool (L.U.)	Northampton (C.)
Gloucester (L.U.)	Hastings (C.)	Walsall (C.)
Grantham (C.)	Maidstone (C.)	Wolverhampton, S. (L.U.)

WALES—COUNTY—1.

Radnorshire (C.)

WALES—BOROUGHES—3.

Cardiff (C.)	Carinathen (L.U.)	Swansea Town (C.)
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SCOTLAND—COUNTY—1.

Inverness (C.)

IRELAND—COUNTY—1.

Dublin, S. (C.)

IRELAND—BOROUGH—1.

Dublin, St. Stephen's Green (C.)

COST OF GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The expenses incurred by candidates at the General Elections, including the returning officers' charges, are stated in Parliamentary returns as follows:—

*1880.....	£1,786,781.
1885.....	£1,026,645.
1886.....	£624,086.
1892.....	£953,532.
1895.....	£773,333.
1900.....	£777,429.

* Before the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883.

THE ILLITERATE VOTE, 1895.

	Electors who voted as "Illiterates."	Total No. of votes Polled.	Proportion of Illiterates to Total votes.
England	23,610	2,976,848	1 in 116
Wales	2,911	213,978	1 in 73
Scotland	4,062	447,591	1 in 110
Ireland	40,357	220,506	1 in 5
United Kingdom	72,940	3,858,923†	1 in 53

† From Parliamentary Paper 84 of 1896. These figures differ from those given on page 197, as a different, and less accurate, method of enumeration has been adopted in the Parliamentary return. (The returns for 1900 are not published.)

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1868-1902.

MINISTERIAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

1—MR. GLADSTONE, 1868-74.

LOSSES, 30.

1869—Wareham	1872—Galway Co.
Glasgow University	Londonderry
Stafford	N. Notts.
Dumfries Co.	Oldham
1870—Colchester	Tamworth
Shrewsbury	N.W. Yorks.
Southwark	S.W. Yorks.
W. Surrey	1873—Dover
Isle of Wight	Exeter
1871—Durham	Gloucester
Hereford	Greenwich
Newry	Hull
Plymouth	Renfrewshire
East Surrey	Shaftesbury
Truro	1874—Stroud

GAINS, 6.

1869—Horsham
Taunton
1870—Bridgnorth
Dublin
Norwich
Nottingham

Net loss (6 years).. 24 seats.

3—MR. GLADSTONE, 1880-5.

LOSSES, 25.

1830—Wigtown Dist.	1832—Salisbury
Sandwich	
Oxford City	1833—Southampton
Evesham	York
Louth	Mallow (Nat.)
Buteshire	Monaghan Co.
Berwick	
Liverpool	1834—Brighton
1831—Coventry	Cambridgeshire
St. Ives	Athlone (Nat.)
Knarborough	S. Warwick
N. Durham	
N. Lincoln	1835—W. Gloucester
Stafford	Wakefield

GAINS, 6.

1830—Bandon	1833—Ipswich
1831—Cumberland, E.	Hastings
1832—Liverpool	1835—Antrim

Net loss (6 years).. 19 seats.

5—GLADSTONE-ROSEBURY MINISTRIES, 1892-5.

LOSSES, 9.

1893—Huddersfield	Walsall
Linlithgow	Pontefract
Hereford	Northumberland.
Great Grimsby	Hexham
1894—Forfarshire	
Lincolnshire, Brigg	
1895—Norfolk, Mid	Colchester
Waltham	
Inverness Co.	

Net loss (3 years).. 5 seats.

2—LORD BEACONSFIELD, 1874-90.

LOSSES, 15.

1875—Norwich.	1877—Oldham
Manchester	Grimsby
Leominster	1878—Tamworth
Brecon Co.	Newcastle-under-
1876—Carmarthen	Lyme
Cumberland, E.	Maldon
Frome	1879—Glasgow
Leitrim	Donegal

GAINS, 10.

1874—Northampton	1877—Wilton
Oxford	1878—Worcester
Boston	Co. Down
1875—Tipperary	New Ross
1876—Cork	1880—Southwark

Net loss (6 years).. 5 seats.

4—LORD SALISBURY, 1886-92.

LOSSES, 22.

1886—Nil.	1890—St. Pancras, N.
1887—Lincs., Spalding	Carnarvon
Chesh., Northwich	Barrow
Burnley	Lancs., Eccles
Coventry	
1888—Edinburgh, W.	1891—Hartlepool
Southampton	Suffolk, N.W.
Ayr District	Leicestershire, S.
1889—Lanark, Govan	Cams, N.
Kennington	Devon, N.
Rochester	
Peterborough	1892—Lancs., Rossendale
Bucks, N.	

GAINS, 2.

1888—Yorks, Doncaster
1890—Ayr District

Net loss (6 years).. 20 seats.

6—SALISBURY-BALFOUR MINISTRIES, 1896-1902.

(Two Parliaments.)

LOSSES, 18.

1896—Southampton	1899—Edinburgh, S.
Somerset, Frome	Oldham (2)
Wick Dt.	
1897—Essex, S.W.	1901—Galway
Lancs., Middleton	
1898—Durham, S.E.	1902—Bury
Wilts, N.	Leeds, N.
T. Ham., Stepney	Orkney & Shetland
Norfolk, S.	
Reading	
Lancs., Southport	

GAINS, 5.

1898—York	1901—Lanarkshire, N.E.
Durham	1902—Devonport
Grimsby	

Net loss (7½ years).. 13 seats.

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1900-1902.

VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED BYE-ELECTIONS
SINCE THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900.

Year.	Polls at Bye-Elections.		Last previous Polls.	
	Unionist.	Liberal or N.	Unionist.	Liberal or N.
1900 —Lancs., Blackpool	7,059	5,589	6,536	3,487
1901 —Lancs., Stretford	7,088	5,791	7,591	4,988
Maidstone.....	2,182	2,875	2,163	2,201
Monmouth Dt.	4,604	4,261	4,415	3,727
Salop, W.	4,518	3,430	4,605	3,598
Essex, N.	3,994	3,202	3,137	3,247
Warwickshire, S.W.	4,755	2,977	4,596	2,827
Hants, W.	3,696	3,473	4,559	3,108
Lanark, N.E.*	5,673	4,769	5,567	7,120
Galway	473	1,247	882	765
1902 —Hampstead	3,843	2,118	3,848	2,239
Dewsbury*	4,512	5,660	3,897	6,045
Sheffield, Ecclesall	5,231	4,119	5,059	3,230
Wakefield	2,960	1,979	2,864	2,165
Bury	3,799	4,213	4,132	3,283
Leeds, N.	6,781	7,539	7,512	4,995
Kent, W.	5,333	4,442	6,604	1,792
Devonport.....	3,785	3,757	3,458	3,626
Yorks., Cleveland	3,798	5,834	4,080	5,508
Liverpool, E. Toxteth	3,619	3,233	3,628	1,706
Orkney and Shetland*	740	2,001	2,057	2,017
Total.....	88,484	82,009	91,192	71,621

* Excluding votes for Independent and Labour Candidates.

UNCONTESTED BYE-ELECTIONS, 1900-1902.

(Excluding Ministerial Re-elections.)

Unionist Seats.	Liberal and Nationalist Seats.
1901 —Berks, E.	1900 —Monaghan, N. ....(N.)
1902 —Down, E.†	1901 —Cork, Mid. ....(N.)
Woolwich.	1902 —Down, S. ....(N.)
Belfast, S.†	Kilkenny, N. ....(N.)
	Monaghan, S. ....(N.)
	Donegal, W. ....(N.)
	Lancs., Clitheroe (Lab.)

† Contests between Unionists.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, 1885-1902.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS THE NAMES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND CANDIDATES, SINCE THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1885.

* Members of the existing Parliament; † Members and Candidates who subsequently became Peers; ‡ Members, &c., since promoted to Non-Parliamentary Offices. Unsuccessful candidatures are in italics; d. signifies decease.

<i>Abraham, John</i> <i>Cornwall, S.E.</i>	<i>Anand, James</i> <i>Tynemouth.</i>
* <i>Abraham, W.</i> <i>Glamorgan, Rhondda.</i>	† <i>Anson, Viscount (Earl of Lichfield)</i> <i>Staffordshire, Lichfield.</i>
* <i>Abraham, W.</i> <i>Cork, N.E.</i>	* <i>Anson, Sir W. R., Bt.</i> <i>Oxford University.</i>
"..... <i>Limerick City.</i>	* <i>Anstruther, H. T.</i> <i>St. Andrews Dt.</i>
<i>Ackers, B. St. J.</i> <i>Gloucestershire, S.</i>	* <i>Anstruther, Col. R. L.</i> <i>Suffolk, S.E.</i>
<i>Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H.</i> <i>Yorkshire, Rotherham.</i>	<i>Anstruther, Sir R., Bt., d.</i> <i>St. Andrews Dt.</i>
<i>Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bt.</i> <i>Cornwall, N.E.</i>	<i>Appleby, J. S.</i> <i>Northum'd., Wansbeck.</i>
<i>Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir T.</i>	<i>Arch, Joseph</i> <i>Norfolk, N.W.</i>
<i>Dyke, Bt., d.</i> <i>Somerset, W.</i>	* <i>Archdale, E. M.</i> <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>
* <i>Acland-Hood, Sir A., Bt.</i> <i>Somerset, W.</i>	<i>Archdale, W. H.</i> <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>
<i>Adam, E. A.</i> <i>Glasgow, Central.</i>	<i>Arkwright, F. C.</i> <i>Derbyshire, W.</i>
"..... <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	* <i>Arkwright, J. S.</i> <i>Hereford.</i>
<i>Adams, Adam</i> <i>Suffolk, N.</i>	<i>Armitage, B., d.</i> <i>Salford, W.</i>
<i>Adams, W.</i> <i>Staffordshire, W.</i>	<i>Armitage, V. K.</i> <i>Lancashire, Eccles.</i>
† <i>Addison, John, K.C.</i> <i>Ashton-under-Lyne.</i>	"..... <i>Salford, W.</i>
<i>Adeane, C. R. V.</i> <i>Hunts, S.</i>	<i>Armitage, W.</i> <i>Yorkshire, Holmfirth.</i>
<i>Adey, Gen. Sir J. M., d.</i> <i>Bath.</i>	<i>Armstrong, W. C. H.</i> <i>Tipperary, Mid.</i>
† <i>Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. G.</i>	† <i>Armstrong, Sir W. G.</i>
"..... <i>(5th Visct. Clifden), d. Northants, E.</i>	"..... <i>(Lord Armstrong) d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
* <i>Agg-Gardner, J. T.</i> <i>Cheltenham.</i>	<i>Arnold, Alfred</i> <i>Halifax.</i>
* <i>Agnew, Sir A. N., Bt.</i> <i>Edinburgh, S.</i>	<i>Arnold, Sir Arthur, d.</i> <i>Dorset, N. Salford, N.</i>
"..... <i>Dumfries Dt.</i>	* <i>Arnold-Foster, H. O.</i> <i>Belfast, W.</i>
<i>Agnew, Sir W., Bt.</i> <i>Lancashire, Stretford.</i>	"..... <i>Darlington.</i>
"..... <i>Lancashire, Prestwich.</i>	"..... <i>Deesbury.</i>
<i>Ainslie, W. G., d.</i> <i>Lancs., N. Lonsdale.</i>	* <i>Arrol, Sir W., Kt.</i> <i>Ayrshire, S.</i>
<i>Ainsworth, David</i> <i>Cumberland, W.</i>	<i>Ascroft, R., d.</i> <i>Oldham.</i>
<i>Ainsworth, J. S.</i> <i>Barrow, Argyllshire.</i>	* <i>Asher, A., K.C.</i> <i>Elgin Dt.</i>
* <i>Aird, Sir John, Bt.</i> <i>Paddington, N.</i>	<i>Ashley, Rt. Hon. E.</i> <i>Ayr Dt. Dorset, N.</i>
<i>Aitchison, D.</i> <i>Clackmannan, dc.</i>	"..... <i>Glasgow, Bridgeton.</i>
* <i>Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A.</i> <i>Kent, E.</i>	"..... <i>I. of Wight, Portsmouth.</i>
<i>Alexander, M., Gen. Sir</i>	<i>Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir</i>
<i>Claud, Bt., d.</i> <i>Ayrshire, S.</i>	<i>Ellis, Kt., d.</i> <i>Sheffield, Eccleall.</i>
<i>Alford, E. F.</i> <i>Cheshire, Altrincham.</i>	* <i>Ashton, T. G.</i> <i>Bedfordshire, S.</i>
* <i>Allan, Sir Wm., Kt.</i> <i>Gateshead.</i>	"..... <i>Cheshire, Hyde.</i>
<i>Allen, A. A.</i> <i>Gloucestershire, S.</i>	<i>Ashworth, Wm.</i> <i>Durham, Chester-le-Street.</i>
"..... <i>Dorset, E.</i>	<i>Aspinwall, T., d.</i> <i>Wigan.</i>
<i>Allen, C. F. E.</i> <i>Pembroke Dt.</i>	* <i>Asquith, Rt. Hon. H.</i>
* <i>Allen, C. P.</i> <i>Gloucestershire, Mid.</i>	"..... <i>H., K.C.</i> <i>Fife, E.</i>
<i>Allen, H. G., K.C.</i> <i>Pembroke Dt.</i>	<i>Astbury, J. M., K.C.</i> <i>Manchester, S.W.</i>
<i>Allen, W.</i> <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme.</i>	"..... <i>St. Pancras, E.</i>
<i>Allen, W. S.</i> <i>Newcastle-u-L. Stoke.</i>	* <i>Atherley-Jones, L., K.C.</i> <i>Durham, N.W.</i>
* <i>Allhusen, A. H. E.</i> <i>Hackney, Central.</i>	<i>Atkin, P. W.</i> <i>Liverpool, Everton.</i>
"..... <i>Salisbury.</i>	* <i>Atkinson, Rt. Hn. J., K.C.</i> <i>Londonderry, N.</i>
<i>Allison, R. A.</i> <i>Cumberland, N.</i>	<i>Aubrey, W. H. S.</i> <i>Canterbury, Devon, E.</i>
<i>Allsopp, Hon. A. P.</i> <i>Taunton.</i>	"..... <i>Hackney, N.</i>
* <i>Allsopp, Hon. G. H.</i> <i>Worcester.</i>	<i>Auld, F. C.</i> <i>Caithness Co.</i>
† <i>Allsopp, Hon. S. C.</i>	* <i>Austin, Sir John, Bt.</i> <i>Yorks, Osgodcross.</i>
"..... <i>(2nd Lord Hindlip), d. Taunton.</i>	<i>Austin, Michael</i> <i>Limerick, W.</i>
<i>Ambrose, D., M.D., d.</i> <i>Louth, S.</i>	<i>Austin, S. P.</i> <i>Sunderland.</i>
* <i>Ambrose, R., M.D.</i> <i>Mayo, S.</i>	<i>Aylmer, Capt. J. E. F.</i> <i>Bethnal Green, S.W.</i>
† <i>Ambrose, W., K.C.</i> <i>Middlesex, Harrow.</i>	<i>Ayrton, Rt. Hon. A., d. T.</i> <i>Hamlets, Mile End.</i>
† <i>Amherst, W. A. T.</i>	<i>Baden-Powell, Sir G., d.</i> <i>Liverpool, Kirkdale.</i>
"..... <i>(Lord Amherst of H.) Norfolk, S.W.</i>	<i>Baggallay, E.</i> <i>Lambeth, Brixton.</i>
<i>Anderson, C. H., Q.C., d.</i> <i>Elgin and Nairn.</i>	† <i>Bagnall, W. G.</i> <i>Yorks, Colne Valley.</i>
<i>Anderson, J. H.</i> <i>Yorkshire, Holderness.</i>	<i>Bagot, Capt. J. F.</i> <i>Westmorland, S.</i>
<i>Anderson, A.</i> <i>Bradford, Central.</i>	* <i>Bagot-Chester, Col. H. C.</i> <i>Suffolk, N.</i>
<i>Angier, T. S. V.</i> <i>Orkney & Shetland.</i>	<i>Bailey, James</i> <i>Newington, Walworth.</i>
<i>Annard, James</i> <i>St. Andrew's Dt.</i>	* <i>Bailey, J. C.</i> <i>Yorkshire, Sowerby.</i>

†Bailey, Sir J. R., Bt. Hereford.
 (Lord Glanusk) Herefordshire, S.
 Baillie, J. E. B. Inverness Co.
 Bailly, L. R., d. Liverpool, Exchange.
 Bain, Sir Jas., Kt., d. Whitehaven.
 *Bain, J. R. Cumberland, W.
 Bainbridge, R., Adm., d. Cork.
 Bainbridge, E. M. Linc., W. Lindsey.
 Baines, H. S., d. Leeds, N.
 *Baird, J. G. A. Glasgow, Central.
 Baird, John Lanark, N.W.
 Baird, W. Yorkshire, Keighley.
 Baker, J. A. Finsbury, E.
 Baker, Sir John, Kt. Portsmouth.
 Baker, L. J. Somerset, Frome.
 " Surrey, N.W.
 " Lancashire, Chorley.
 *Baldwin, A. Worcestershire, W.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. Manchester, E.
 *Balfour, Capt. C. B. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 " Berwickshire.
 " Roxburghshire.
 " Lancashire, Southport.
 Balfour, Gen. Sir G., d. Kincardine.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. Leeds, Central.
 †Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.
 (Lord Kinross) Clackmannan, &c.
 Balfour, Jabez S. Burnley, Croydon.
 " Newington, Walworth.
 " Yorkshire, Doncaster.
 *Balfour, Major K. R. Christchurch.
 Ball, F. E. Dublin Co., S.
 Ball, G. M. Sussex, E.
 Ballantine, W. H. W. Coventry.
 Ballard, R. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 *Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. Camberwell, Peckham.
 *Banes, Major G. E. West Ham, S.
 Banks, Rev. E. G. Kent, Thanet.
 Bapiste, T. P. Bath, Maidstone.
 Barber, W., Q.C., d. Wilts, E.
 Barbour, J. D., d. Artrim, S.
 Barbour, W. B., d. Paisley.
 Barclay, J. W. Fortarshire.
 Barclay, T. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Barham, G. Islington, W.
 Baring, Godfrey I. Wight, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Baring, T. C., d. London, Essex, S.W.
 Baring, Viscount Beds, N. Winchester.
 Barker, John Maidstone.
 Barlow, F. Northants, N.
 *Barlow, J. E. Somerset, Frome.
 " Cheshire, Knutsford.
 " Denbigh Dt.
 Barlow, P. Bedford.
 Barnard, E. B. Essex, E. and W.
 " Kidderminster.
 Barneby, W. H. Hereford.
 Barnes, A., d. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Barnes, F. E. Surrey, S.E.
 Barnes, F. G. Kent, N.E.
 Barnes, G. N. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Barnett, W. D. Rochdale.
 Barran, Sir John, Bt. Yorkshire, Otley.
 " Leeds, Central.
 *Barran, R. H. Leeds, N.
 Barrow, J. B. Derbyshire, Mid.
 Barrow, R. V. Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Barrow, S. Cornwall, W. Kent, N.E.
 " Sussex, N.W.
 *Barry, E. Cork, S.
 *Barry, Sir F. T., Bt. Windsor.
 Barry, John Wexford, S.
 Barry, M. M. Morpeth, Banffshire.
 *Bartley, Sir George C.
 T., K.C.B. Islington, N.
 Barton, Col. C. Tipperary, S.
 †Barton, (Hon. Jus.) D.P. Armagh, Mid.
 Bartelot, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. B., Bt., d. Sussex, N.W.
 Bartelot, Sir W. G. Bt., d. Beds, N. and S.
 Bass, H. A., d. Staffordshire, W.
 †Bass, Sir M. A., Bt.
 (Lord Burton) Staffordshire, Burton.

Bate, Roger Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Bateman, G. Finsbury, Holborn.
 Bates, Sir E., Bt., d. Plymouth.
 *Bathurst, Hon. A. B. Gloucestershire, E.
 Batten, H. C. G. Dorset, W.
 Batten, J. B., d. Shrewsbury.
 Battersby, T. S. F. Fermanagh, S.
 Baumann, A. A. Camberwell, Peckham.
 " Salford, W.
 Baumgarten, Capt. E. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Baxter, G. W. Montrose Dt.
 Bayley, E. H. Camberwell, N.
 *Bayley, Thos. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 " Yorks, Barksdon Ash.
 Beach, Rt. Hon. W. W. B., d. Hants, W.
 Beadel, W. J., d. Essex, Mid.
 Beale, E. J., d. St. Pancras, S.
 Beale, W. P., K.C. Aston Manor.
 " Birmingham, Central.
 " Warwickshire, N.
 Beatty, O. H. Chelsea.
 Beaufort, M. H. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Beaumont, H. F. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 Beaumont, H. G. King's Lynn.
 " Bucks, N.
 Beaumont, W. B. North'nd, Tyneside.
 *Beaumont, W. C. B. North'nd, Tyneside.
 " Wakefield.
 *Beckett, E. W. Yorkshire, Whitby.
 Beckett, W., d. Notts, Bassettlaw.
 Bective, Earl of, d. Westmorland, S.
 Beddall, A. Southwark, W.
 Bedford, J. Norwich.
 Beesly, Prof. E. S. Westminster.
 " Marylebone, E.
 Begg, F. Faithfull Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Lambeth, Kennington.
 Beith, G. Inverness Dt.
 " Glasgow, Central.
 Belcher, W. Dudley.
 Bell, Henry Inverness Dt.
 Bell, Hugh Middlesbrough.
 *Bell, Richard Derby.
 Bell, W. A. Leith Dt.
 Bell, Sir W. J., Kt. Caithness Co.
 †Bellew, Hon. C. B. (Ld.) Kilkenny, N.
 Belsey, F. F. Kent, N.E. Rochester.
 Bemrose, Sir H. H., Kt. Derby.
 Benn, J. W. T. Hamlets, St. George's.
 " Deptford.
 " Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Bennett, Sir John, d. Wilts, N.
 Bennett, Joseph Lincs., Gainsborough.
 Benskin, T. Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Benson, G. R. Oxon, Mid.
 " St. Pancras, W.
 Benson, J. Finsbury, Central.
 Bentinck, F. C. Carlisle.
 Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G.
 A. C., d. Whitehaven.
 Bentinck, Lord Henry C. Nottingham, S.
 " Norfolk, N.W.
 Bentinck, W. G. C. Penryn & Falmouth.
 *Beresford, Vice-Adm. Woolwich, York.
 Lord Charles Marylebone, E.
 Beresford-Hope, Rt.
 Hon. A. J. B., d. Cambridge Univ.
 Beresford-Hope, P. B. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Bernard, Capt. T. S. W. King's Co., Birr.
 Bethell, Commr. G. R. Yorks, Holderness.
 Bethell, J. H. Essex, S.
 " West Ham, N.
 Bethune, C. C. Clackmannan and K.
 Bevan, Thomas Gravesend.
 *Bhownagsee, Sir M.
 M., K.C.I.E. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Bickersteth, R. Salop, N. Leicester.
 Bickford-Smith, W., d. Cornwall, Truro.
 Biddulph, M. Herefordshire, S.
 Biggar, J. G., d. Cavan, W.
 Biggs, R. H. W. Cheltenham.
 †Bigham, Hn. Sir J. C., Kt. Liverpool, Exchange.
 " E. Toxteth.

*Bignold, A. Wick Dt.

- *Bigwood, James Middlesex, Brentford.
 " Finsbury, E.
 *Bill, Charles Staffordsh., Leek.
 Billany, N. Hull, Central.
 Billson, Alfred Halifax.
 " Devon, N.W.
 " Bradford, E.
 Bird, Walter Wolverhampton, E.
 Birkbeck, Sir E., Bt. Norfolk, E.
 Birkmyre, W., d. Ayr District.
 Birrell, A., K.C. Fifeshire, W.
 " Lancs, Widnes.
 " Liverpool, Walton.
 " Manchester, N.E.
 Bissell, J. B. Bristol, E.
 Black, A. W., d. Edinburgh, Central.
 *Black, Alex. W. Banffshire.
 Black, Arthur W. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Blades, J. H. West Bromwich.
 Blaine, Sir R. S., Kt., d. Bath.
 *Blake, Hon. E., K.C. Longford, S.
 Blake, F. D. Tynemouth.
 Blake, J. A., d. Carlou Co.
 Blake, J. C. Cork City.
 Blake, T., d. Gloucester, Forest.
 Blakiston-Houston, J. Down, N.
 Blane, A. Armagh, S.
 " Westmeath, N.
 " Cheltenham.
 Blaydes, W.
 *Blennerhassett, Sir R., Bt. Dublin, Harbour.
 Blennerhassett, R. P. Manchester, N.E.
 Bloomfield, F. G. Waterford.
 Bloomfield, J. C., d. Fermanagh, N.
 Bloor, Eli Birmingham, N.
 *Blundell, Col. H. B. H. Lancashire, Ince.
 Blunt, W. S. Camberwell, N.
 " Deptford, Kidderm'r.
 Blyth, James Yorks, Barnsley.
 Boase, W. L. Perthshire, E.
 Bodkin, M. McD. Roscommon, N.
 *Boland, J. P. Kerry, S.
 Bolitho, T. B. Cornwall, W.
 Bolton, J. C., d. Stirlingshire.
 *Bolton, T. D. Derbyshire, N.E.
 †Bolton, T. H. St. Pancras, N.
 *Bompas, H. M., K.C. Hants, New Forest.
 *Bond, E. Nottingham, E.
 " Southwark, W.
 Bond, G. H., d. Dorset, S.
 Bonham-Carter, J. Hants, E.
 Bonnerjee, W. C. Barrow-in-Furness.
 Bonsor, H. C. O. Surrey, N.E.
 Boord, Sir T. W., Bt. Greenwich.
 Booth, F. B. King's Lynn.
 Booth, James Halifax.
 Boothman, J. N. Blackburn.
 Borlase, W. C., d. Cornwall, Mid.
 †Borthwick, Sir A., Bt.
 (Lord Glenesk) Kensington, S.
 Bosanquet, F. A., K.C. Worcestershire, E.
 *Boscawen, A. S. G. Kent, S.W.
 Bottomley, Horatio W. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 " Hackney, S.
 Bottomley, J. H. Gateshead.
 *Boulnois, E. Marylebone, E.
 Boulter, S. C. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Bourke, Hon. A. H. Clapham.
 †Bourke, Rt. Hon. E.
 (Lord Connemara) King's Lynn.
 *Bousfield, W. R., K.C. Hackney, N.
 " Lanark, Mid.
 *Bowles, Lt.-Col. H. F. Middlesex, Enfield.
 *Bowles, T. Gibson King's Lynn, Salford, S.
 Bowman, A. Belfast, N.
 Bowring, W. B. Liverpool, Abercromby.
 " Exchange.
 Boyd, Hugh F., Q.C., d. Durham, S.E.
 " Durham.
 Boyle, E., K.C. Hastings.
 Boyle, James Donegal, W.
 Boyle, W. L. Norfolk, Mid.
 Bracken, T. H. Leeds, S.
 Bradlaugh, C., d. Northampton.
 Bradney, Capt. J. A. Radnorshire.
 Bramsdon, T. A. Portsmouth.
 *Brand, Hon. A. G. Cambs, N.
 †Brand, Hon. H. R. Gloucestershire, Mid.
 (Visc. Hampden) Cardiff Dist.
 Brand, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sussex, S.
 T. S. Hastings.
 *Brassey, Albert Oxon, N.
 †Brassey, Sir Thomas Hastings.
 (Lord Brassey) Liverpool, Abercromby.
 " St. Andrews Dt.
 Brassey, Hon. T. A. Surrey, Mid.
 " Christchurch.
 " Devonport.
 Bretherton, C. E. Middz., Tottenham.
 †Brett, Hon. R. Baiol
 (Visc. Esher) Plymouth.
 Brewis, G. W., d. Essex, N.
 Bridgeman, Hon. F. C. Bolton.
 Bridgeman, W. C. Worcestershire, N.
 " Derbyshire, Mid.
 Bridgman, H. H., d. Taunton.
 *Brigg, John Yorks, Keighley.
 Briggs, W. E. Lancs, Clitheroe.
 " Blackburn.
 Bright, Allan H. Exeter, Shropsh., W.
 Bright, Rt. Hon. Jas., d. Manchester, S.W.
 Bright, Rt. Hon. J., d. Birmingham, Central.
 Bright, John A.
 " Montgomery Dt.
 Bright, W. L. Stoke, Rochdale.
 Brindley, J. B. Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 Brinton, J. Kidderminster.
 Briscoe, J. I. King's Lynn.
 Bristowe, T. L., d. Lambeth, Norwood.
 Broad, H. E. Derbyshire, S.
 *Broadhurst, H. Leicester, Grimsby.
 " Nottingham, W.
 " Birm., Bordesley.
 Brocklehurst, F. Bolton.
 " Manchester, S.W.
 Brocklehurst, W. C., d. Ches., Macclesfield.
 Brodie, H. F. A., d. Elgin & Nairn.
 Brodie, R. Glasgow, College.
 *Brodrick, Rt. Hn. St. J. Surrey, S.W.
 Bromby, C. H. Liverpool, Walton.
 *Bromley-Davenport, W. Ches., Macclesfield.
 Brooke, Sir A. D., Bt. Fermanagh, S.
 Brooke, F. T. Fermanagh, S.
 †Brooke, Lord
 (Earl of Warwick) Colchester.
 Brooke, Sir T., Bt. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 *Brookfield, Col. A. M. Sussex, E.
 Brooks, E. W. Essex, S.E.
 Brooks, Rev. G. Durham.
 Brooks, John, d. Ches., Altrincham.
 †Brooks, Sir Thos., Bt. Lancs., Rossendale.
 (Lord Crawshaw).
 Brooks, Sir W. C., Bt., d. Ches., Altrincham.
 " Macclesfield.
 *Brotherton, E. A. Wakefield.
 *Brown, Sir Alex. H., Bt. Salop, Mid.
 Brown, A. L. Hawick Dt.
 *Brown, G. M. Edinburgh, Central.
 Brown, Col. J. C. Sussex, S.
 Brown, J. S. Down, S.
 Brown, R. Scott Edinburgh, E.
 Brown, Sir W. R., Kt., d. Salisbury.
 Browne, Col. E. C. Ayr District.
 Browning, Oscar Lambeth, Norwood.
 " Liverpool, West Derby.
 " Worcestershire, East.
 †Bruce, Hn. Sir Gainsford, Holborn. Barrow.
 " North-d., Tymside.
 †Bruce, Lord Henry Wilts, N.W.
 (Marq. of Ailesbury)
 Bruce, J. Greenock.
 Bruce, Hon. R. P., d. Fife, W.
 Bruce, Hon. T. C., d. Portsmouth.
 Brunner, J. F. L. Cheshire, Hyde.
 *Brunner, Sir J. T., Bt. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Bryant, O. Monmouthshire, S.
 *Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. Aberdeen, S.
 *Brymer, W. E. Dorset, S.

- Buchanan, P. R. *Dumbartonshire.*
 Buchanan, T. R. *Aberdeenshire, E.*
 " " *Edinburgh, W.*
 Buckley, Abel *Lancashire, Prestwich.*
 Buckley, W. J. *Cardiganshire, W.*
 Bucknill, Hn. Sir T. T., Surrey, Mid.
 Bugler, J. U., d. *Kent, S.*
 Bull, W. J. *Hammersmith.*
 Bullard, Sir H., Kt. *Norwich.*
 Buller, C. W. *Devon, N.*
 Buller, C. W. Dunbar *Belfast, S.*
 Bullivant, W. P. *T. Hamlets, Poplar.*
 Bunting, P. W. *Islington, E.*
 Burdett-Coutts, W. *Westminster.*
 Burgess, Joseph. *Leicester.*
 Burghley, Lord (4th Marq.
 of Exeter), d. *Northants, N.*
 *Burke, E. Haviland. *King's Co., Tullamore.*
 " " *Dublin Co., S.*
 " " *Kerry, N. Louth, N.*
 Burleigh, J. B. *Lanark, Govan.*
 " " *Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 " " *Cambridge.*
 Burnie, R. J. D. *Swansea Town.*
 *Burns, John *Battersea.*
 " " *Nottingham, W.*
 Burt, Charles *Southampton.*
 " " *Surrey, Kingston.*
 *Burt, Thomas *Morpeth.*
 †Bury Viscount *Birkenhead.*
 (Earl of Albemarle)
 Busk, Sir E. H. Kt. *London University.*
 Buszard, M.C., K.C. *Rutland.*
 " " *Warwickshire, S.E.*
 *Butcher, J. G., K.C. *York.*
 Butler, Hon. H. E.
 (Visc. Mountgarret) *Windsor.*
 Butler, Sir T. P., Bt. *Carlisle, W.*
 Buxton, E. N. *Essex, S.W.*
 " " *Suffolk, N.W.*
 Buxton, F. W. *Hants, W.*
 Buxton, N. E. *Ipswich.*
 Buxton, Sir R., Bt., d. *Norfolk, S.*
 *Buxton, S. C. *T. Hamlets, Poplar.*
 " " *Peterboro', Croydon.*
 Byles, W. P. *York, Shipley.*
 " " *Leeds, E.*
 †Byrne, Hon. Sir E. W., Kt. *Essex, S.W.*
 Byrne, G. M. *Wicklow, W.*
 Byrne, T. F. *Manchester, N.W.*
 Byron, A. W. *Derbyshire, Chesterfield.*
 *Caine, W. S. *Cornwall, N.W.*
 " " *Bradford, E. Barrow.*
 " " *Midz., Tottenham.*
 Caldbeck, Capt. R. *Dublin Co., N.*
 " " *Queen's Co., Ossory.*
 *Caldwell, J. *Lanark, Mid.*
 " " *Glasgow, St. Rollox.*
 " " *Tradeston.*
 Callan, Philip, d. *Louth, N. and S.*
 Cameron, Sir C., Bt., M.D. *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 " " *College.*
 †Cameron, J. McD. *Wick Dt.*
 *Cameron, Robert *Durham, Houghton.*
 " " *Sheffield, Central.*
 †Campbell, Sir Archd.
 (Ld. Blythwood) *Renfrew, W.*
 Campbell, Sir G., d. *Kirkcaldy Dt.*
 Campbell, H. *Fermanagh, S.*
 Campbell, Hon. H. (Visc.
 Emlyn) *Pembrokeshire.*
 *Campbell, J. *Armagh, S.*
 Campbell, James *Sligo, S.*
 *Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. *Glasgow, &c., Univ.*
 Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. *Dublin, S. Stephen's.*
 Campbell, R. F. F., d. *Ayr Dt.*
 Campbell, R. V., d. *Glasgow, College.*
 *Campbell - Bannerman,
 Rt. Hn. Sir H., G.C.B. *Stirling Dt.*
 Campbell-Walker, Col. d. *Grimsby.*
 Candy, G., Q.C., d. *Southampton.*
 Cabutt, Sir E. H., Bt. *Monmouth Dt.*
 *Carew, J. L. *Dublin, Coll. Green.*
 " " *Meath, S. Kildare, N.*
- Carington, Maj. Hon. R. Bucks, S.
 Carlile, Col. E. H. *Huddersfield.*
 *Carlile, W. W. *Bucks, N.*
 †Carmarthen, Marq. of Lambeth, Brixton.
 (D. of Leeds) *Cambs, E.*
 Carmichael, Sir J. M., d. *Glasgow, St. Rollox.*
 " " *Northants, S. and N.*
 Carmichael, Sir T. G., Bt. *Edinburgh Co.*
 " " *Peebles and Selkirk.*
 Carpenter, Dr. A., d. *Surrey, S.E.*
 " " *Bristol, N.*
 Carpenter, W. B. Boyd. *York, Morley.*
 Carr, W., jr. *York, Morley.*
 *Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E.
 H., Kt., K.C. *Dublin University.*
 Cartwright, T. M. M. *Northants, S.*
 Cartwright, W. C. *Northants, Mid.*
 *Carvill, P. G. H. *Newry.*
 Cator, John. *Norfolk, N.*
 *Causton, R. K. *Southwark, W.*
 " " *Colchester.*
 *Cautley, H. S. *Leeds, E. Dewsbury.*
 Cavan, Earl of, d. *Somerset, S.*
 Cavendish, Lord E., d. *Derbyshire, W.*
 *Cavendish, R. F. *Lanc., N. Lonsdale.*
 *Cavendish, V. C. W. *Derbyshire, W.*
 *Cawley, F. *Lanc., Prestwich.*
 Cavston, G. *Stafford.*
 *Cayzer, Sir C. W., Kt. *Barrow-in-Furness.*
 *Ceall, Evelyn *Aston Manor, Herts, E.*
 *Ceall, Lord Hugh *Greenwich.*
 Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. Wilts, W.
 Chamberlain, Arthur *Worcestershire, S.*
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. Birmingham, W.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. A. *Worcestershire, E.*
 Chamberlain, R., d. *Islington, W.*
 *Chamberlayne, T. *Southampton.*
 Champion, H. H. *Aberdeen, S.*
 Chance, P. A. *Kilkenny, S.*
 Chance, T. H. *Midz., Tottenham.*
 *Channing, F. A. *Northants, E.*
 *Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. *Lincolnshire, Sleaford.*
 Chapman, A. W. *Surrey, S.W.*
 *Chapman, E. *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 Charlesworth, Major *Wakefield.*
 " " *York, Normanton.*
 Charley, Sir W. T., K.C. *Ipswich, Belfast, E.*
 *Charrington, S. *T. Hamlets, Mile End.*
 Charles, F., d. *Bucks, Mid.*
 Chatterton, H. W. *Cheshire, Crewe.*
 Cheetham, J. F. *Derbyshire, High Peak.*
 " " *Bury, Stalybridge.*
 Cheetham, J. M., d. *Oldham.*
 Chelsea, Viscount *Bury St. Edmunds.*
 " " *Suffolk, N.W.*
 Cherry, R. R., K.C. *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 Chesney, Gen. Sir G., d. *Oxford.*
 Chester-Master, Col. T. *Gloucestershire, E.*
 Childers, Rt. Hon. H. *Edinburgh, S.*
 C. E., d. *Pontefract.*
 Chinnery, W. M. *Battersea.*
 Chisholm, J. *Kirkcaldy Dt. Perth.*
 Chisholm, Sir Saml., Bt. *Glasgow, Camlachie.*
 Christie, G. S. *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 Churchill, Lord R., d. *Paddington, S.*
 " " *Birmingham, Central.*
 *Churchill, W. S. *Oldham.*
 *Clancy, J. J. *Dublin Co., N.*
 *Clare, O. L. Leigh *Lancs., Eccles.*
 Clark, Dr. G. B. *Calthness.*
 Clark, G. L. *Glamorgan, E.*
 Clarke, Gen. Sir A., d. *Chatham.*
 Clarke, C. A. *Rochdale.*
 Clarke, C. G. *Cambridge, Dulwich.*
 " " *T. Hamlets, Mile End.*
 Clarke, C. J. *Bucks, Mid.*
 Clarke, Sir E., Kt., K.C. *Plymouth.*
 Clarke, T. C., d. *Hammersmith.*
 " " *Grantham.*
 Clay, A. T. *York, Elland.*
 Clayden, A., d. *Cambridge, Dulwich.*
 Clayden, P. W., d. *Lambeth, Norwood.*
 " " *Islington, N.*
 Clayhills, Col. J. M. *York, Whitby.*

- Clayton, N. G., d. Northum'd., Hexham.
 Clayton, Richard " "
 Clements, C. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Clements, W. B. Cavan, E.
 *Clive, Capt. Percy A. Hereford, S.
 Clough, W. O. Portsmouth.
 Coates, Major E. F. Yorks, Elland.
 Cobb, H. P. Warwickshire, S.E.
 Cobbold, F. T. Suffolk, N.W.
 " Suffolk, S.E.
 Cochran-Patrick, R., d. Ayrshire, N.
 Cochran, Sir H., Kt. Dublin, Coll. Green.
 *Cochrane, Hon. T. H. Ayrshire, N.
 †Cochrane - Baillie, W.
 (Ld. Lamington) St. Pancras, N.
 *Coddington, Sir W., Bt. Blackburn.
 *Cogan, D. J. Wicklow, E.
 *Coghill, D. H. Stoke-on-Trent.
 " Newcastle-u-Lyme.
 Cohen, A., K.C. Southwark, W.
 *Cohen, B. L. Islington, E.
 Cohen, L. L., d. Paddington, N.
 Cohen, N. L. Penryn and F.
 Coke, Hon. E. K., d. Derbyshire, S.
 Colchester-Wemyss, M. W. Gloucestershire, F-of-D.
 Coldstream, J. P. Wigtownshire.
 Coldwells, F. M., d. Lambeth, N.
 Colebrooke, Sir T., Bt., d. Lanark, N.E.
 Colefax, J. S. Devonbury.
 †Coleridge, Hn. B. (Ld.) Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Coles, J. Herts, Mid.
 Colliery, B. Sligo, N.
 †Collier, Hon. R. (Lord
 Monkswell) Chatham.
 Collin, D. Shilton Birmingham, E.
 Collins, D. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 *Collings, Rt. Hon. J. Birmingham, Bordesley.
 " Ipswich.
 Collins, C. R. Devon, Mid.
 Collins, G. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Collins, Sir W. J., Kt. London Univ.
 " St. Pancras, W.
 Colman, J. J., d. Norwich.
 *Colomb, Sir J. C. E. Great Yarmouth.
 " T. Hamlets, Bow, &c.
 *Colston, C. E. H. Gloucestershire, S.
 " Bristol, N.
 Colville, John, d. Lanark, N.E.
 Combe, C. H. Surrey, N.W.
 Commerell, Adm. Sir J.
 E., G.C.B., d. Southampton.
 Commins, A. Cork, S.E.
 " Roscommon, S.
 *Compton, Lord A. F. Beds, N.
 †Compton, Earl Yorks, Barnsley.
 (M. of Northampton) Warwickshire, S.W.
 " Finsbury, Holborn.
 Compton, F. Hants, New Forest.
 *Condon, T. J. Tipperary, E.
 " Roscommon, N.
 Connell, A. K. Edinburgh, Central.
 Connolly, L. Longford, S.
 Connor, C. C. Antrim, N.
 Connor, F. McC. Cork, S.
 Constable, A. H. B. Fife, E.
 Conway, M. Leitrim, N.
 " Tipperary, Mid.
 Conway, Sir W. M., Kt. Bath.
 Conybeare, C. A. V. Cornwall, N.W.
 " St. Helens.
 Cook, E. R., d. West Ham, N.
 *Cook, Sir F. L., Bt. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Cook, W. T. G. Birmingham, E.
 " Birmingham, Bordesley.
 Cooke, C. W. E. Hereford.
 " Newington, W.
 Cooke, J. E. Battersea.
 Cooke, J. F., K.C. Donegal, E.
 Cooksey, J. H., d. Southampton.
 Cookson, J. B. North'd., Wansbeck.
 Cookson-Crackanthorpe, Lambeth, Brixton.
 M., K.C. Kensington, S.
 Coope, O. E., d. Middlesex, Brentford.
- Cooper, J. Surrey, N.E.
 Coote, Maj. C. H. Eyre Lincolnshire, Louth.
 Coote, Thomas Hunts, S.
 Cope, Edward, d. Nottingham, W.
 Cope, Thomas Leicestershire, W.
 Corbett, W. J. Wicklow, E.
 *Corbett, A. C. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Corbett, C. H. Sussex, N.
 Corbett, John, d. Worcestershire, Mid.
 Corbett, R. S. Down, S.
 *Corbett, T. L. Down, N.
 " Tyrone, N.
 Corbett, V. S. W. Durham, Houghton.
 Cordes, Thomas, d. Monmouth, Dt.
 Cornwall, E. A. Fulham.
 Cornwallis, F. S. W. Maidstone.
 Corry, Sir J. P., Bt., d. Armagh, Mid.
 " Belfast, E.
 †Corser, Haden Stoke-on-Trent.
 Cory, C. J. Monmouth, S.
 " Kent, S.W.
 Cosby, Col. E. G. W. Queen's County, Leiz.
 Cosham, H., d. Bristol, E.
 Costelloe, B. F. C., d. Chelsea, Wilts, N.
 " Edinburgh, E.
 " St. Pancras, E.
 Cotton, Sir W. J. R., d. London, City.
 Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. Cheshire, Wirral.
 Counsel, E. P. S. Dublin Univ.
 Court, Dr. J. Derbyshire, N.E.
 Courtney, Rt. Hn. L. H. Cornwall, S.E.
 Cousins, J. J., d. Yorks, Buckrose.
 " Wakefield.
 Cowan, Aldn. P., d. T. Hamlets, Whitechapel.
 Cowen, Joseph, d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Cowen, Lawrence Coventry.
 Cowper, Hn. H. F., d. Herts, E.
 Cowper, J. Caithness Co.
 *Cox, Irwin E. B. Middlesex, Harrow.
 Cox, J. E. Clare, E.
 Cox, Robert, d. Edinburgh, S.
 " Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Cox, R. Hippisley Chatham.
 " Kirkcudbright Co.
 Cox, W. H. B., d. Herts, Mid.
 †Cosens-Hardy, Rt. Hon.
 Sir H. (Ld. Justice) Norfolk, N.
 Craig James, d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Craig, J. W., K.C. Down, S.
 *Craig, R. H. Lanark, Govan.
 Craig-Sellar, A., d. Lanark, Partick.
 *Cranborne, Visc., C.B. Rochester.
 " Lancs., Darwen.
 Craven, J. Yorks, Shipley.
 †Crawford, Donald Lanark, N.E.
 Crawford, W., d. Durham, Mid.
 *Crean, E. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 " Cork, S.E.
 *Cremier, W. R. Shored., Haggerston.
 Crewdson, W. D. Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 Crilly, Daniel Mayo, N.
 *Cripps, C. A., K.C. Lancs., Stretford.
 " Gloucestershire, Mid.
 Crisp, C. B. Oldham.
 Crofton, Sir M., Bt., d. Sligo, S.
 Crole, C. S. Middlesex, Enfield.
 *Crombie, J. W. Kincardineshire.
 Crompton, C., d. Staffs., Leek.
 Crook, H. T. Yorks, Sowerby.
 Crook, W. M. Wandsworth.
 Cropper, James, d. Westmorland, S.
 Croxfield, A. H. Warrington.
 Croxfield, John Warrington.
 Croxfield, J. H., d. Manchester, E.
 Croxfield, W. Lincoln.
 " Warrington.
 Crosland, Sir J. J., Kt. Huddersfield.
 *Cross, Alexander Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Cross, Edward Lancs., Westhoughton.
 *Cross, H. Shepherd Bolton.
 Cross, J. C. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 Cross, J. K., d. Bolton.
 Cross, Hon. W. H., d. Liverpool, W. Derby.

†Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir R.
(Lord Cross).....Lancs., Newton.
Crossley, Edward.....Yorks, Sowerby.
*Crossley, Sir S. B., Bt.Hullfax.
".....Suffolk, N.
Crossman, Gen. Sir W., d. Portsmouth.
Craddas, W. D. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
†Cubitt, Rt. Hn. G. (Lord
Ashcombe) Surrey, Mid.
*Cubitt, Hon. H. Surrey, S.E.
Cudlip, J. S. Lincs., Stamford.
*Cullinan, J. Tipperary, S.
Cunninghame, J. C. Lanark, N.E.
Cunninghame, Sir W., d. Glasgow, College.
Cunliffe, Sir R. A., Bt. Flintshire.
".....Denbigh Dt.
Cunliffe, F. H. E. Cornwall, N.E.
Curran, Pete Barrow-in-Furness.
".....Yorks, Barnsley.
Curran, T. Sligo, S. Donegal, N.
Curran, T. B. Donegal, N.
".....Kilkenny.
Currie, Sir D., Bt. Perthshire, W.
Curwen, H. F., d. Camb., Cocker-mouth.
†Curzon, Rt. Hn. G. N. Lancs., Southport.
(Ld. Curzon of Kedleston) Derbyshire, S.
Curzon, Col. Hon. M. Leicestershire, Mid.
†Curzon, Vis. (Earl Howe) Bucks, S.
*Cust, H. J. C. Southw'k, Bermondsey.
".....Lincs., Stamford.
Cuthbertson, Sir J., Kt. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
Dadson, A. J. Worcestershire, Mid.
Dalbiac, Col. P. H. Camberwell, N.
Dalgleish, Sir W. O., Kt. Dundee.
*Dalkeith, Earl of, d. Roxburghshire.
Dalkeith, Earl of, d. Dumfries Co.
*Dalrymple, Sir C., Bt. Ipswich.
".....Edinburgh Co.
Dalrymple, Hon. H. H. Wigtownshire.
Dalrymple, Viscount Kilmarnock Dt.
Dalrymple - Hamilton.
Col. Hon. N., M.V.O. Edinburgh Co.
Dalton, J. J. Donegal, W.
".....Meath, S.
Dalway, M. R. Antrim, E.
Daly, Gen. Sir H., d. Dundee.
Daly, James Monaghan, N.
Daly, John Limerick City.
*Dalziel, J. H. Kirkcaldy Dist.
*Dane, R. M., K.C. Fermanagh, N.
†Darling, Hn. Sir C. J., Kt. Deptford. Hackney, S.
†Darling, M. T. S., Q.C. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
(Lord) Banffshire.
Darlington, J. Warwickshire, S.E.
Darwin, Major E. Staffs., Lichfield.
Davenport, H. T., d. (see Hinckes).
†Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C. Stockton. Ipswich.
(Lord Davey) Christchurch. Stockport.
David, A. J. Cambridge.
Davidson, J. M. Greenock.
*Davies, Alfred Carmarthen Dt.
Davies, A. P. S. Pembrokehire.
Davies, David, d. Cardiganshire.
Davies, F. Liverpool, Everton.
*Davies, Col. Sir H. D. Chatham. Rochester.
*Davies, M. L. Vaughan Cardiganshire.
Davies, R., d. Anglesey.
Davies, Captain T. Carmarthenshire, E.
Davies, T. Hart. Southw'k., Rotherhithe.
Davies, W. Howell Bristol, S.
Davies, Sir W., Kt., d. Pembrokehire.
†Davies, W. R. M. Pembrokehire.
Davis, E. F. Kent, Thanet.
Davis, F. L. Glamorgan, Rhondda.
Davis, W. J. Birm., Bordesley.
Davitt, Michael Mayo, S. Kerry, E.
".....Meath, N. Cork, N.E.
".....Waterford.
Dawbarn, C. Y. C. L'pool, Toxteth, E.
Dawnay, Hon. G., d. Yorks, Cleveland.
Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. Yorks, Thirsk.
Dawson, R., d. Leeds, E.
Deacon, H. W. Lancs., Widnes.

Deane, H. B. F., K.C. Sheffield, Brightside.
Deasy, John, d. Mayo, W.
Debenham, F. Cheltenham.
*Delany, W. Queen's Co., Ossory.
De Cobain, E. S. W. Belfast, E.
De la Poer, R. Kilkenny, N.
De la Poer, W. Waterford, E.
De Lisle, B. C. Cheshire, Wirral.
De Lisle, E. P. Leicestershire, Mid.
Dempsey, J. Belfast, N.
Denison, E. W. (see Beckett, E. W.)
Dennehy, P. R. Tipperary, E.
*Denny, Col. J. Mc A. Kilmarnock Dt.
De Ricci, J. H., d. Bedford.
De Robeck, Baron Kildare, N.
De Rothschild, Br. F. d. Bucks, Mid.
Dethridge, F. Hammsmith.
*Devlin, J. Kilkenny, N.
Dewar, A. Edinburgh, S.
*Dewar, J. A. Inverness Co.
*Dewar, Sir T. R., Kt. T. Ham'ts, St. George's.
".....Essex, S. W.
†De Worms, Baron H.
(Ld. Pirbright) L'pool, E. Toxteth.
Diamond, C. Monaghan, N.
*Dickinson, R. E. Somerset, Wells.
Dobb, A. K. Hull, W.
Dickinson, W. H. T. Ham'ts, Stepney.
".....St. Pancras, N.
Dickson, Maj. A. G., d. Dover.
*Dickson, C. Scott, K.C. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
".....Kilmarnock Dt.
Dickson, Rt. Hn. T. A. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
".....Antrim, Mid.
".....Armagh, Mid.
Digby, W., C.I.E. Islington, S.
Diggle, J. R. Paddington, N.
".....Marylebone, W.
".....Camberwell, N.
*Dilke, Rt. Hn. Sir C., Bt. Gloucestersh., F-of-D.
".....Chelsea.
*Dillon, John Mayo, E. Tyrone, N.
".....Roscommon, S.
Dillon, V. B. Sligo, N.
Dimsdale, Hn. Baron, d. Herts, Mid.
*Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir
J. C., Bt., K.C.V.O. London, City of.
*Disraeli, C. R. Cheshire, Altrincham.
Dixon, C. H. Leicestershire, S.
Dixon, George, d. Birm., Edgbaston.
Dixon, Sir R., Kt., d. Middlesbrough.
*Dixon-Hartland, Sir F.
D., Bt. Middlesex, Uxbridge.
Dobson, C. B. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
Dockrell, M. E. Dublin, St. Patrick.
Dodd, Cyril J. S., K.C. Essex, E. Cambridge.
".....Sheffield, Ecclesall.
Dodd, W. H., K.C. Antrim, N.
".....Londonderry, S.
Dodds, Joseph, d. Stockton.
Dobey, T. H. Bucks, Mid.
".....Norfolk, S.
Don, J. B. Montrose Dt.
Donald, R. Shoreditch, Hoxton.
*Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. Cork, E.
Donkin, R. S. Tynemouth.
*Doogan, P. C. Tyrone, E.
*Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir
J. E., Bt. Gloucestersh., N. & E.
†Dougherty, Sir J. B. Tyrone, N.
*Doughty, G. Gt. Grimsby.
*Douglas, C. M. Lanark, N.W.
Douglas, Dr. T. S., d. Cumberland, Mid.
Douglas-Pennant,
Hon. E. G. Northants, S.
*Doxford, Sir W. T., Kt. Sunderland.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan Edinburgh, Central.
Drage, Geoffrey Derby, Yorks, Cleveland.
Drucker, C. G. A. Northampton.
Drummond, H. W. Carmarthenshire, W.
Drury-Lowe, W. Derbyshire, Ikeston.
Duckett, S. J. C. Carlisle Co.
Duckham, T., d. Herefordsh., N. & S.

- Duckworth, J. Lancs., Middleton.
Warco. & Leamington.
- Duff, Rt. Hn. Sir R., d. Banffshire.
- Duff, W. P. Camberwell, N.
- *Duffy, W. Galway, S.
- Dugdale, J. S., K.C. Warwickshire, N.E.
- Duke, Col. O. T. Beds, S.
Stirling Dt.
- *Duke, H. E., Q.C. Plymouth.
- Dumphreys, J. Birmingham, W.
- Duncan, D., d. Barrow-in-Furness.
- Liverpool, Exchange.
- Duncan, Col. F., d. Finsbury, Holborn.
- Duncan, J. A. Barrow. *Kirkcudbright.*
Inverness Dt.
- *Duncan, J. H. Yorks, Otley.
- Duncan, R. Lanark, Govan.
- Duncan, S. W. Cambs, N.
- Yorks, Pudsey.
- Duncombe, Arthur Yorks, Housendshire.
- Duncombe, Hon. H. Cumberland, W.
- Dundas, Hon. C. T. Orkney & Shetland.
- Dundas, D., K.C. Linlithgow.
- Dundas, Hon. J. C., d. York.
- Dunglass, Lord. Berwickshire.
- Dunhill, W. H. C. Yorks, Keighley.
- Dunn, A. E. Exeter.
- *Dunn, Sir W., Bt. Paisley. *Renfrew, W.*
- †Dunsany, 17th Lord, d. Gloucestershire, S.
Forest.
- Dunville, J. D. Durham, N.W.
- Durant, J. C. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
- Dyer, A. S. Derby.
- *Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W.
 Hart, Bt. Kent, N.W.
- Earle, A. Liverpool, Scotland.
- Earp, T. Notts, Newark.
- †Eaton, H. W. (1st Lord
 Chylesmore), d. Coventry.
- †Eaton, Gen. Hon. H. F.
 (3rd Lt. Chylesmore) Coventry.
- Ebrington, Viscount Devon, W.
- Ecroyd, W. F. Lancs., Rossendale.
- Edgcome, J. T. Middlesex, Enfield.
- Edgcombe, Hon. C. E. Cornwall, S.E.
- Edgcombe, Sir E. R. P. Dorset, S. Devon, S.
Hereford.
- Edmunds, W. M., d. Barrow-in-Furness.
- Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
- Edmunds, L., K.C. Lanark, N.W.
- Edwards, A. C. Middx., Tottenham.
- Denbigh Dt.
- Edwards, Enoch Hanley.
- Edwards, Maj. E. J. Dover.
- *Edwards, F. Radnorshire.
- Edwards, Gen. Sir J. B. Hythe.
- Edwards, J. Passmore Rochester.
- Edwards-Moss, Sir J.,
 Bt. Lancs., Southport.
- Edwards-Moss, T. C., d. Lancs., Widnes.
- Edwards, O. M. Merionethshire.
- Egan, B. Mayo, N.
- Egerton, Hn. A. F., d. Lancs., Eccles.
- Egerton, Hon. A. J., d. Lancs., Eccles.
- *Egerton, Hon. A. de T. Cheshire, Knutsford.
- Egerton, Ad. Hn. F., d. Derbyshire, N.E.
- Elcho, Lord Ipswich.
Haddington Co.
- *Ellbank, Master of Edinburgh Co.
 (Hon. A. W. O. Murray) Edinburgh, W.
 Peebles & Selkirk.
 York City.
- *Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. Durham.
 Roxburghshire.
- Elliot, Hon. H. F. Ayrshire, N.
- Glasgow, St. Rolloz.
- Elliot, Sir G., Bt., d. Monmouth Dt.
- Durham, S.E.
- Elliot, Sir G. W., Bt. d. Yorks, Richmond.
- Elliot, R. H. Berwickshire.
- Elliot, G. Bedfordshire, S.
- Ellis, Ben Camberwell, Peckham.
- Ellis, Frederick, d. Yorks, Spen Valley.
- Ellis, James, d. Leicestershire, W.
- *Ellis, J. E. Notts, Rushcliffe.
- Ellis, Sir John W., Bt. Surrey, Kingston.
- Ellis, T. E., d. Merionethshire.
- Elton, C. I., Q.C., d. Somerset, W.
- †Emlyn, Visc. (1). Wils, N.
 (Earl Cawdor) Manchester, S.
 Carmarthenshire, W.
- Emlyn, Visc. (2). Pembrokeshire.
- *Emmott, A. Oldham.
- Engledow, C. J. Kildare, N.
- Ericksen, Sir J. E., d. Edin., ec., Unie.
- Errington, Sir G., Bt. Lancs., Newton.
- *Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. Wexford, N. Kerry, W.
 Dublin Co., S.
- Essez, R. W. Lambeth, Kennington.
- Esslemont, P., d. Aberdeenshire, E.
- Eustace, H. Tipperary, N.
- *Evans, Sir F. H. Bt. Maidstone. South'pton.
- Evans, Sir T. W., Bt., d. Derby.
- *Evans, S. T., K.C. Glamorgan, Mid.
- *Evans-Gordon, Major. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
- Evatt, Surg.-Gen. Woolwich.
- Everard, Maj. N. T. Cavan, W.
- Eve, Richard, d. T. Hamlets, St. George's.
 Hants, N.
- Kidderminster.
- Evelyn, W. J. Deptford.
- Everett, R. L. Suffolk, S.E.
- Everitt, W. St. George, Hanover Sq.
- Evershed, Sydney Staffs., Burton.
- Ewart, Sir J., Kt. Brighton.
- Ewart, Sir W., Bt., d. Belfast, N.
- Eyre, Col. H., C.B. Linco, Gainsboro'.
 Notts, Mansfield.
- *Faber, E. B. Hants, W.
- Yorks, Pudsey.
- *Faber, G. D. York.
- Fairbairn, Sir A. Kt., d. Yorks, Otley and Pudsey.
- Fairbairns, W. H. Middlesex, Enfield.
- Falconer, J. B. Wexford, N.
- Falk, P., d. Norfolk, E.
- Falkner, C. L., K.C. Armagh, S.
- *Fardell, Sir T. G., Kt. Paddington, S.
- Farmer-Atkinson, H. J. Boston. Derby.
 Linco., Brigg.
- †Farquhar, Sir H. (Ld.) Marylebone, W.
- Farquharson, H. R., d. Dorset, W.
- *Farquharson, Dr. R. Aberdeenshire, W.
- *Farrell, J. P. Longford, N. Cavan, W.
 Kilkenny.
- Farrell, T. J. Kerry, S. Waterford.
- Farren, G. Carnarvonshire, S.
- Farrer, J. Anson Westmorland, S.
 Yorks, Skipton.
- Fellden, Gen. R. J., d. Lancashire, Chorley.
- Fell, J. Worcestershire, W.
- *Fellowes, Hon. A. E. Hunts, N.
 Norfolk, Mid and N.
- †Fellowes, Hon. W. H.
 (Ld. de Ramsey) Hunts, N.
- *Fenwick, C. North'd, Wansbeck.
- Fenwick, Col. H. T. Durham, Houghton.
- Ferens, T. R. Hull, E.
- Ferguson, G. Lanark, Govan.
- Ferguson, R., d. Carlisle.
- *Ferguson, R. C. Munro Leith Dt.
 Ross and Cromarty.
- Dumbartonsh.
- *Fergusson, Rt. Hon.
 Sir J., Bt., G.C.M.G. Manchester, N.E.
- Ffolkes, Sir W. H., Bt. King's Lynn.
- Ffolliott, Col. J., d. Norfolk, N. W.
- Ffolliott, Col. J., d. Sligo, S. & N.
- *French, F. Wexford, S.
- Field, Adm. E., C.B. Sussex, S.
- *Field, W. Dublin, St. Patrick's.
- Fielden, E. B. Lancs., Middleton.
- Fielden, T., d. Lancs., Middleton.
- Fielding, J. Lambeth, Kennington.
- Finnes, Hon. E. Ozoen, N.
- *Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H. Rutland.

- Finch-Hatton, Hn. H. Notts, Newark.
 " Nottingham, E.
- † Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.
 (12th E. Winchilsea), d. Lincs, Spalding.
Findlater, Sir W. H., Kt. Londonderry, S.
- * Finlay, Sir R. B., K.C. Inverness Dt.
 Finlayson, J. Renfrew, E.
 Finucane, J. Limerick, E.
- * Firbank, Sir J. T., Kt., d. Hull, E.
 " Shored., Haggerston.
- Firth, J. F. B., d. Dundee.
 " Kensington, N.
 " Newington, W.
- * Fisher, W. Hayes. Fulham.
 * Fison, F. W. Yorks, Doncaster.
 " " Buckrose.
 " " Otley.
- Fitzgerald, J. G. Longford, S.
 " Louth, S.
- Fitzgerald, J. V. V., K.C. Liverpool, Scotland.*
Fitzgerald, Sir M., Bt., Northants, S.
- * Fitzgerald, Sir R. P., Bt. Cambridge.
Fitzgerald, W. W. A., Lancs., Leigh.
- * Fitzmaurice, Lord E. Wilts, N.
 " Deptford.
- * Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. Northants, S.
Fitzwilliam, Hon. C., Yorks, Hallamshire.
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. H., Yorks, Doncaster.
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. J., d. Peterborough.
- Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir
 Frederick W. J., Bt. Hants, S.
- * Flannery, Sir J. F., Kt. Yorks, Shipley.
Flatley, D. I., Lancs., Gorton.
 Flavin, M. Cork City.
- * Flavin, M. J. Kerry, N.
 Fleming, C. J., K.C. Yorks, Doncaster.
 " Pontefract, Dudley.
- Fletcher, A. E., Greenock.*
" Glasgow, Camlachie.
- Fletcher, B., d. Wilts, N.W.
 " Christchurch.
- * Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir
 Henry, Bt., K.C.B., Sussex, Mid.
Fletcher, J. D., Ross and Cromarty.
- † Flower, Cyril (Ld. Battersea), Beds, S.
 * Flower, Ernest F. S., Bradford, W.
- * Flynn, J. C. Cork, N.
 Foley, J. D. Kerry, S.
 Foley, P. J. Galway, W.
- † Foljambe, C. G. S. (Ld.
 Hawkesbury) Notts, Mansfield.
Foljambe, Rt. Hon. F., Notts, Bassettlaw.
 " " Yorks, Barnsley.
 " " Rotherham.
- Foljambe, G. S., Notts, Rushcliffe.*
 " Yorks, Rotherham.
- † Folkestone, Visc., d. Middx., Enfield.
 (5th Earl of Radnor).
- † Folkestone, Visc. (6th
 Earl of Radnor) Wilts, S.
- Follett, Major H. S., Norfolk, N.*
Ford, Col. C., Devonport.
- Fordham, E. W., Lambeth, N.*
Fordham, E. W., Paddington, N.
Fordham, H. G., Herts, N.
Forrest, A., d., Salford, S.
Forrest, J. C., Lanark, Mid.
- Forster, Sir C. Bt., d. Walsall.
 * Forster, H. W. Kent, W.
Forster, John, St. Helens.
- Forster, Rt. Hn. W. E., d. Bradford, Central.
Forsthy, W., Glasgow, Bridgeton.
- Forwood, Rt. Hon. Sir
 Arthur B., Bt., d. Lancs., Ormskirck.
Foster, A. H., Donegal, S.
- * Foster, Sir B. W., Kt. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 " Chester.
- Foster, H. S. Suffolk, N.
 * Foster, Sir M., K.C.B. London Univ.
 * Foster, P. S. Warwickshire, S.W.
 " Yorks, Elland.
- † Foster, S. P. Carlisle.
 " Cumberland, N.
- Foster, Col. W. H. Lancs., Lancaster.
Foulger, J. C., Marylebone, W.
- * Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir
 H. H., G.C.S.I. Wolverhampton, E.
- Fowler, M. A., d. Durham.
 Fowler, Sir R. N., Bt., d. London, City.
Fowler, W., Cambridge, Perth.
Fox, Joe, d., Dewsbury.
Fox, J. F., King's Co., Tullamore.
Fox, W. S., Lincs, Seafoad.
- Fraser, Gen. Sir C. C., d. Lambeth, N.
Fraser, E. H., Nottingham, E.
- † Freeman-Mitford, A. B.
 (Lord Redesdale) Warwickshire, S.W.
- * Freeman-Thomas, F. Hastings.
 † French, D. O'C., K.C., d. Lancs., Newton.
French-Mullen, Dr. D., d. Dublin Co., S.
Fry, J. Pease, Lancs., Eccles.
 Fry, Rt. Hon. Lewis Bristol, N.
 Fry, Sir Theodore, Bt., Darlington.
 Fry, T. W. Westmorland, M.
 Frye, F. C. Kensington, N.
 Fulford, H. C., d. Staffs., Lichfield.
 " Birmingham, E.
- Fullam, P. Meath, S.
 Fullarton, R. W. M., d. Orkney and Shetland.
 " Edinburgh, E.
 " Sutherlandshire.
 " Hawick Dist.
- Fuller, G. P. Wilts, W.
 * Fuller, J. M. F. Wilts, W. and N.W.
 " Salisbury, Bath.
- Fulton, Sir F., Kt., K.C. West Ham, N.
 Furness, Sir C., Kt. Harlepool, York.
Fuffe, C. A., d., Oxford.
- * Galloway, W. J. Manchester, S.W.
 " Warwickshire, S.E.
- Gamble, Sir D., Bt., St. Helen's.*
 Gane, J. L., Q.C., d. Leeds, E.
Gardner, Col. Alan C., Marylebone, E.
- * Gardner, E. Berks, E.
Gardner, Ithya W. H., Monmouthshire, W.
 Gardner, B. R., d. Windsor.
 Gardner, R. R. Armagh, Mid.
- † Gardner, Rt. Hon. H.
 (Ld. Burghclere) Essex, N.
- * Garfit, W. Boston.
 Garton, R. C. Battersea.
- Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. Sussex, N.
 " A., K.C. Yorks, Doncaster.
- Gathorne-Hardy, Hon.
 J. (Ld. Medway) Kent, Mid.
Gatty, C. T., Dorset, W.
Gay, J. Drew, d., Cornwall, N.W.
Geary, Sir W. N. M., Bt. Durham.
- Gedge, Sydney Walsall, Beds, S.
 " Stockport.
- Gent-Davis, R. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Germaine, R. A., K.C. Shoreditch, Hoxton.
 " Northampton.
- Ghose, Lalmohun, Deptford.*
Gibb, T. E., d., St. Pancras, E.
Gibbons, J. L., Wolverhampton, S.
Gibbs, F. W., d., Sussex, S.W.
- * Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. London, City.
 † Gibbs, H. Hucks (Lord
 Aldenham) London, City.
- * Gibbs, Hon. Vicary Herts, Mid.
 Gibney, J. Meath, N.
 Gibson, C. A. Southampton.
- † Gibson (Justice), J. G. Liverpool, Walton.
Giffard, H. A., K.C., Cambs, E.
Gilbey, A., Bucks, S.
- Giles, Alfred, d. Southampton.
 Giles, C. T. Cambs, N.
- * Gilhooly, J. Cork, W.
 Gill, H. J. Limerick.
- † Gill, T. P. Louth, S.
 Gilliat, J. S. Lancs., Widnes.
- " Clapham.
- Gilmour, A. J., Renfrew, E.*
Gilmour, Sir J. C., Bt., Fife, E.
 Ginnell, L. Westmeath, N.

- *Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. Leeds, W.
 Gladstone, J. E. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. Edinburgh Co.
 E., d. Leith Dt.
 Glanville, H. J. Rotherhithe.
 Glascoedine, C. H. Glamorgan, W.
 Glen-Coats, Sir T., Bt. Renfrew, W.
 Glossop, Captain W. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Glover, Sir John, Kt. Scarborough.
 Glyn, Hon. P. C. Dorset, E.
 *Goddard, D. F. Ipswich.
 *Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. Kidderminster.
 Goff, T. C. E. Yorks, Buckrose.
 Gold, C. Essex, N.
 Goldsmid, Sir J., Bt., d. St. Pancras, S.
 Goldsworthy, General. Hammersmith.
 Goodhart, F. McC. Devonport.
 Goodman, N., d. Cambs., W.
 Goodwin, Dr. F. Bury St. Edmunds.
 Gordon, C. T. Elgin Dt.
 Gordon, Hon. G. Dorset, N.
 *Gordon, J., K.C. Londonderry, S.
 *Gordon, Hon. J. E. Elgin and Nairn.
 Gordon, Lord Esme, d. Hunts, N.
 Gordon, R. Montrose Dt.
 Gordon, W. W. Aberdeenshire, N.E.
 Armagh, Mid.
 Gore, H. H. Bristol, E.
 *Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E., Camb. University.
 Kt., K.C. Chatham.
 †Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. St. George's, H. Sq.
 (Visc. Goschen) Edinburgh, E.
 Liverpool, Exchange.
 *Goschen, Hon. G. J. Sussex, N.
 Gosling, E. D., d. Lancs., Eccles.
 Surrey, S.W.
 Gould, C., K.C. Derbyshire, N.E.
 *Goulding, E. A. Wilts, E.
 *Gourley, Sir E. T., Bt., d. Sunderland.
 Grafton, F. W., d. Lancs., Accrington.
 *Graham, H. R. St. Pancras, W. and N.
 Staffs., Handsworth.
 Graham, J. E. Dundee.
 Graham, E. B. C. Lanark, N.W.
 Glasgow, Camlachie.
 †Granby, Marq. of Leicestershire, E.
 Grant, Sir A. H., Bt. Aberdeenshire, W.
 Grant, Sir Charles Banffshire.
 Grant, Daniel, d. Marylebone, E.
 Grant, Sir G. M., Bt. Elgin and Nairn.
 Grant, J. A. Banffshire, Elgin Dt.
 *Grant, J. Corrie Warwickshire, N.E.
 Birmingham, W.
 Middlesex, Harrow.
 Grant, J. P. Ross and Cromarty.
 †Grantham (Hn. Justice),
 Sir W. Kt. Croydon.
 Gray, C. W. Essex, E. and N.
 *Gray, Ernest West Ham, N.
 Gray, E. D., d. Carlisle Co.
 Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Gray, Sir W., Kt., d. Hartlepool.
 Greaves, W. Mc. G. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Green, Sir E., Bt. Wakefield.
 Green, G. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Green, G. Stockport.
 Green, Henry T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 *Green, W. D. Wednesbury.
 Green-Price, Sir R., d. Radnor Co.
 Greenall, Sir G., Bt., d. Warrington.
 Greene, E., d. Suffolk, N.W.
 *Greene, Sir E. W., Bt. Bury St. Edmunds.
 Suffolk, N.W.
 *Greene, H. D., K.C. Shrewsbury.
 *Greene, W. R. Cambs, N.
 Greenwood, A. Leeds, W.
 Greenwood, G. G. Peterborough.
 Hull, Central.
 Greenwood, J. Burnley.
 Greer, Dr. T. Londonderry, N.
 Gregory, G. B., d. Sussex, N.
 Grenfell, C. A. Rochester.
- *Grenfell, W. H. Bucks, S. Hereford.
 Salisbury Windsor.
 *Gretton, John Derbyshire, S.
 *Greville, Capt. Hn. R. F. Bradford, East.
 Yorks, Barnsley.
 †Grey, A. H. G. (Earl) North'nd, Tyne-side.
 *Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. North'nd, Berwick.
 †Grey de Wilton, Viscount
 (E. of Wilton) Lancs., Gorton
 Grice-Hutchinson, Maj. Aston Manor.
 Griffin, Sir Lepel H. Nottingham, W.
 *Griffith, E. J. Anglesey.
 L'pool, West Toxteth.
 Griffiths, R. F. F. Merthyr Tydfil.
 Grigsby, Dr. W. E., d. Essex, Mid.
 Grimwade, E. W. Croydon.
 †Grimston, Visc. (Earl
 of Verulam) Herts, Mid.
 Groser, A. W. Yorks, Barnsley.
 Grosvenor, Lord H. G. Cheshire, Northwich.
 †Grosvenor, Lord B.
 (Lord Stalbridge) Flintshire.
 Grotrian, F. B. Hull, E.
 Grove, F. C. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Grove, Sir T. F., Bt., d. Wilts, S.
 Grove, T. N. A. West Ham, N.
 Northants, S.
 Winchester.
 *Groves, J. G. Salford, S.
 Guest, A. E., d. Southampton
 *Guest, Hon. Ivor C. Plymouth.
 †Guinness, Sir E. C., Bt.
 (Lord Iveagh) Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Gull, Sir W. C., Bt. Devon, N.W.
 Elgin and Nairn.
 *Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C. Carlisle. Whitehaven.
 Gunn, Sir John, Kt. Cardiff Dist.
 *Gunter, Col. Sir R., Bt. Yorks, Barkston Ash
 †Gurdon, R. T. (1st Lord
 Cranworth) d. Norfolk, Mid.
 *Gurdon, Sir W. B. Norfolk, N., and S.W.
 Colchester.
 South'wk., Rotherhithe.
 Guthrie, D. C. Northants, S.
 Forfarshire.
 Guthrie, M. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 *Guthrie, W. M. T. Ham'ts, Bow & Br.
 Gutteridge, Dr. R. S. Strand.
 Haddow, A. Lanark, Govan.
 Haggard, H. Rider Norfolk, E.
 *Hain, E. Cornwall, W.
 *Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haddington Co.
 Haley, J. Dewsbury.
 Halkett, Baron H. Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 Chester.
 Hall, A. W. Oxford.
 Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Finsbury, Holborn.
 K.C.M.G., Q.C., d. Cambs, W.
 Hall, J. C. Monaghan, N.
 †Hall, Sir S., Kt., K.C. Lancs., Stretford.
 Brighton.
 Hall, W. H. Cambs, E.
 Hall, W. K. Salford, S.
 Hallett, T. G. P. Galway, Wilts, W.
 Hallifax, S. Kent, N.E.
 Halpin, Capt. W., d. Wicklow, E.
 *Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. Herts, W.
 Hambro, Col. C., d. Dorset, S.
 *Hambro, C. E. Surrey, N.E.
 Hamilton, Sir C. E., Bt. South'w., Rotherhithe.
 Hamilton, Lord C. J. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Hamilton, Lord E. Tyrone, N.
 Hamilton, Lord F. S. Tyrone, N.
 Manchester, S.W.
 *Hamilton, Lord George. Middlesex, Ealing.
 †Hamilton, Rt. Hon. I. T.
 (1st Ld. Holm Patrick), d. Dublin Co., N.
 Hamilton, J. C. Leeds, N.
 †Hamilton, J. G. C. (1st
 Ld. Hamilton of
 Dalzell), d. Lanark, S.
 *Hamilton, Marq. of Londonderry.

Hamilton, N. P. *St. Pancras.*
 Hamilton, Capt. S. B. *Wexford, S.*
 Hamley, Gen. Sir E., d. *Birkenhead.*
 Hammill, F. P., d. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 *Hammond, J. *Carlisle Co.*
 Hammond, R. *Sheffield, Hallam.*
 Hammond, Sir C. F., Kt. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 *Hanbury, Rt. Hon. R. W. *Preston.*
 Hanbury-Tracy, Hn. F. *Montgomery Dist.*
 Hankey, F. A., d. *Surrey, N.W.*
 Hanson, Sir Reginald. *London, City of.*
 Harben, Sir H., Kt. *Cardiff Dist.*
 Harben, H. D. *Suffolk, N.E.*
 Harcourt, E. W., d. *Oxon, S.*
 *Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir Monmouthshire, W. V., K.C. *Derby.*
 Hardcastle, E. *Salford, N.*
 Hardcastle, F. *Lancs., Westhoughton.*
 Hardcastle, J. A. *Bury St. Edmunds.*
 *Hardie, J. Kelr. *Merthyr Tydfil.*
 " *West Ham, S.*
 " *Lanark, Mid. Preston.*
 " *Bradford, East.*
 Harding, Col. T. W. *Leeds, W.*
 Hardy, G. H. *Leicestershire, S.*
 " *Staffordsh., Burton.*
 *Hardy, Laurence *Kent, S.*
 Hardy, Sir Regd., Bt. *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 *Hare, T. L. *Norfolk, S.W.*
 Harford, E., d. *Northampton.*
 Harford, J. C. *Cardiganshire.*
 Hargrove, J. *Durham, Houghton.*
 Harker, W. *Yorks, Ripon.*
 Harland, Sir E., Bt., d. *Belfast, N.*
 Harling, Job *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 Harmsworth, A. C. *Portsmouth.*
 Harmsworth, Cecil B. *Worcestershire, M.*
 " *Lanarkshire, N.E.*
 Harmsworth, H. *Gravesend.*
 *Harmsworth, R. L. *Calthness Co.*
 Harrington, E., d. *Kerry, W.*
 *Harrington, T. C. *Dublin, Harbour.*
 *Harris, F. L. *Tynemouth.*
 Harris, G. M. *St. Pancras, S.*
 Harris, J. J. *Northnd, Wansbeck.*
 Harris, M., d. *Galway, E.*
 Harris, R. *Surrey, Mid.*
 Harris, Dr. R. F. *Monmouth Dt.*
 Harris, W. J. *Devon, Mid.*
 Harrison, Charles, d. *Plymouth.*
 " *Finsbury, Holborn.*
 Harrison, Frederick *London Univ.*
 Harrison, Sir G., Kt., d. *Edinburgh, S.*
 Harrison, G. K. *Staffs., Kingswinford.*
 Harrison, H. *Tipperary, M.*
 " *Limerick, W. Sligo, N.*
 Harrison, T. *Belfast, N.*
 Harrison, Capt. W. B. *Staffs., Lichfield.*
 Hart, Dr. E. d. *T. Hamlets, Mile End.*
 Hart, Heber L. *Kent, Thanet.*
 " *Islington, S.*
 Hart, Sir Israel, Kt. *Hythe, Hackney, Central.*
 †Hartington, Marq. of
 (Duke of Devonshire) *Lancs., Rossendale.*
 Hartley, E. R. *Deesbury.*
 Harvey, A. G. C. *Rochdale.*
 Harvey, G. A. *Levisham.*
 Harvey, Sir Robert, Kt. *Devonport.*
 Harvey, Shand *Lanark, Mid.*
 Harvey, T. M. *Herts, Mid.*
 *Harwood, G. *Bolton.*
 Harwood, J. *Bolton.*
 *Haslam, Sir A. S., Kt. *Newcastle-u-Lyme.*
 " *Derby.*
 Haslam, J. *Derbyshire, Chesterfield.*
 Haslam, J. C. *Bolton.*
 Haslam, L. *Lancs., West Houghton.*
 " *Lancolnshire, Stamford.*
 *Haslett, Sir J. H., Bt. *Belfast, N. and W.*
 Hastings, G. W. *Worcestershire, E.*
 *Hatch, E. F. G. *Lancs, Gorton.*
 Hatchard, F. S. U. *Yorks, Hallamshire.*

Havelock-Allan, Gen.
 Sir H., Bt., V.C., d. *Durham, S.E.*
 Hawkes, H., d. *Birmingham, S.*
 Hawkes, M. L., d. *Hartlepool.*
 " *Sheffield, Central.*
 Hawkins, A. Hope *Bucks., S.*
 Hawkins, Joshua *Sheffield, Central.*
 Hawkeley, E. F. *Yorks, Holderness.*
 *Hay, Hon. Claude G. *Shoreditch, Hoxton.*
 *Hayden, J. P. *Rosecommon, S.*
 Hayden, L. P., d. *Rosecommon, S.*
 " *Leitrim, S.*
 *Hayne, Rt. Hon. C. Seale. *Devon, Mid.*
 Haysman, J. *Middlesex, Brentford.*
 " *T. Ham's, Mile End.*
 " *St. George's, Han. Sq.*
 *Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Walsall. *Bath.*
 D., Bt. *Devon, Torquay.*
 Hazell, H. W. *Leicester.*
 Head, Sir Robert, Bt. *Lambeth, Brixton.*
 Heald, C. J. *Sussex, N.*
 Healy, Maurice *Cork.*
 Healy, Thomas J. *Wexford, N.*
 *Healy, T. M., K.C. *Louth, N. Longford, N.*
 " *Londonderry, S.*
 " *Monaghan, N.*
 Heap, Joseph *Lancs., Blackpool.*
 *Heath, A. H. *Hanley.*
 Heath, A. R. *Lincs., Louth.*
 *Heath, James *Staffs., N.W.*
 Heathcote, Capt. J. E. *Staffs., N.W.*
 *Heaton, J. H. *Canterbury.*
 Hedderwick, T. C. H. *Wick Dt.*
 " *Lanark, S.*
 Hedley, E. H. *Swansea Dt.*
 *Helder, A. *Whitehaven.*
 Heldmann, H. *Hunts, N.*
 " *Middx., Brentford.*
 *Helme, N. W. *Lancs., Lancaster.*
 Hemmerde, E. G. *Winchester.*
 *Hemphill Rt. Hon. C. Tyrone, N. Hastings.
 H., K.C. *Liverpool, W. Derby.*
 Hemphill, Capt. F. *Cambervell, Peckham.*
 Hemsall, J. *Lancs., Accrington.*
 *Henderson, Sir Alex. Bt. *Staffordshire, W.*
 Henderson, D. P. *Calthness Co.*
 Henderson, James. *Cambervell, Dulwich.*
 Henderson, J. Mc. D. *Essex, E.*
 †Heneage, Rt. Hon. E.
 (Lord Heneage) *Grimsby.*
 Hennessy, Sir J. P., d. *Kilkenny, N.*
 Henriques, A. G. *Newington, Walworth.*
 Henry, C. H. *Essex, Mid.*
 Henry, Mitchell *Glasgow, Blackfriars.*
 Henty, D. *Hants, W.*
 Herbert, Jesse *Birmingham, Central.*
 †Herbert, Hon. Sidney
 (Earl of Pembroke). *Croydon. Wilts, S.*
 Herdman, E. T. *Lon'derry. Donegal, E.*
 *Hermion-Hodge, Sir R. *Oxon, S.*
 T., Bt. *Lancs., Accrington.*
 †Herschell, Sir Farrer, Q.C.
 (1st Ld. Herschell), d. *Lanc., N., Lonsdale.*
 †Hervey, Lord Francis. *Bury St. Edmunds.*
 Hervey, Lord John, d. *Ipswich.*
 Heward, S. B. *Essex, W.*
 Hextall, W. B. *Derby.*
 Heyworth, E. *Blackburn.*
 Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir
 J. T., K.C.B. *Oldham.*
 *Hickman, Sir A., Kt. *Wolverhampton, W.*
 Hickey, M. C. *Cork, S.E.*
 Hicks, E., d. *Camps, E.*
 Hicks, W. Joynson- *Manchester, N.*
 *Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon.
 Sir M. E., Bt. *Bristol, W.*
 *Higginbottom, S. W. *Liverpool, W. Derby.*
 Higgins, C., K.C. *Norfolk, M.*
 " *Salop, N.*
 *Hill, Capt. Arthur *Down, W.*
 Hill, Lord Arthur *Down, W.*

- Hill, Rt. Hon. A. S., K.C. Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Hill, Sir E. S., K.C.B., Bristol, S.
 Hill, James, d. Lambeth, Brixton.
 Islington, N.
 Hill, S. Mc. C. North'd., Wansbeck.
 Hill, T. R., d. Worcester.
 Hillen, A. W. Cheltenham.
 Hillier, Dr. A. P. Stockport.
 Hinckes, H. T., d. Staffs., Leek.
 Hince, J. T. Worcester.
 Hingley, Sir B., Bt. Worcestershire, N.
 Hoare, E. Brodie Hampstead.
 Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Brad'ord, Central.
 Hoare, Hy. Orkney & Shetland.
 Hoare, Sir H. A., Bt., d. Somerset, E.
 Hoare, H. E. Cambs, W.
 *Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt. Norwich.
 Norfolk, N.
 *Hobart, H. W. Salford, S.
 *Hobhouse, C. E. H. Bristol, E. Wilts, E.
 *Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. Somerset, E.
 Hobson, S. G. Bristol, E.
 Hodge, John Glamorgan, W.
 Hodgson, C. D. Bucks, Mid.
 Surrey, Kingston.
 Hoey, D. G. Lanark, Govan.
 Hogan, J. F. Tipperary, Mid.
 Hogg, A. S. Exeter.
 *Hogg, Lindsay Sussex, S.
 Hogg, Dr. W. B. G. Middlesex, Ealing.
 †Hogg, Sir J. McG., d.
 (1st Ld. Magheramorne) Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Holburn, J. G., d. Lanark, N.W.
 Holden, Sir Angus, Bt. Yorks, Buckrose.
 Brad'ord, E.
 Holden, E. H. Lanc., Heywood.
 Holden, E. T. Walsall.
 Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt., d. Yorks, Keighley.
 †Holland, Sir H. T.
 (Visct. Knutsford) Hampstead.
 Holland, Hon. L. R. T. Hamlets, Bow & Br.
 Suffolk, N.E. Essex, S.
 *Holland, Col. T. J. Colchester.
 *Holland, Sir W. H., Kt. Yorks, Rotherham.
 Salford, N.
 Holland, J. R. Brighton.
 Perthshire, E.
 Holloway, G., d. Gloucestershire, Mid.
 Holman, S. Middlesex, Ealing.
 †Holmes, Rt. Hon. H.
 (Lord Justice) Dublin University.
 Holmes, J. S. Norfolk, S.
 Holms, John, d. Hackney, Central.
 Holt, Edwin Manchester, N.E. & S.
 Homer, G. W. Dorset, W.
 Hoole, Maj. W. W., d. Yorks, Rotherham.
 Hooper, John, d. Cork, S.E.
 *Hope, J. Fitzalan Sheffield, Brightside.
 Pontefract.
 Yorks, Elland.
 *Hope, John D. Fifeshire, W.
 Perthshire, W.
 Linlithgow.
 Hope, Capt. T.
 Hope, W. H. Bateman Somerset, N.
 Hopkins, W. H. Durham, Bp. Auckland.
 Hopkinson, A., K.C. Wilts, N.
 Manchester, E. & N. W.
 Hopps, Rev. J. P. Paddington, S.
 Hoopwood, C. H., K.C. Lancs., Middleton.
 Stockport.
 Horgan, D. Cork.
 *Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt. Blackburn.
 *Horne, F. W. Lambeth, N.
 Southwark, W.
 *Horniman, F. J. Penryn & Falmouth.
 Horobin, J. C., d. Suffolk, N.W.
 Horsfall, J. C. Bradford, W.
 Horton, E. Wednesbury.
 Houldsworth, Cpt. H. H. Lancs., Prestwich.
 *Houldsworth, Sir W. H. Manchester, N.W.
 *Hoult, Joseph Cheshire, Wirral.
 Houston, Dr., K.C. Londonderry, N.
 Warrington.
 *Houston, R. P. Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
 Howard, Col. H. R. L. Flintshire.
 †Howard, E. S. Gloucestershire, S.
 Worcester.
 Howard, Hon. G. W. A. Yorks, Richmond.
 Howard, H. C. Cumberland, Mid & N.
 *Howard, Capt. J. Kent, N.E.
 *Howard, Joseph Middles., Tottenham.
 Howard, J. M., Q.C., d. Camberw., Dulwich.
 Howard, Major R. J. Tyrone, S.
 Howell, G. Bethnal Green, N E.
 Howell, W. T. Denbigh Dt.
 Howorth, Sir H. H. Salford, S.
 Hoyle, Isaac Lancs., Heywood.
 Hozier, Col. H. M. Woolwich.
 *Hozier, Hon. J. H. C. Lanark, S.
 †Hubbard, Hon. Egerton
 (2nd Ld. Addington) Bucks, N.
 Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn Lambeth, Brixton.
 Plymouth, Bucks., N.
 †Hubbard, Rt. Hn. J. G.,
 d. (1st Ld. Addington) London, City.
 Hubbard, W. E. Sussex, Mid.
 *Hudson, G. B. Herts, N.
 Hughes, Prof. A. W., d. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Hughes, Sir Edwin, Kt. Woolwich.
 Hughes, Robert Glamorgan, Rhondda.
 Hughes, W. T. Stirling District.
 Hughes-Hallett, Col. Rochester.
 Hulse, Sir E. H., Bt. Salisbury.
 Hulton, H. A. H. Leicestershire, W.
 Hulton, W. B. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 Hume, Major M. S. A. Hackney, Central.
 Maidstone. Stockport.
 Hume-Dick, W. F., d. Wicklow, W.
 Hume-Williams, W. E. Monmouthshire, N.
 Somerset, Frome.
 Humphreys, W. Carnarvonshire, S.
 *Humphreys-Owen, A. C. Montgomeryshire.
 Hunt, Sir F. S., Bt. Maidstone.
 Marylebone, W.
 Hunter, C. E. Northum d., Hezham.
 Durham, Mid.
 Hunter, G. B. Sunderland.
 Hunter, W. A., d. Aberdeen, N.
 Hunter, Sir W. Guyer, d. Hackney, Central.
 Huntington, C. F. Lancs., Darwen.
 Husband, J. Wilts, N.
 Hutchinson, C. C. Croydon.
 Hutchinson, Dr. C. F. Sussex, E.
 *Hutton, A. E. Yorks, Morley.
 Hutton, J. F., d. Manchester, N.
 *Hutton, John Yorks, Richmond.
 Hyde, C. G. Southampton.
 †Hylton-Jolliffe, Hn. H.
 (Lord Hylton) Somerset, Wells.
 Hyndman, H. M. Burnley.
 Idris, T. H. W. Chester.
 Denbigh Dt.
 Illingworth, A. Bradford, W.
 Illingworth, P. Yorks, Shipley.
 Imbert-Terry, H. M. Devon, W.
 Somerset, S.
 Impey, F. Worcestershire, S.
 Ince, Cecil H. B. Hastings.
 Ince, H. B., Q.C., d. Islington, E.
 Ind, E. Murray Ipswich.
 Inderwick, F. A. K.C. Sussex, E.
 Inglis, Sir Malcolm J., d. Kirkcaldy Dist.
 Ingram, Sir W. J., Bt. Boston.
 Inskip, J. Bristol, E.
 Irvine, F. H., d. Aberdeenshire, W.
 Irwell, Lawrence Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Isaac, Saul Finsbury, Central.
 Isaacs, L. H. Newington, Walworth.
 Isaacs, R. D., K.C. Kensington, N.
 Isaacson, F. J. W. Suffolk, N.E.
 Isaacson, F. W., d. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
 Jacks, W. Stirlingshire, Leith Dt.
 Jackson, C. J. Glamorgan, E.

- Jackson, Sir H. M., Bt. Monmouthshire, S.
 Flint District.
 Jackson, H. W., K.C. Monaghan, N.
 Jackson, J. Essex, E.
 Jackson, Major R. Ross and Cromarty.
 Jackson, R. S. Greenwich.
 †Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L.
 (Lord Allerton) Leeds, N.
 Jackson, R. S. Ward Durham, Houghton.
 Jacobs, J. Northampton.
 *Jacoby, J. A. Derbyshire, Mid.
 James, C. H., d. Merthyr Tydfil.
 James, Frank Walsall.
 †James, Rt. Hon. Sir H.
 (Ld. James of Hereford) Bury.
 †James, Hon. W. H.
 (Lord Northbourne) Gateshead.
 James, Major W. H. St. Pancras, W.
 *Jameson, Major J. E. Clare, W.
 Bury St. Edmunds.
 Jamieson, G. A., d. Edinburgh, W.
 Jardine, Sir John Dumfries Co.
 Jardine, Sir R., Bt. Dumfries Co.
 Jarvis, Lieut.-Col. A. W. King's Lynn.
 *Jebb, Sir R. C., Kt. Camb. University.
 Jefferson, J. J. D. Yorks, Morley.
 Jeffery, J. Chelsea.
 *Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F. Hants, N.
 Jenkins, D. J., d. Penryn and Falmo.
 Jenkins, E. Dundee.
 Jenkins, Sir J. J., Kt. Carmarthen Dt.
 Jenkinson, Sir E., K.C.B. Sussex, N.
 Jennings, L. J., d. Stockport.
 Jephson, H. L. Salop, W.
 Jessel, Sir C. Bt. Taunton.
 *Jessel, Capt. H. M. St. Pancras, S.
 Johns, J. W. Warwickshire, N.E.
 Johnson, B. S. Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Johnson, E., d. Ezzel.
 Johnson, E. G., d. Strand.
 Johnson, James. Durham, Jarrow.
 Johnson, L. M. Gravesend.
 Johnson, R. Newry.
 Johnson, W. Warwicksh., N. & N.E.
 Johnson-Ferguson, A. Ayrshire, S.
 Johnson-Ferguson, J. E. Leicesterhire, Mid.
 Staffs., Burton.
 †Johnston, C. N., K.C. Paisley.
 Johnston, H. H. Dublin University.
 Johnston, Jas. Manchester, N.E.
 Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Johnston, T., d. Kent, W.
 Johnston, W., d. Belfast, S.
 *Johnstone, J. H. Sussex, N.W.
 Cornwall, Mid.
 *Joicey, Sir J., Bt. Durham, Chester-le-St.
 Joicey, J. Durham, N.W.
 Jones, A. S. Hatchett Middlesex, Enfield.
 Jones, Ben Deptford.
 Woolwich.
 *Jones, D. B., K.C. Swansea Dt.
 Gloucestershire, Mid.
 Southampton.
 Jones, Edwin Camberwell, Peckham.
 Jones, E. Monmouthshire, N.
 Jones, Major E. R. Carmarthen Dt.
 Jones, F. G. Northampton.
 Jones, Lef S. Westminster.
 Leeds, Central.
 Manchester, S.
 Jones, Maurice Shrewsbury.
 Jones, Dr. Sydenham Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Jones, W. Cardiganshire.
 *Jones, W. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Jones, W. C. Lancashire, Leigh.
 Jones-Parry, Sir L., d. Carnarvon District.
 *Jordan, Jeremiah Fermanagh, S. & N.
 Meath, S. Clare, W.
 Josse, H., d. Great Grimsby.
 Jovett, F. W. Bradford, W.
 Joyce, J. A. Galway, W.
 *Joyce, M. Limerick.
 Judd, G. Hants, N. and W.
- Judd, James, d. Bristol, W.
 Suffolk, N.
 Julian, J. E. J. Kerry, W.
 Kavanagh, W. Mc. M. Armagh, S.
 Kilkenny, N.
 †Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt.
 Hon. Sir U. J., Bt.
 (Ld. Shuttleworth) Lancs., Clitheroe.
 Keane, Sir R. F., Bt., d. Waterford, W.
 *Kearley, H. E. Devonport.
 Kearney, F. E. Limerick.
 Keay, J. S. Elgin and Nairn.
 Newington, W.
 Keewil, E. C. Berks, N.
 Kekewich, C. G. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 †Kekewich, Hon. Sir A., Kt. Devon, Mid.
 Kelly, B., d. Donegal, S.
 Kelly, J. Richards Camberwell, N.
 *Kemp, Lt.-Col. George Lancs., Heywood.
 Kemp, Sir K., Bt. Norfolk, N.
 Kemp, T. R., K.C. King's Lynn.
 Kempster, John Clapham.
 Middlesex, Enfield.
 Paddington, N.
 Staffordsh., W.
 Kennard, C. J., d. Salisbury.
 *Kennaway, Rt. Hon.
 Sir John H., Bt. Devon, E.
 Kennedy, E. J. Sligo, S.
 Kennedy, N. J. D. Inverness Co.
 *Kennedy, P. J. Kildare, N.
 Westmeath, N.
 †Kennedy, Sir W. R., Kt. St. Helens.
 Birkenhead.
 Kenny, C. S. Yorks, Barnsley.
 Kenny, Dr. J. E., d. Cork, S.
 Dublin, College Green.
 Kenny, M. J. Tyrone, Mid.
 †Kenny (Rt. Hon. Justice)
 William. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Kenrick, Rt. Hon. W. Birmingham, N.
 †Kensington, 4th Lord, d. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Kensit, John, d. Brighton.
 *Kenyon, Hon. G. T. Denbigh District.
 Denbighshire, E.
 Kenyon, J. Bury.
 Lancs., Heywood.
 *Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Salop, N. & Mid.
 Ker, Capt. R. B. W. Down, E.
 Kerans, F. H., d. Lincoln.
 Kerr, Quintin Aberdeenshire, W.
 Kerr, John Haddington Co.
 Kerr, Dr. J. K. Antrim, E.
 *Keswick, W. Surrey, Mid.
 Kettle, A. J. Carlou Co.
 †Kettle, R. E. C. Wolverhampton, E.
 Keyser, C. E. Reading.
 Kilbride, Daniel Galway, N. Kerry, S.
 †Kilcourse, Viscount
 (9th Earl of Cavan), d. Somerset, S.
 *Kimber, Henry Wandsworth.
 King, Bolton Warwicksh., S.W.
 *King, Sir H. Seymour Hull, Central.
 King, Joseph Hants, New Forest.
 King, W. Taunton.
 King-Harman, Col. Rt.
 Hon. E. R., d. Kent, Thanet.
 Kingerlee, T. H. Oxford.
 Kingsbury, Dr. G. C. Lanc., Rossendale.
 *Kinloch, Sir J. G., Bt. Perthshire, East.
 Kinnear, J. Boyd Fife, E.
 †Kisbey, W. H., K.C. Down, S.
 Kitching, A. G. Essex, E.
 Norfolk, S.
 *Kitson, Sir Jas., Bt. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 Leeds, Central.
 †Knatchbull-Hugessen,
 Hon. E. (Lord Bra-Rochester.
 bourne) Kent, Thanet.
 Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. Kent, N.E.
 Knight, Sir H. E., Kt. Marylebone, W.
 †Knightley, Sir R. (Ld.
 Knightley), d. Northants, S.

- *Knowles, Lees Salford, W.
 " " Lancs., Leigh.
 Knox, E. F. V. Londonderry.
 " " Cavan, W.
 Kyd, D. H. T. Ham., Whitechapel.
 *Labouchere, Hy. Northampton.
 Lacaita, C. C. Dundee.
 Lafone, Alfred Southw., Bermondsey.
 Lalor, R. G. d. Queen's Co. Leix.
 Lambert, A. J. Swansea Town.
 Lambert, Cowley Islington, E.
 *Lambert, G. Devon, N.
 Lambie, R. Lanark, S. & Partick.
 *Lambton, Hon. F. W. Durham, S.E.
 " " Sunderland.
 " " Northum., Berwick.
 Lambton, R. Adm. Hon. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 " " H., C.V.O., C.B.
 Lamont, N., Jun. Butehire.
 Lancaster, W. J. Birmingham, S. & N.
 Lander, W. H. Salop, N.
 Lane, W. J. Cork, E.
 Lange, M. E. Hammersmith.
 *Langley, J. Batty Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Lansbury, G. Newington, Walworth.
 Latham, A. M. T. Hamlets, Bev. &c.
 " " Cheshire, Knutsford.
 " " Altrincham.
 Latham, G. W., d. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Latham, W., K.C. Somerset, W.
 *Laurie, Gen. J. W., C.B. Pembroke & H'west.
 Laurie, Col. R. F. Bath.
 Laverton, W. H. Wills, W.
 *Law, A. Bonar Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 *Law, Hugh A. Donegal, W.
 Lawder, J. O. Letrim, S.
 Lawes, R. M. Dover.
 Lawless, H. H. Bristol, W.
 †Lawrance, Sir J. C., Kt. Lincolnsh., Stamford.
 *Lawrence, Sir E. Cornwall, Truro.
 " " Durnling, Bt. Burnley, Berks, S.
 " " Shored., Haggerston.
 Lawrence, G. P. Surrey, N.W.
 Lawrence, Sir H., Bt., d. Lancs., Heywood.
 *Lawrence, Sir Jos., Kt. Monmouth Dt.
 " " Cardiff Dt.
 Lawrence, Sir J. C., Bt., d. Lambeth, N.
 " " Carmarthenshire, W.
 Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor
 " " Bt., K.C.V.O. Surrey, S.E.
 Lawrence, T. N., d. Cornwall, N.E.
 Lawrence, Sir W., Bt., d. Paddington, S.
 *Lawrence, W. F. Lpool, Abercromby.
 Lawrie, A. G. Yorks, Holderness.
 Lawson, Sir A. T., Bt. Leeds, N.
 Lawson, H. L. W. Gloucestershire, E.
 " " St. Pancras, W. Bury.
 " " Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Lawson, John Aston Manor.
 *Lawson, J. Grant Yorks, Thirsk. Bury.
 " " Lancs., Heywood.
 Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt. Cumbd., Cocker mouth.
 Lawson, Wilfrid, Jr. Cumberland, Mid.
 Lawther, S. Antrim, S.
 Lawton, J. E. Salford, N.
 *Layland-Barratt, F. Devon, Torquay.
 *Lea, G. H. Wigan.
 Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt. d. Londonderry, S.
 " " Donegal, E.
 Leadam, I. S. Lancs., Lancaster.
 " " Cheshire, Altrincham.
 " " Devon, N.W.
 Leader, R. E. Notts, Bassettlaw.
 " " Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 Leahy, James Kildare, S.
 Leake, Robert, d. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 *Leamy, Edmund Cork, N.E. Sligo, S.
 " " Kildare, N. Galway.
 " " Waterford, E.
 " " Armagh, M.
 " " Boston.
 Learoyd, N. Huddersfield.
 Leatham, E. A., d. Huddersfield.
 Lechnere, Sir E., Bt., d. Worcestersh., S. & W.
- *Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Dublin Univ.
 Lee, Adam Oldham.
 *Lee, Capt. A. H. Hants, S.
 Lee, A. M. Newcastle-under-Lyme
 Lee, B. P. Aberdeen, N.
 Lee, Henry Manchester, N.W.
 " " Southampton.
 Lee-Warner, H. Norfolk, E. & S.W.
 Leeke, Samuel Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Leeper, G. R. Fermanagh, N.
 *Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt. Birkenhead, Oldham.
 " " Rochdale, Pontefract.
 Lees, T. O. H. Northampton.
 *Leese, Sir J. F., K.C. Lancs., Accrington.
 Leetham, H. Yorks, Ripon.
 Legard, Col. J. D. York.
 *Legge, Col. Hon. H. St. George's, Han. Sq.
 " " Yorks, Holmfirth.
- †Leigh, Hon. T. W. (2nd
 " " Ld. Newton) Lancs., Newton.
 †Leigh, W. J. (1st Ld.
 " " Newton), d. Cheshire, Hyde.
 Lehmann, R. C. Cambridge.
 " " Cheltenham.
 " " Hull, Central.
 Leicester, Joseph West Ham, S.
 Leigh, Sir Joseph, Kt. Stockport.
 *Leigh-Bennett, H. C. Surrey, N.W.
 Leighton, Sir B., Bt., d. Salop, S.
 Leighton, John St. Pancras, N.
 Leighton, Stanley, d. Salop, W.
 Le Marchant, Sir H., Bt. Surrey, N.W.
 *Leng, Sir John, Kt. Dundee.
 Lennox, Lord H., d. Lanark, Partick.
 Lennox, Lord W. G. Sussex, S.W.
 Leon, H. S. Bucks, N.
 Leslie, Sir John, Bt. Monaghan, N.
 Lethbridge, Sir Roper Kensington, N.
 Leuty, T. R. Leeds, E. and N.
 Lever, W. H. Birkenhead.
 " " Cheshire, Wirral.
 *Leveson-Gower, F. S. Sutherland Co.
 Leveson-Gower, G. W. Stoke. Staffs., N.W.
 " " Marylebone, E.
 *Levy, Maurice Leicestersh., Mid.
 Lewis, Sir C. E., Bt., d. Antrim, N.
 " " Londonderry.
 Lewis, H. Dillon Durham, Jarrow.
 Lewis, H. C. Merthyr Tydfil.
 " " Glamorgan, E.
 *Lewis, J. H. Flint District.
 Lewis, T. P., d. Anglesey.
 †Lewisham, Visc. Lewisham.
 " " (E. of Dartmouth.)
 Lidgett, Geo. Plymouth.
 Lile, J. H. Cornwall, Truro.
 Lindsay, Maj. H. E. M. Glamorgan, E.
 Lindsay, W. A., K.C. Burnley.
 " " Forfarshire.
 Lister, John Halifax.
 †Lister, S. C. Yorks, Skipton.
 " " (Lord Masham.)
 Lister-Kaye, C. Yorks, Normanton.
 Little, J. Fletcher Oxford.
 Little, T. S. Whitehaven.
 Llewellyn, C. L. D. V. Radnorshire.
 Llewellyn, Sir J. T. D. Swansea, Cardiff Dt.
 " " Bt. Glamorgan, W. & S.
 *Llewellyn, Col. E. H. Somerset, N.
 Lloyd, M., Q.C., d. Anglesey, Merioneth.
 Lloyd, Sir M. O., Bt. Carmarthenshire, E.
 Lloyd, S. S., d. Warwickshire, S.W.
 Lloyd, Wilson Wednesbury.
 *Lloyd-George, D. Carnarvon District.
 Lloyd-Jones, R., d. Durham, Chester-le-S.
 Lloyd-Mostyn, Col. Hon. H. Flintshire.
 Lockhart, R. A. Montrose District.
 *Lockie, John Devonport.
 Lockwood, Sir F., Kt., d. York.
 *Lockwood, Col. M. Essex, W.
 *Loder, G. W. E. Brighton.
 Logan, Sir C. B., Kt. Elgin and Nairn.
 *Logan, J. W. Leicestershire, S.

- *Long, Col. C. W. Worcestershire, S.
 Long, Prof. J. J. Devon, N.
 *Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. Bristol, S. Wilts, E.
 " Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Longman, H. H. Surrey, N.W.
 *Lonsdale, J. B. Armagh, Mid.
 Lopes, H. Y. B. Grantham, Devon, S.
 †Lorne, Marquis of Manchester, S.
 (Duke of Argyll) Hampstead.
 " Bradford, Central.
 *Lough, Thos. Islington, W.
 " Cornwall, Truro.
 Lovatt, J. Staffordshire, N.W.
 Low, F. Salisbury.
 Low, Malcolm Grantham, Ayr Dt.
 Low, S. P., d. London, City.
 *Lowe, F. W. Birm., Edgbaston, and E.
 " Leicestershire, S.
 Lowles, John Shored, Haggerston.
 Lowry, Col. J. C., d. Dublin University.
 *Lowther, C. W. H. Cumberland, N.
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. Kent, Thanet.
 " Cumberland, N.
 " Lincolnshire, Louth.
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. Cumberland, Mid.
 Lowther, Hon. W. Westmorland, N.
 *Loyd, A. K., K.C. Berks, N.
 Loyd, Col. L. V. Chatham.
 †Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir
 J., Bt. (Lt. Avebury) London University.
 Lucas, E. S. Herefordshire, N.
 *Lucas, Lt.-Col. F. A. Suffolk, N.
 Lucas, F. L. Gloucestersh., F-of-D.
 Lucas, John, d. Gateshead, Lincs., Louth.
 *Lucas, R. J. Portsmouth.
 Lucas-Shadwell, W. Hastings, Finsbury, E.
 Lumsden, W. H. Aberdeenshire, E.
 *Lundon, W. Limerick, E.
 Lush, A. H. Devon, S.
 †Lush-Wilson, H., K.C. Northants, E.
 Luttrell, H. F. Devon, W.
 Lyell, J. P. R. Marylebone, E.
 Lyell, Sir L., Bt. Orkney and Shetland.
 †Lymington, Viscount
 (E. of Portsmouth) Devon, N.
 Lynam, J. Galway, E.
 *Lynch, A. Galway Town.
 Lyon, Jeremiah Kent, N.W.
 Lyon, Hon. P. Bowes Durham, Barnard C.
 " Stockport.
 *Lyttelton, Hon. A., K.C. Warwick & Leamington.
 Maberty, G. H., d. Puddington, N.
 MacAleese, D., d. Monaghan, N.
 McArthur, Alex. Leicester.
 *McArthur, C. L'pool, Exchange.
 McArthur, Sir W., d. Newington, W.
 *McArthur, W. A. Cornwall, Mid.
 " Yorks, Buckrose.
 *Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. Antrim, S.
 G. Ellison Liverpool, Scotland.
 Macaskie, S. C., K.C. Leeds, S. Stirling Dt.
 McBride, J. Mayo, S.
 McCaig, J. S. Argyll Co.
 McCall, J., d. Hackney, N.
 McCalmont, Gen. Sir Antrim, N.
 H., K.C.B. Londonderry, S.
 *McCalmont, Lt.-Col. H. L. Cambs, E.
 *McCalmont, Col. J. M. Antrim, E.
 McCalmont, R. Belfast, E.
 *McCann, J. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 *McCartan, M., d. Down, S.
 McCarthy, Justin Longford, N.
 " Londonderry.
 McCarthy, J. H. Newry.
 McCarthy, J. P. Galway, S.
 McCarthy, J. W., d. Tipperary, Mid.
 McCarthy, T., d. Hull, W.
 McCoan, J. C. Cheshire, Macclesfield.
 " Lancs., Lancaster.
 " Southampton.
 McCorkell, D. B. Donegal, N.
 McCorkquodale, Col., d. Lancs. Newton.
- *McCrae, G. Edinburgh, E.
 *McClagh, J. G., d. Aberdeen, S.
 McCulloch, J. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Butehire.
 " Glasgow, Camlachie.
 McDermott, Rt. Hon.
 The, K.C. Derbyshire, W.
 McDermott, P. Kilkenny, N.
 *Maddison, J. C. Southwk., Rotherhithe.
 Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Macdonald, J. Dundee.
 Macdonald, J. A. M. T. Ham'ts., Bow & B.
 Falkirk Dist.
 †Macdonald, Right Hon. Edinburgh and St.
 Sir J. H. A., K.C.B. Andrew's Univ.
 (Lord Kingsburgh) Southampton. Leicester.
 Macdonald, J. R. Sligo, N.
 McDonald, P., d. Ross and Cromarty.
 McDonald, Dr. R., d. Queen's County, Ossory
 Islington, W.
 McDonnell, J. Dublin, Harbour.
 *McDonnell, Dr. M. A. Queen's County, Leix.
 McDougall, A. Lancs., Bootle. Perth.
 McDougall, Sir J., Kt. Cornwall, S.E.
 McElroy, S. C. Antrim, N.
 McErlan, A. Belfast, S.
 McEwan, W. Edinburgh, Central.
 *McFadden, E. Donegal, E.
 Macfarlane, Sir D. H., Kt. Argyll Co.
 McGeagh, B. F. Aberdeen, N.
 McGhee, R. Louth, S.
 McGillicuddy, J. Kerry, S.
 McGilligan, P. Fermanagh, S.
 *McGovern, T. Cavan.
 McGowan, W. Whitehaven.
 McGrath, H. Down, E.
 Macgregor, Dr. D. Inverness Co.
 Macgregor, D. R. Leith Dt.
 McHugh, E., d. Armagh, S.
 McHugh, J. B. Down, W.
 *McHugh, P. A. Leitrim, N. Clare, E.
 Macinerny, M. C., K.C. Lancs., Widnes.
 MacInnes, M. Northum'd, Hexham.
 McIntyre, E. J., Q.C., d. Hackney, N.
 *Maciver, David Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *MacIver, Sir Lewis, Bt. Edinburgh, W.
 " Devon, Torquay.
 McKane, Prof. J., d. Armagh, Mid.
 Mackay, J. Sutherland, Co.
 *McKean, J. Monaghan, S.
 McKelvey, J. H. Antrim, Mid.
 McKenna, Sir J. N., Kt. Monaghan, S.
 *McKenna, R. Monmouthshire, N.
 Clapham.
 Mackenzie, Colin Aberdeen, S.
 Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 †McKenzie, C. K. Lanark, Mid.
 Mackenzie, Sir K., Bt. d. Inverness Co.
 McKenzie, W. Lyon Lanark, Partick.
 †McKerrell, R. M. Paisley.
 Mackie, Alex., d. Montrose Dt.
 McKie, T. Dumfries Co.
 *McKillop, J. Stirling Co.
 *McKillop, W. Sligo, N.
 Mackinder, H. J. Warwick and Leam'ton.
 Mackinnon, Sir W., Bt., d. Argyll Co.
 Mackintosh, C. F., d. Inverness Co.
 Mackintosh, The Inverness Co.
 McLagan, P., d. Lidlithgow.
 *McLaren, Sir C. B., Bt. Leicestershire, W.
 Stafford.
 McLaren, W. S. B. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Inverness Dist.
 Maclean, Donald Bath.
 *Maclean, Sir F. W., Kt. Oxon, Mid.
 Maclean, J. M. Cardiff Dist. Oldham.
 McLean, N. Ross and Cromarty.
 Maclean, R. A. Lanark, Partick.
 Butehire.
 McLeod, John Sutherlandshire.
 †MacLeod, R., C.B. Inverness Co.

Macliver, P. S., d......*Plymouth.*
".....*Glasgow, St. Rollox.*
 **Maclure, Sir J. W., Bt., d.*.....*Lancs., Stretford.*
McMahon, R. M......*Carlou Co.*
McNabb, R. M......*Down, N.*
 †*Macnaghten, E., Q.C.*
 (Ld. Macnaghten).....*Antrim, N.*
 **Macnamara, T. J.*.....*Camberw., N. Deptford.*
 **MacNeill, J. G. S., K.C.*.....*Donegal, S.*
McNeill, Rev. N......*Buteshire.*
Macrae, D......*Inverness Co.*
Maconie, J......*Greenock.*
 **Maconochie, A. W.*.....*Aberdeenshire, E.*
 **McVeagh, J.*.....*Down, S.*
 **Madden, Rt. Hn. D.*.....*H. Dublin University.*
Maddison, F......*Sheffield, Brightside.*
 Hull, Central.
Maddison, F. B......*Rochester.*
Maden, J. H......*Lancs., Rossendale.*
Magenis, E......*Down, S.*
Magniac, C. d......*Beds, N.*
Magrath, Capt. J......*Wexford, N.*
Maguire, J. Rochfort.....*Clare, W. Leeds, E.*
 Donegal, N.
Mahon, J. L......*Aberdeen, N.*
Mahon, The O'G., d......*Carlou Co.*
Mahony, J. W......*Birmingham, W.*
Mahony, Pierce.....*Meath, N.*
 Dublin, St. Stephen.
Mains, J......*Donegal, N.*
Mainwaring, Col. C......*Denbighshire, W.*
 **Mainwaring, Hon. W.*
 F. B. Massey.....*Finsbury, Central.*
Maitland, E. V. A......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
Maitland, W. F......*Brecknockshire.*
 **Majendie, J. H. A.*.....*Portsmouth.*
Makins, Sir W. T., Bt......*Essex, S.W. & S.E.*
 **Malcolm, Ian Z.*.....*Suffolk, N.W.*
 †*Malcolm, Col. J. W., C.B.*
 (Lord Malcolm), d......*Argyll Co.*
Mallet, C. E......*Salford, W.*
Malley, G. O., K.C......*Mayo, S.*
Mallock, R., d......*Devon, Torquay.*
Malthouse, W......*Newington, Walthworth.*
Mandeville, F......*Tipperary, S.*
Manfield, Sir M., Kt., d......*Northampton.*
Mann, Tom.....*Yorks, Colne Valley.*
 Aberdeen, N. Halifax.
 **Manners, Lord Cecil*.....*Leicestershire, E.*
Manners, Lord Edward.....*"*
 †*Manners, Lord John*
 (Duke of Rutland).....*"*
 **Mansfield, H. B.*.....*Lines., Spalding.*
 **Maple, Sir J. B., Bt.*.....*Camberwell, Dulwich.*
 St. Pancras, S.
 **Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt.*.....*Yorks, Hallamshire.*
March, Earl of.....*Sussex, S.W.*
 †*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hn.*
 E. (Ld. Tweedmouth).....*Berwickshire.*
 **Markham, A. B.*.....*Notts, Mansfield.*
Markham, C......*Derbyshire, N.E.*
Markham, G. E......*Durham, Bp. Auckland.*
Marks, H. H......*T. Hamlets, St. George's.*
 Bethnal Green, N.E.
Marnham, J......*Herts, W.*
Marriott, J. A. R......*Rochdale.*
Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. T., K.C......*Brighton.*
Marshall, J. D......*Somerset, N.*
 **Marshall-Hall, E., K.C.*.....*Lancs., Southport.*
Martin, J......*Glasgow, Camlachie.*
 **Martin, R. Biddulph*.....*Worcestershire, Mid.*
 Devon, M. Essex, M.
Marton, Col. G. B. H......*Lancs., Lancaster.*
Marum, E. P., d......*Kilkenny, N.*
Maskelyne, N. H. S......*Wills, N.*
Mason, Hugh, d......*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Mason, Stephen, d......*Lanark, Mid.*
Mason, S. L......*Falkirk Dt.*
Mason, W. J. P......*Somerset, S.*
 **Mather, Sir Wm., Kt.*.....*Lanc., Rossendale.*
 ".....*Lanc. Gorton. Salford, S.*

Mathews, C. W......*Winchester.*
 †*Matthews, Rt. Hn. H.*.....*Birmingham, E.*
 (Visc. Llandaff).....*Birmingham, N.*
Mattinson, M. W., K.C......*Liverpool, Walton.*
 Dumfries District.
Maude, F. W......*Nottingham, E.*
 ".....*Ozon, S. Brighton.*
 Sheffield, Attercliffe.
Maughan, W. C......*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 Glasgow, Blackfriars.
Mawdsley, James, d......*Oldham.*
 **Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir*
 H. E., Bt......*Wigtown Co.*
 **Maxwell, Sir J. S., Bt.*.....*Glasgow, College.*
Maxwell, J. Shaw.....*Glasgow, Blackfriars.*
 †*Maxwell, Col. S. H. (10th*
 Ld. Farnham).....*Tyrone, S.*
Maxwell, W......*Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 **Maxwell, W. J.*.....*Dumfries Co.*
Mayer, Sylvain.....*Hackney, N.*
Mayhew, M......*Wandsworth.*
Mayne, J. D......*Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Mayne, Adm. E. C., d......*Pembroke.*
Mayne, Thomas.....*Tipperary, S.*
Meade, Rt. Hon. J. W. d......*Dublin, St. Stephen's*
Meates, T. A......*Surrey, N.E.*
 Hackney, N.
Medhurst, F. H......*Islington, W.*
Medley, G. W., d......*Deonport.*
Medway, Lord.....*Kent, Mid.*
Megaw, M......*Tyrone, E.*
Meiklejohn, Prof., d......*Glasgow, Tradeston.*
 †*Melgund, Lord (Earl of Northumberland,*
 Minto).....*Hexham.*
Melhuish, R. D......*Gt. Grimsby.*
Mellor, Col. J. J......*Lancs., Radcliffe.*
 **Mellor, Rt. Hn. J. W., K.C.*.....*Yorks, Sowerby.*
 ".....*Grantham.*
 Notts, Bassettlaw.
 **Melville, B. V.*.....*Stockport.*
 Derbyshire, S.
Mendl, S. F......*Plymouth.*
 Isle of Wight.
Menzies, R. S., d......*Pertshire, E.*
Menzies, W......*Glasgow, Central.*
 Lanark, S.
Meredyth, W. H......*Swansea Town.*
 Monmouthshire, W.
Meysey-Thompson, E. C......*Yorks, Buckrose.*
 **Meysey-Thompson, Sir Staffs.,*
 H., Bt......*Handsworth.*
 Lines., Brigg.
Micholls, E......*Lancs., Accrington.*
Middlehurst, J......*Lancs., Ormskirk.*
 **Middlemore, J. T.*.....*Birmingham, N.*
Miers, H. N......*Glamorgan, W.*
Milbank, Sir F. A., Bt., d......*Yorks, Richmond.*
Milbank, Sir P. C. J. Bt......*Radnor Co.*
 **Mildmay, F. B.*.....*Devon, S.*
Miller, J. H......*Longford, S.*
Millican, Col. W., d......*Leicester.*
 †*Mills, Hon. C. W. (Ld.*
 Hillingdon).....*Kent, W.*
Milne-Home, Col. d., d......*Berwickshire.*
 †*Milner, Alfred (Visc.*
 Milner).....*Midz., Harrow.*
 **Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir*.....*Notts, Bassettlaw.*
 F. G., Bt......*Lancs., Radcliffe.*
 ".....*Yorks, Sowerby.*
 York.
Milnes-Gaskell, C......*Yorks, Morley.*
 †*Milton, Viscount (Earl*
 Fitzwilliam).....*Wakefield.*
 **Milvain, T., K.C.*.....*Hampstead, Durham.*
 ".....*Cumberl d., Cockermouth.*
 ".....*Maidstone.*
Milward, Col. V., d......*Warwicksh., S.W.*
 **Minch, M. J.*.....*Kildare, S.*
Minchin, J. G. C......*T. Hts., Limehouse.*
 **Mitchell, W.*.....*Burnley.*
 ".....*Lancs., Accrington.*
 ".....*Lancs., Middleton.*
Moffatt, A......*Paisley.*

Moffatt, J. *Elgin Dist.*
Molesworth, Sir L., Bt. Cornwall, S.E. and N.E.
Molloy, B. C. *King's Co., Birm.*
Monck, W. B. *Reading.*
Monckton, F. *Staffs, W.*
Moncur, A. H. *Dundee.*
Mond, A. *Salford, S.*
Monger, H. *Swansea Dt.*
Monk, C. J., d. *Gloucester.*
**Montagu, G. C.* *Hunts, S.*
Montagu, Hon. O., d. *Hunts, S.*
Montagu, Sir S. Bt. *T. Hts., Whitechapel.*
 " *Leeds, Central.*
Montgomery, Sir G., d. *Peebles and Selkirk.*
**Moon, E. R. P.* *St. Pancras, N.*
Moon, James *Lancs., Newton.*
**Mooney, J. J.* *Dublin Co., S. & N.*
Moore, Count A. J. *Londonderry.*
 " *Tipperary, S.*
Moore, H. H. *Tyrone, Mid.*
Moore, J. T. *Westbromwich.*
**Moore, W., K.O.* *Antrim, N.*
Moore-Stevens, A. R. *Devon, N.*
Moorsom, J. M., K.C. *Gt. Yarmouth.*
Moray, Col. H. E. D. *Perthshire, W.*
**More, R. Jasper* *Salop, S.*
**Morgan, D. J.* *Essex, S.W.*
Morgan, Hon. A. J., d. *Brecknockshire.*
**Morgan, Col. Hon. F.* *Monmouthshire, S.*
Morgan, Rev. G. H. *Midz., Tottenham.*
Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir G.
 " O., Bt., Q.C., d. *Denbighshire, E.*
**Morgan, J. Lloyd* *Carmarthenshire, W.*
Morgan, Sir M., Kt. d. *Glamorgan, S.*
Morgan, O. V., d. *Battersea.*
 " *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Morgan, W. H. *Denbigh Dt.*
 " *Glamorgan, S.*
Morgan, W. P. *Merthyr Tydfil.*
Morice, Beaumont *Somerset, Wells. Kent. W.*
Morley, Rt. Hon. A. *Nottingham, E.*
**Morley, C.* *Brecknockshire.*
 " *Somerset, E.*
**Morley, Rt. Hon. John* *Montrose Dt.*
 " *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Morpeth, Viscount *Durham, Chester-le-St.*
 " *Northum'd., Hexham.*
**Morrell, G. H.* *Oxon, Mid.*
Morris, A., d. *Halifax.*
Morris, F. S., d. *Salop, S.*
Morris, Sir Lewis, Kt. *Pembroke Dt.*
†Morris, Hon. M. H. F.
 " (Lord Killanin) *Galway Town.*
Morris, S. *Kilkenny, S.*
**Morrison, J. A.* *Wilts, S.*
Morrison, Walter *Yorks, Skipton.*
Morrogh, J., d. *Cork, S.E.*
Morrow, F. St. J. *Dewsbury.*
Morton, A. C. *Peterborough. Bath.*
 " *Hythe. Christchurch.*
**Morton, A. H. A.* *Depton.*
 " *Manchester, N. Leeds, E.*
Morton, E. J. C., d. *Devonport.*
Mosley, Tonman *Staffs., Lichfield.*
Moss, R. *Winchester.*
Moss, Samuel *Denbighshire, E.*
**Moulton, J. F., K.C.* *Cornwall, N.E.*
 " *Hackney, S.*
 " *Clapham.*
 " *Nottingham, S.*
**Mount, W. A.* *Berks, S.*
Mount, W. G. *Berks, S.*
Mowat, James *Kincardineshire.*
Mowatt, J. *Glamorgan, S.*
Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir
 " J. R., Bt., d. *Oxford University.*
**Mowbray, Sir E. G. C.* *Lambeth, Brixton.*
 " Bt. *Lancs., Prestwich.*
†Mulholland, Hon. H. L.
 " (Lt. Dunleath) *Londonderry, N.*
†Mulholland, W., K.C. *L'pool, W. Toxteth.*
Mullany, P. *Roscommon, E.*
†Muncester, Lord *Cumberland, W.*

Mundella, Rt. Hon. A.
 " J., d. *Sheffield, Brightside.*
Munro, H. T., Jr. *Kirkcaldy Dist.*
Munro, J. E. C., d. *Manchester, E.*
Munster, H., d. *Hackney, S. Leith Dt.*
 " *Donegal, S.*
Muntz, F. E. *Warwickshire, S.E.*
**Muntz, Sir P. A., Bt.* *Warwickshire, N.*
Murdoch, C. T., d. *Reading.*
Murdoch, J. *Lanark, Partick.*
Murdoch, J. G. *Renfrew, E.*
Murison, Prof. A. F. *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
**Murnaghan, G.* *Tyrone, Mid.*
**Murphy, J.* *Kerry, E.*
Murphy, W. M. *Dublin, St. Patrick's.*
 " *Kerry, S. Mayo, N.*
**Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G. Bute.* *Perthshire, E.*
**Murray, Hon. A. W. O.* See *Edinbank.*
**Murray, C. J.* *Coventry.*
**Murray, Col. C. W., C.B.* *Bath.*
Murray, R. W. *Belfast, E.*
Murray, W. *Dumfries Dt.*
Muspratt, E. K. *Lancs., Widnes.*
Myburgh, P. A., Q.C., d. *Haddingtonshire.*
**Myers, W. H.* *Winchester.*
 " *Lancs., Leigh.*
Mytton, Capt. D. H. *Montgomeryshire.*
Nairn, M. B. *Kirkcaldy Dt.*
Nanney, Sir H. J. E., Bt. *Carnarvon Dist.*
 " *Carnarvonshire, S.*
**Nannetti, J. P.* *Dublin, College Gr.*
Naoroji, D. *Finsbury, Central.*
 " *Holborn.*
Napier, Col. Hon. J. S. *Edinburgh, Central.*
 " *Cumberland, Cockermth.*
Napier, Hon. Mark F. *Roxburghshire.*
Napier, T. B. *Islington, N.*
Naylor-Leyland, Sir H., d. *Lancs., Southport.*
 " *Colchester.*
Neill, W." *Lancs., Newton.*
Nelson, Sir E. M. *Warwick and Leam'n.*
Neville, R., K.O. *Liverpool, Exchange.*
 " *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
Neville, R. J. N. *Leeds, S.*
†Newark, Viscount (Earl
 " Manvers) *Notts., Newark.*
Newbigging, T. *Lancs., Rossendale.*
**Newdigate-Newdegate,*
 " F. A. *Warwickshire, N.E.*
**Newnes, Sir G., Bt.* *Swansea Tn. Cambs, E.*
†Newport, Visc. (Earl of
 " Bradford) *Salop, N.*
Newton, Sir A. J., Bt. *Southwark, W.*
Nicholson, B. *Kent, S.*
Nicholson, Capt. J. *Durham, Chester-le-St.*
Nicholson, J. O. *Staffordshire, Leek.*
Nicholson, W. *Hants, E.*
**Nicholson, W. G.* *Hants, E.*
Nickalls, Sir P., Kt. *Kent, W. and N.W.*
Nicol, D. N. *Argyllshire.*
Niven, F. G., d. *Hants, S.*
Niven, R., d. *Caithnesshire.*
Niz, J. A. *Devon, Mid.*
Nixon, B. de C. *Bristol, W. Dundee.*
Noble, Wilson *Hastings.*
Noel, Ernest *Dumfries Dt.*
 " *Stirlingshire.*
**Nolan, Col. J. P.* *Galway, N. Louth, S.*
**Nolan, Joseph* *Louth, S. & N.*
 " *Limerick.*
**Norman, H.* *Wolverhampton, S.*
Norris, E. S. *T. Hamlets, Limehouse.*
 " *Colchester.*
North, Col. J. T., d. *Leeds, W.*
†Northcote, Hon. Sir H.
 " S., Bt. (Lt. Northcote) *Exeter.*
**Norton, Capt. C. W.* *Newington, W.*
 " *Great Yarmouth.*
Norton, R. *Kent, S.W.*
Norwood, C. M., d. *Bradford, Central.*
 " *Hull, Central.*
Nugent, Hon. R. A. *Galway, E.*
Nunan, W. *Limerick, E.*

- Nunn, E. W. Lambeth, Brixton.
 *Nussey, T. W. Pontefract.
 Maidstone.
 Nuttall, H. Lancs., Stretford.
 *O'Brien, J. F. X. Cork. Mayo, S.
 *O'Brien, K. E. Tipperary, Mid.
 †O'Brien, Hon. L. W. Clare, E.
 (Lord Inchiquin.)
 *O'Brien, Patrick Kilkenny.
 Monaghan, N.
 Limerick.
 *O'Brien, P. J. Tipperary, N.
 *O'Brien, R. Leitrim, S.
 *O'Brien, William Cork. Cork Co., N.E.
 Tyrone, S.
 O'Connell, D. J. Kerry, S.
 †O'Connor, A., K.C. Donegal, E. & N.
 Queen's Co., Ossory.
 *O'Connor, Dr. B. Birmingham, W.
 Clare, W.
 *O'Connor, Jas. Wicklow, W.
 *O'Connor, John Kerry, S.
 *O'Connor, John Tipperary, S.
 Kilkenny.
 *O'Connor, T. P. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Galway Town.
 Odgers, W. B., K.C. Lambeth, Brixton.
 *O'Doherty, J. E. Donegal, N.
 *O'Doherty, K. I. Meath, N.
 *O'Doherty, W. Donegal, N.
 *O'Donnell, J. Mayo, S.
 *O'Donnell, T. Kerry, W.
 *O'Donoghue, C. Westmeath, S.
 *O'Dowd, J. Sligo, S. & N.
 O'Driscoll, Florence Monaghan, S.
 Tipperary, Mid.
 Ofor, G. Lewisham.
 Ogilvie, A. G., d. Suffolk, S.
 *O'Hanlon, T., d. Cavan, E.
 *O'Hea, Patrick Donegal, W.
 O'Keeffe, F. A. Limerick.
 Wicklow, E.
 *O'Kelly, Conor Mayo, N.
 *O'Kelly, E. P. Wicklow, E.
 *O'Kelly, J. J. Roscommon, N.
 Oldroyd, Mark Dewsbury.
 *O'Malley, W. Galway, W.
 *O'Mara, James Kilkenny, S.
 *O'Mara, S. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Omond, G. W. T. Perthshire, W.
 *O'Neill, Dr. C. Armagh, S.
 *O'Neill, Hon. R. T. Antrim, Mid.
 Omslow, D. E. T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 Orlebar, R. R. B. Northampton.
 *Ormsby-Gore, Hon. G. Shropshire, W.
 *Ormsby-Gore, Hon. S. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
 Orr, James Armagh, N.
 Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bt., d. Dumbartonshire.
 Orr-Ewing, C. L. Ayr Dt.
 *O'Shaughnessy, P. J. Limerick, W.
 O'Shea, Capt. W. H. Galway Town.
 Liverpool, Exchange.
 Oswald, J. F., K.C. Oldham.
 Otter, F., d. Lincolnshire, Louth.
 " Horncastle.
 " Seaforth.
 Oulton, W. Wolverhampton, S.
 Owen, C. E. J. Merioneth Co.
 Owen, H., d.
 Owen, T., d. Cornwall, N.E.
 Owen, W. Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 Packe, Hussey Leicestershire, Mid.
 Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir R.
 H., Bt. Somerset, Wells.
 Paget, T. T., d. Leicestershire, S.
 *Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. Durham, Jarrow.
 Palmer, G., d. Berkshire, S.
 *Palmer, G. W. Reading, Berks, E.
 Palmer, J. D., d. Gravesend.
 Palmer, N. P. Camberwell, N.
 Palmer, R. E. Kerry, W.
 *Palmer, Walter Salisbury.
 Pankhurst, R. M., d. Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Lancs., Gorton.
 Parker, C. Stuart Perth.
 Perthshire, W.
 Parker, Hon. Frank Oxfordshire.
 *Parker, Sir Gilbert, Kt. Gravesend.
 Parker, James Hants.
 Parker, J. C. Denham Northants, E.
 Parker, T. Staffs., Kingswinford.
 *Parkes, Ebenezer Birmingham, Central.
 Parks, John Bury.
 Parkyn, E. A. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Parnell, C. S., d. Cork City.
 Parnell, J. H. Meath, S. Wicklow, W.
 Parnell, W. Fulham.
 Parsons, Hon. R. C. Dublin University.
 *Partington, O. Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Paterson, R. Glasgow, College.
 Paton, J. St. Andrew's Dt.
 Patton, A., d. Montrose, Cork, Mid.
 Fermanagh, S.
 Patton, F. J. Berkshire, S.
 Paul, E. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 Paul, H. W. Edinburgh, S.
 *Paulton, J. M. Durham, Bp. Auckland.
 Pavy, Captain F. W. Kent, S.W.
 Payne, J. Horne, K.C. Notts, Mansfield.
 Payne, J. W. Cork, W.
 Payne, Somers Cork, W.
 Peacock, R., d. Lancs., Gorton.
 Peake, G. H. Lincs., Brigg.
 Pearce, Robert Staffs., Leek.
 Pearce, Sir W., Bt., d. Lanark, Govan.
 Pearce, Sir W. G., Bt., d. Plymouth.
 Pearce, W. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
 †Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir
 C., Bt., K.C. (Lord) Edinburgh Univ. & St. A.
 Pearson, E. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
 Pearson, W. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 *Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. Colchester.
 Pease, Alfred E. Yorks, Cleveland, York.
 Pease, Arthur, d. Darlington.
 Yorks, Whitby.
 Pease, H. F., d. Yorks, Cleveland.
 *Pease, H. Pike Darlington. (Tyneside)
 *Pease, Joseph A. Essex, N. North'd.
 *Pease, Sir J. W., Bt. Durham, Barnard C.
 Peddie, J. Dick, d. Kilmarnock Dt.
 †Peel, Rt. Hon. A. (Visc.) Warwick and Leam'ton.
 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R., d. Blackburn.
 Brighton, Inverness Dt.
 *Peel, Hon. W. R. W. Manchester, S.
 Peel, Sir Theophilus, Bt. Yorks, Shipley.
 Pelly, Gen. Sir L., d. Hackney, N.
 *Pemberton, J. S. G. Sunderland.
 Pemberton, Maj. E. St. C. Wilts, N.
 Pender, Sir James, Bt. Northants, Mid.
 Pender, Sir John, d. Wick Dt. Stirling Dt.
 Lanark, Govan.
 Pender, Sir John D. Wick Dt.
 *Penn, John Lewisham.
 Pennant, P. P. Flintshire, Flint Dt.
 Pennfather, De F. Monmouthshire, N.
 Penton, Capt. F. T. Finsbury, Central.
 Perceval, A. Sligo, S.
 Percy, C. McL. Wigan, Lancs., Ince.
 †Percy, Earl (1) (D. of
 Northumberland) North'd., Berwick.
 *Percy, Earl (2) Kensington, S.
 North'd., Berwick.
 Percy, Ld. Algernon St. George's, H. Sq.
 *Perks, R. W. Lincolnshire, Louth.
 Perrott, F. D. Clapham.
 Phear, Sir J. B., Kt. Devon, E., N.E., & W.
 Philipps, Sir C. E. G., Bt. Pembrokehire.
 *Philipps, J. Wynford Pembrokehire.
 Lanark, M. Wilts, E.
 Philipps, O. C. Montgomery Dt.
 Darlington.
 Phillimore, R. C. Yorks, Ripon.
 †Phillimore (Hon. Justice) Oron, S.
 Sir W. G., Bt. St. George's, H. Sq.
 Phillips, Sir G. F., Bt. Herts, W.

- Phillips, G. J. Hunts, S.
 Phillips, H. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Phillipotts, Capt. A. S. Devon, Torquay.
 Phipps, P., d. Northants, Mid.
 *Pickard, Benjamin Yorks, Normanton.
 Pickersgill, E. H. Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Picton, J. A. Leicester.
 Pidgeon, D. Worcestershire, E.
 *Pierpoint, R. Warrington.
 Pike, Josh. Cork.
 Pilkington, Sir G., Kt. Lancs., Southport.
 Pilkington, Capt. J. O. Preston.
 " Lancs., Blackpool.
 *Pilkington, Col. R. Lancs., Newton.
 Pim, J. T. Dublin Co., S.
 Pinkerton, J. Galway, Antrim, N.
 *Pirie, Capt. D. V. Aberdeen, N.
 " Renfrew, W.
 Pitt-Lewis, G., K.C. Devon, N.W.
 Platt, Col. H., C.B. Carnarvonshire, N.
 " Carnarvon Dt.
 *Platt-Higgins, F. Salford, N.
 †Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir
 L. (1st Lord), d. Leeds, S.
 Plimsoil, S., d. Sheffield, Central.
 Plowden, Sir W. C. Wolverhampton, W.
 *Plummer, W. R. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Plunkett, Rt. Hon. D. R.
 Q.C. (Ld. Rathmore) Dublin Univ.
 Plunkett, Count G. N. Tyrone, Mid.
 " Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 †Plunkett, Hon. J. W. Gloucestershire, S.
 (17th Ld. Dunsany), d. Gloucestershire, F. of D.
 Plunkett, Rt. Hn. H. C. Dublin Co., S.
 " Galway Town.
 Poe, Col. " W. H. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Poley, T. Weller Suffolk, S.
 Pollard, Dr. G. H. Lancs., Southport.
 " Radcliffe.
 Pollen, A. J. H. Essex, S.W.
 Pollock, E. M. Lincs., Spalding.
 Pollock, H. F., d. Lincs., Spalding.
 †Polwarth, Master of Edinburgh, S.
 " Haddington Co.
 Pomeroy, A. Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Pomfret, W. P., d. Kent, S.
 Ponsonby, Claud Yorks, Ripon.
 Porteous, D. S. Kincardine.
 Porter, Sir W. H., Bt. T. Ham's, Whitechapel.
 Portman, Hon. E. B. Dorset, N.
 Potter, G., d. Preston.
 Potter, J. G. Lancs., Darwen.
 Potter, T. B., d. Rochdale.
 Potter, W., Q.C., d. Northants, E.
 Pound, A. J. West Ham, S.
 *Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. Wigan.
 Powell, W. R. H., d. Carmarthenshire, W.
 Power, J. Danvers Leeds, E.
 Power, J. O'C. Lambeth, Kennington.
 " Mayo, W. Bristol, S.
 *Power, P. J. Waterford, E.
 Power, R., d. Waterford.
 Powney, Major Cecil P. Leicestershire, S.
 *Poynder, Sir J. D., Bt. Wilts, N.W.
 *Pretzman, E. G. Suffolk, S.E.
 Price, Capt. G. E., R.N. Devonport.
 Price, J. Lloyd Flint Dt.
 *Price, R. J. Norfolk, E.
 Price, T. P. Monmouthshire, N.
 *Priestley, Arthur Grantham.
 " Lincs., Stamford.
 Priestley, B. Yorks, Pudsey.
 Priestley, W. E. B. Bradford, E.
 Priestley, Sir W. O., d. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
 Priestman, W. Birmingham, S.
 Prince, H. Sussex, Mid.
 Prioleau, W. L. St. J. Norfolk, E.
 Probyn, J. W. Brighton, Stalybridge.
 †Probyn, Leslie Midlax., Uxbridge.
 *Probuso, Baron Monmouthshire, S.
 Provand, A. D. Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 Pryce, C. A. Berks, N.
 Pryce, E. S. Gravesend.
- *Pryce-Jones, Col. E. Montgomery Dt.
 Pryce-Jones, Sir P., Kt. Montgomery Dt.
 Pugh, D., d. Carmarthenshire, E.
 Puleston, Sir J. H., Kt. Devonport.
 " Carnarvon Dt.
 Pulley, Sir J., Bt., d. Hereford.
 " Herefordshire, S.
 *Purvis, R. Peterboro'. Berks, N.
 " Edinburg, S.
 Pyke, L. E., Q.C., d. Wilts, S.
 *Pym, C. Guy Bedford.
 Pyman, H. F. Yorks, Whitley.
 Pyne, J. D., d. Waterford, W.
 Quelch, H. Deesbury. Reading.
 *Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. Suffolk, S.
 Quinn, T., d. Kilkenny.
 Radcliffe, D. R. Leicestershire, E.
 Raikes, Rt. Hn. H. O., d. Cambridge Univ.
 Raikes, H. St. J. Denbighshire, E.
 " Derbyshire, M.
 Raine, G. E. Yorks, Holmth.
 †Raleigh, T., C.S.I. Edinburg, S. & W.
 Ralli, Pandeli Somerset, Wells.
 " Gateshead. Gloucester.
 " Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Ralston, G. W. Fifeshire, W.
 Ramsay, Maj. Hn. C. M. Forfarshire.
 Ramsay, J., d. Falkirk Dist.
 Ramsden, Sir J., Bt., d. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 Ramsden, R. Northants, E.
 Randall, H. E. Northampton.
 Randall, D. Glamorgan, W.
 *Randles, J. S. Camb'd, Cocker-mouth.
 Rankin, J. R. L. Devon, Torquay.
 *Rankin, Sir Jas., Bt. Herefordshire, N.
 Raphael, H. H. Essex, S. St. Pancras, N.
 " Derbyshire, S.
 *Rasch, Major F. C. Essex, Mid and S.E.
 " Yorks, Elland.
 *Ratcliff, Maj. R. F. Staffs., Burton.
 Rathbone, H. R. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 Rathbone, W., d. Carnarvonshire, N.
 *Rattigan, Sir W. H., K.C. Lanark, N.E.
 Rawlings, E. C. Islington, N.
 Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. Ipswich.
 Raymond, W. T. Tynemouth.
 Rayner, Capt. P., d. Anglesey.
 *Rea, Russell Gloucester.
 " L'pool, Exchange.
 Read, Clare S. Norwich.
 Reade, Col. J. C. Suffolk, N.E. Walworth.
 " Lanark, N.W.
 Readhead, R. S. Shields.
 *Reckitt, H. J. Lincs., Brigg. Pontefract.
 " Yorks, Thirsk.
 *Redmond, J. E. Waterford. Cork.
 " Wexford, N.
 " Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *Redmond, W. H. K. Clare, E. Cork.
 " Fermanagh, N.
 *Reddy, M. King's County, Birr.
 *Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. Cardiff Dist.
 Reed, H. Byron, d. Bradford, E. & W.
 Reeves, R. W. Carey, d. Clare, W.
 Reid, Sir H. G., Kt. Aston Manor.
 " Staffs., Handsworth.
 Reid, H. J. Sussex, S.W.
 *Reid, James Greenock.
 *Reid, Sir R. T., K.C. Dumfries District.
 G.C.M.G. Dumbartonshire.
 Reid, T. A. Glasgow, Camachie.
 Reinhardt, Dr. C. E. Lincs., Sleaford.
 Reiss, J. E. Cheshire, Crewe.
 *Remnant, J. F. Finsbury, Holborn.
 †Rendel, S. (Lord) Montgomeryshire.
 Rendlesham, Lord Suffolk, S.E.
 *Renshaw, Sir C. B., Bt. Renfrew, W.
 Renton, Capt. A. L. Dorset, S.
 Renton, J. H., d. Edinburg, Central.
 †Rentoul, J. A., K.C. Down, E.
 *Renwick, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Reuter, G. J. de Sussex, E.
 Reynolds, W. J. Tyrone, E.

- Rhodes, G. W. *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 Rhodes, H., d. *Derbyshire, High Pk.*
 Ricardo-Seaver, F. I. *Newington, W.*
 Richard, H., d. *Merthyr.*
 *Richards, H. C., K.C. *Finsbury, E.*
 " *Northampton.*
 Richards, R. C. *Bolton.*
 Richardson, Sir B. W., d. *Liverpool, Walton.*
 Richardson, Capt. E. E. *Cardmarthenshire, E.*
 Richardson, H. M., d. *Bolton.*
 Richardson, Josh., d. *Durham, S. E.*
 Richardson, J. M. *Lincs., Brigg.*
 Richardson, M. S. *Kent, W.*
 Richardson, T., d. *Hartlepool.*
 Richardson, Sir T., Kt.
 *Rickett, J. C. *Scarborough.*
 *Ridley, S. F. *Bethnal Gn., S. W.*
 †Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Lances, Blackpool.
 White, (Visc. Ridley) North'd, Hexham.
 " *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
 *Ridley, Hon. M. White Stalybridge.
 *Rigg, R., jun. *Westmorland, N.*
 Rigby, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Forfarshire. Cambs, N. R.
 Ripley, Sir F. W., Bt. *Forfarfract.*
 *Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. Croydon. Walsall.
 " *T. Ham'ts, St. George's.*
 Ritchie, Sir J. T., Kt. *London, City.*
 Ritzen, T. P. *Blackburn.*
 Roberts, C. H. *Wednesbury, Lincoln.*
 " *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 Roberts, John, d. *Flint District.*
 *Roberts, J. Bryn *Carnarvonshire, S.*
 *Roberts, J. H. *Denbighshire, W.*
 Roberts, J. Rice *Anglesey.*
 *Roberts, Samuel *Sheffield, Ecclesall.*
 " *Derbyshire, High Peak.*
 Roberts, T. L. *Westbromwich.*
 Robertson, Col. C. *Rosecommon, N.*
 Robertson, C. H. de G. *Kerry, E.*
 *Robertson, E., K.C. *Dundee.*
 Robertson, Sir G. S. *Stirlingshire.*
 Robertson, H., d. *Merionethshire.*
 †Robertson, Rt. Hon.
 J. P. B. (Lord) *Buteshire.*
 Robertson, J. M. *Northampton.*
 Robertson, R. C. *Stirlingshire.*
 *Robertson, T. H. *Hackney, S.*
 Robertson, W. *Ayrshire, N.*
 Robertson, W. Askeo- *North'd, Berwick.*
 Robertson, Sir W. T., d. *Brighton.*
 *Robinson, Brooke *Dudley.*
 Robinson, John *Notts, Rushcliffe.*
 Robinson, Sir T., Kt., d. *Gloucester.*
 Robson, H. *Forfarshire.*
 *Robson, W. S., K.C. *S. Shields.*
 " *T. Hamlets, Bow, &c.*
 " *Middlesbrough.*
 Roby, H. J. *Launce, Eccles.*
 Roche, A. *Cork City.*
 *Roche, John *Galway, E.*
 Roche, Hon. J. B. *Kerry, E.*
 Rodwell, B. B. H., Q.C., d. *Suffolk, N. E.*
 *Roe, Sir T., Kt. *Derby.*
 Rogers, C. C. *Radnorshire.*
 Rogers, E. D., d. *Cambers., Peckham.*
 Rogers, F. E. N. *Wilts, E.*
 Rogers, J. E. T., d. *Southwk., Bermondsey.*
 *Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. *Leicester.*
 Rolleston, L. *Notts, Mansfield.*
 Rolley, W. *Durham, Barnard C.*
 *Rollit, Sir A. K., Kt. *Islington, S. Hull, W.*
 †Rolls, J. A. (Lord
 " *Langatlock*) *Monmouthshire, N.*
 *Ropner, Col. Sir R., Kt. *Stockton.*
 " *Yorks, Cleveland.*
 Roscoe, Sir H. E., Kt. *Manchester, S.*
 Rose, C. D. *Cambs, E.*
 Roskill, John *Falkirk Dt. Stockport.*
 Ross, Major A. H., d. *Maldstone.*
 Ross, C. C. *Cornwall, W.*
 †Ross (Rt. Hon. Justice) J. *Londonderry.*
 Rothschild, Bar. F. de, d. *Bucks, Mid.*
 *Rothschild, Hon. L. W. *Bucks, Mid.*
 *Round, Rt. Hn. James *Essex, E.*
 Roundell, C. S. *Yorks, Skipton.*
 Routledge, E., d. *Kensington, N. Ayr Dt.*
 " *Paddington, N.*
 Rowan, Dr. T. *Down, S.*
 Rowan, Col. W. *Kerry, W.*
 Rowe, G. F. *Hampstead.*
 Rowlands, Josh. *Finsbury, E.*
 †Rowlands, W. B., K.C. *Cardiganshire.*
 Rowley, A. B. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 Rowntree, Joshua *Scarborough.*
 Royden, T. B. *L'pool, W. Tosteth.*
 *Royds, Col. C. M. *Rochdale.*
 Royle, P., M.D. *Manchester, S.*
 Rucker, Sir A. W., Kt. *Leeds, N.*
 " *Yorks, Padsey.*
 *Runciman, W. *Dewsbury, Oldham.*
 Rushton, J. T. *Worcester.* (Gravesend.
 Russell, Hon. Charles *Hackney, Central.*
 †Russell, Sir C. (Lord
 " *Russell of Killowen), d. Hackney, S.*
 Russell, Sir E. R., Kt. *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 Russell, Gen. F. S. *Cheltenham.*
 " *Aberdeenshire, E.*
 Russell, Sir G., Bt., d. *Berks, E.*
 Russell, G. W. E. *Beds, N. Fulham.*
 *Russell, T. W. *Tyrone, S. Preston.*
 Ruston, J., d. *Lincoln.*
 *Rutherford, J. *Lancs, Darwen.*
 Rutherford, M. M. *Monaghan, S.*
 Rutherford, Dr. V. H. *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 Rutherford, W. W. *L'pool, Scotland.*
 Rutson, A. O., d. *Leeds, N.*
 Ryan, G. E. *Tipperary, Mid.*
 †Ryder, J. H. Dudley *See Sandon.*
 Rylands, P., d. *Burnley.*
 Sadler, I. T. *Middx., Harrow.*
 *Sadler, Col. S. A. *Middlesbrough.*
 " *Warwickshire, S. W.*
 †St. Aubyn, Sir J. (Ld.
 " *St. Levan*) *Cornwall, W.*
 St. Aubyn, W. M., d. *Cornwall, Truro.*
 Salis-Schwabe, Col. *Lancs., Middleton.*
 Salomons, Sir D., Bt. *T. Hamlets, St. George's*
 Salt, Sir T., Bt. *Stafford.*
 †Salvesen, E. T., K.C. *Leith Dt.*
 Samson, C. L. *Cheshire, Northwich.*
 *Samuel, Harry S. *T. Hamlets, Limehouse.*
 *Samuel, Herbert L. *Yorks, Cleveland.*
 " *S. Oxfordshire.*
 Samuel, Jonathan *Stockton.*
 *Samuel, S. M. *T. Ham., Whitechapel.*
 Samuelson, Rt. Hon.
 Sir B., Bt. *Oxon, N.*
 Samuelson, G. B. *Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 " *Gloucestershire, N.*
 " *Somerset, Frome.*
 Samuelson, J. *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 " *Renfrewshire, E.*
 Sanders, J. S. *Derbyshire, Mid.*
 Sanders, J. H. *Leicestershire, S.*
 " *King's Lynn, Hunts, N.*
 " *Taunton, Salop, M.*
 Sanders, R. A. *Bristol, E.*
 Sanderson, J. *Hawick Dt.*
 Sands, W. H. *Marylebone, W.*
 †Sandon, Viscount (E. of
 " *Harrowby*) *Gravesend.*
 Sandwith, Col. J. L. *Tyrone, E.*
 *Sandys, Col. T. M. *Lancashire, Bootle.*
 Sarsfield, Capt. J. *Cork.*
 *Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. *Hythe.*
 Saunders, J. E. *Kent, N. W.*
 Saunders, R. C. *Newry.*
 Saunders, Col. R. J. *Wicklow, W.*
 Saunders, W., d. *Walworth, Hull, E.*
 *Saunderson, Col. Rt. Hn. E. J. *Armagh, N.*
 Saunderson, Saml. *Cavan, W.*
 Savory, Sir Jos., Bt. *Westmorland, N.*
 Scarr, W. B. *Yorks, Barkston Ash.*
 Schneider, H. W., d. *Barrow.*

*Schwann, C. E. Manchester, N.
†Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon.
G. (1st Ld. Basing), d. Hampshire, N.
Scoble, Rt. Hn. Sir A. R., Hackney, Centl. & S.
K.C.S.I. Newcastle-u-Lyme.
Scott, A. H. Manchester, E.
*Scott, C. P. Lancs., Leigh.
" Manchester, N.E.
Scott, John, C.B. Greenock.
Scott, P. B. Warrington.
*Scott, Sir Saml. E., Bt. Marylebone, W.
Scott, W. R. Hampstead.
*Scott-Montagu, Hn. J. Hants, New Forest.
Scrutton, T. E., K.C. . . . T. Ham'ts., Limehouse.
Scully, V. Kilkenny, N.
Seeds, Dr. R., K.C. Belfast, S.
Seely, Col. Sir C., Bt. Nottingham, W.
*Seely, C. H. Lincoln. Derbysh., M.
" Notts, Rushcliffe.
*Seely, Major J. E. B. . . . I. of Wight.
†Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.
(Ld. Rookwood), d. Essex, W.
Selwyn, Capt. C. W., d. Cambridgeshire, N.
Serena, A. D. Penryn & Falmouth.
*Seton-Karr, Sir H., Kt. St. Helens.
C.M.G.
Sexton, J. Ashton-under-Lyme.
Sexton, Sir R., Kt., d. Dublin, St. Stephens.
Sexton, T. Kerry, N. Sligo, S.
Belfast, W.
Seymour, Digby, Q.C., d. South Shields.
*Shackleton, D. J. Lancs., Clitheroe.
Sharman-Crawford, Col. Down, N.
Sharpe, C., d. Lincol., Sleaford.
*Sharpe, W. E. T. Kensington, N.
Shaw, A. Leeds, S.
Shaw, T., d. Halifax.
*Shaw, T., K.C. Hawick Dist.
*Shaw, T. F. C. E. Stafford.
Shaw, W. R. Halifax.
Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. Bradford, Central.
G. J. Reading.
*Shaw-Stewart, M. H. . . . Renfrew, E. Stirlingsh.
Sheares, W. R. Cork, S.E.
Shee, H. G., K.C. Whitehaven.
Shee, J. J. Waterford, W.
*Sheehan, D. D. Cork, Mid.
Sheehan, J. D. Kerry, E.
Sheehy, D. Galway S. Waterford.
Sheil, A. G. Yorks, Housdenshire.
Sheil, E. Meath, S.
Sheldon, J. Bradford, E.
Sheldon, Prof. J. P. Hunts, N.
" Lancs., Ormskirk.
Sherburn, Sir John, Kt. Gateshead.
Sheridan, H. B. Dudley.
Sherlock, D. Dublin, College Green.
Shillington, T. Armagh, S. Tyrone, S.
*Shipman, J. G. Northampton.
Gravesend.
Shirley, S. E. Monaghan, S.
Shirley, W. S., d. Yorks, Doncaster.
Shoodbridge, K. J. H. Staffs., N.W.
Shovell, W., d. Birm., Bordesley.
Showers, General, d. Devonport.
Sidebotham, J. W. Cheshire, Hyde.
Sidebottom, T. H. Stalybridge.
Sidebottom, Col. W. Derbysh., High Pk.
Sim, Gen. C. A., d. Lincol., Gainsboro'.
*Simcoe, Sir J. B., Bt. Southampton.
Simmons, A. Kent, E.
Simon, Sir John, Kt., d. Dewsbury.
Simonds, W. T. Boston.
Sinclair, A. St. Helens.
Sinclair, Capt. C. G. Cathness.
*Sinclair, Capt. J. Forfarshire. Ayr Dt.
" Dumbartonshire.
Sinclair, Rev. J. Ayr District.
*Sinclair, Louis Essex, S.
Sinclair, W. P., d. Falkirk Dt. Antrim, N.
Singleton, C. J. Leitrim, N.
Singleton, A. Suffolk, N.
Sitwell, Sir G. R., Bt. Scarborough.

†Skelmersdale, Lord (E.
of Lathom) Lancs., Southport.
*Skewes-Oox, T. Surrey, Kingston.
Skinner, J. E. H., d. Paddington, S.
Strand.
Slagg, J., d. Burnley, Manch'r, N.W.
" Lancs., Darwen.
*Sloan, T. H. Belfast, S.
Small, J. F. Down, S.
Smart, H. R. Huddersfield.
Smillie, R. Lanark, Mid and N.E.
" Glasgow, Camlachie.
Smith, Abel, d. Herts, E.
Smith, A. Duncan Dundee.
*Smith, Abel H. Herts, E. Christchurch.
Smith, Sir Clarence, Kt. Hull, E. Cambs, W.
" Bristol, N.
Smith, C. Ridley, d. Battersea.
Smith, David, d. Brighton.
Smith, F. R. Liverpool, W. Derby.
Smith, Frank S. Hammersmith.
" Glasgow, Tradeston.
" Sheffield, Attercliffe.
Smith, Col. Sir Gerard, Hull, W.
K.C.M.G. Yorks., Holderness.
Smith, G. Hall Sheffield, Attercliffe.
Smith, G. Murray Notts, Rushcliffe.
Smith, Harry Falkirk Dt. Renfrew, W.
*Smith, H. Crawford Northumb., Tyneside.
Smith, H. H. Montague-Westminster.
Smith, H. Southwood Westmeath, S.
*Smith, J. Parker Lanark, Partick.
" Paisley.
Smith, P. V. Essex, N.
Smith, R. E. M. Bute.
Smith, R. Pceddy Hants, S.
*Smith, Samuel Flintshire.
" L'pool, Abercromby.
Smith, W. Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
Smith, W. Aberdeensh., E.
Smith, W. C., K.C. Dundee. Wick Dt.
Aberdeen, S.
*Smith, Hon. W. F. D. Strand.
Smith, Rt. Hn. W. H., d. Strand.
†Smith-Barry, Rt. Hon.
A. H. (Ld. Barrymore) Hunts, S.
Smithwick, J. F. Kilkenny.
Snape, T. Lancs., Heywood.
" Cornwall, S.E.
Snowden, Philip Blackburn. Wakefield.
*Soames, A. W. Norfolk, S. Ipswich.
*Soares, E. J. Devon, N.W.
Somerset, Lord Arthur Wills, N.W.
Somervell, J. Ayr Dt.
" Glasgow, Tradeston.
Southall, J. T. Herefordshire, N.
Souttar, A. R. Dumfries Co. Oxford.
Sowler, Sir T., Kt., d. Manchester, S.
Spaight, Sir J., Kt., d. Limerick.
Sparke, A. J. Devon, S.
Sparrow, A. G. Nottingham, W.
" Lancs., Rossendale.
*Spears, J. W. Devon, W.
Speed, Major H. F. Kensington, S.
Speirs, E. R. Herts, E.
Spence, J. Tynemouth.
*Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R. Northants, M. Herts, E.
*Spencer, Sir J. Ernest, Kt. Westbromwich.
Spender, Harold T. Ham'ts. Bow & Br.
Spens, N. Lanark, Govan.
Spensley, Hon. H., d. Finsbury, Cent. Dudley.
Spicer, Albert Monm'th Dt. Essex, S.W.
Spicer, Henry Islington, S.
Spokes, R. Newington, Walworth.
Stack, J., d. Kerry, N.
†Stagger, Marquis of (D.
of Sutherland). Sutherland Co.
Stanger, H. Y., K.C. Nottingham, S.
" Notts, Newark.
Stanhope, Rt. Hn. E., d. Lancs., Horncastle.
Stanhope, Hon. P. Burnley. Wednesbury.
*Stanley, Hon. Arthur Lancs., Ormskirk.
*Stanley, E. J. Somerset, Bridgwater.

Stanley, Hon. E. L. Oldham.	†Sutherland, Angus Sutherlandshire.
†Stanley, Rt. Hon. F. A. Lancs., Blackpool.	Sutherland, Sir Thos. Greenock.
(Earl of Derby) Lancs., W. Houghton.	Sutherland, T. Gl. Grimsby.
Stanley, Sir H. M., G.C.B. Lambeth, N.	" L'pool, W. Toxteth.
*Stanley, Lord, C.B. Lancs., W. Houghton.	Swanston, J. A. Sutherlandshire.
Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. Sir J., G.C.B., d. Halifax.	Sweetman, J. Wicklow, E. Meath, N.
Stanton, W. J. Gloucestershire, Mid.	Sweetnam, E., Q.C., d. Carnarvon Dist.
Staples, R., d. Queen's Co., Ossory.	Swinburne, Sir J., Bt., d. Staffs., Lichfield.
Stapley, R. Lambeth, Brixton.	" Berks, S.
Statham, W. A. Bethnal Green, S.W.	Swinburne-Hanham, J. C. Somerset, E. Hampstead.
Steadman, W. C. T. Hamlets, Stepney.	Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. Paisley.
" Kent, M. Hammersmith.	Sykes, Christopher, d. Yorks, Buckrose.
Stephen, J. Kincardine.	Symonds, A. G. Derbyshire, High Peak.
Stephen, O. L., d. Cheshire, Crewe.	Tait, Lawson, d. Birm., Bordesley.
Stephens, H. C. Middx., Hornsey.	Talbot, C. R. M., d. Glamorgan, Mid.
Stephens, T. E. Plymouth.	*Talbot, Lord Edmund. Sussex, S.W.
" Worcestershire, Mid.	" Sheffield, Brightside.
Stephenson, H., d. Liverpool, Exchange.	*Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. Oxford Univ.
Stepney, Sir A. C., Bt. Carmarthen Dist.	Talbot, W. J. Roscommon, S.
†Stern, S. J. (Lord Suffolk, N.W. Wandsworth) Ipswich, Devon, E.	Tallents, G. W. Newington, W.
Stevens, J. V. Birmingham, E.	Tanner, Dr. C. K. D., d. Cork, Mid.
Stevens, T. Berks, S.	Galway, N.
*Stevenson, F. S. Suffolk, N.E.	Tapling, T. K., d. Leicestershire, S.
Stevenson, J. C. S. Shields.	Tattersall, J. Preston.
Stewart, Sir David, Kt. Aberdeen, S.	*Taylor, Austin Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
Stewart, Halley Lincs., Spalding.	Taylor, F., d. Norfolk, S.
" Peterborough.	Taylor, F. Bolton.
Stewart, Col. H. H. A. Donegal, N.	*Taylor, G. Paul Lancs., Ince.
Stewart, J. Fyfe Hackney, Central.	Taylor, H. R. Bethnal Green, N.E.
Stewart, J. G. Perthshire, E.	Taylor, John, d. Bradford, E.
*Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bt. Kirkcudbright.	*Taylor, T. C. Lancs., Radcliffe.
Stirling, A. W. Bradford, W.	Taylor, W. Blackburn.
Stobart, W. M. Sunderland.	Temple, Rt. Hn. Sir R. d. Surrey, Kingston.
*Stock, J. H. Liverpool, Walton.	Tenison, Maj. W. Monaghan, S.
Stockburn, J. T. Northants, N.	Tennant, Sir C., Bt. Peebles Co.
Stokes, Sir G. G., Bt. Cambridge Univ.	Tennant, E. P. Lanark, Partick.
*Stone, Sir J. B., Kt. Birmingham, E.	" Peebles and Selkirk.
Stone, W. Wilts, N.	Lanark, Partick.
Stoneham, E. J., d. Bethnal Green, S.W.	*Tennant, H. J. Berwickshire.
Stoney, R. V. Mayo, W.	Terrell, H., K.C. Gloucestershire, F. of D.
Stoney, T. B. Donegal, E.	Terrell, T., K.C. Devonport, Norwich.
Stonor, T. Lancs., Ormskirk.	" Paddington, N.
Stopford, Viscount Wexford, N.	" Pembroke Dt.
*Stopford-Sackville, S. G. Northants, N.	Tew, Percy Yorks, Normanton.
" Cambs, N.	Theobald, J., d. Essex, S.
" Leicestershire, W.	Thom, J. W. Aberdeen, N.
Storey, Samuel Sunderland.	*Thomas, Abel, K.C. Carmarthenshire, E.
Storey, Sir T., Kt., d. Lancs., Lancaster.	*Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. Glamorgan, E.
Storr, J. S. Kilmarnock Dist.	*Thomas, D. A. Merthyr Tydfil.
Strachan, T. Y. Wakefield.	Thomas, Dr. G. D. Islington, W.
*Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt. Somerset, S. & N.	Thomas, Harold Yorks, Holmfirth.
" Plymouth.	" Colne Valley.
Strahan, J. A. Islington, S.	Thomas, John Bucks, S.
Straight, Sir D., Kt. Stafford.	*Thomas, J. Aaron Glamorgan, W.
Straus, B. S. Marylebone, W.	Thomas, Capt. O. Salop, W.
" T. Ham'ts, St. George's.	Thomasson, Capt. F. Lancs., W. Houghton.
Strauss, A. Cornwall, N.W.	" Stretford.
Strong, R. Camberwell, N.	Thomasson, J. P. Bolton.
*Stroyan, J. Perthshire, W.	*Thompson, E. C. Monaghan, N.
*Strutt, Hon. C. H. Essex, E. & N.	" Fermanagh, N.
Stuart, A., Jr. Glasgow, Blackfriars.	" Tyrone, Mid & S.
Stuart, H. Villiers, d. Cork, E.	Thompson, T. C., d. Durham.
Stuart, Col. Harrington Lanark, Mid.	Thompson, W. M. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
Stuart, J. Isle of Wight.	Thomson, B. T. L. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
Stuart, James Shoreditch, Hoxton.	" Ipswich.
Stuart, J. M. Tyrone, E.	Thomson, H. Newry.
Stubbs, H. W. Donegal, S.	*Thorburn, Sir W., Kt. Peebles and Selkirk.
Sturgis, H. P. Dorset, S.	Thorburn, W. D. Leith Dt.
*Sturrock, F. Kilmarnock Dist.	Thorne, G. R. Wolverhampton, S. & W.
*Sturt, Hon. H. N. Dorset, E. and N.	Thorne, W. West Ham, S.
Sugden, J. Yorks, Colne Valley.	Thornhill, Sir T., Bt., d. Suffolk, N.W.
*Sullivan, D. Westmeath, S.	Thornlon, C. W. Ocon, N. Cornwall, Truro
Sullivan, Sir E., Bt. Dublin, St. Stephen's.	Thornlon, Jas. Wilts, N.W.
" Durham, Chester-le-St.	*Thornlon, P. M. Clapham.
Sullivan, T. D. Donegal, W.	Threlfall, T. Lancs., Horncastle.
Summers, W., d. Huddersfield.	Threlfall, T. R. Sheffield, Hallam.
" Stalybridge.	" Liverpool, Kirkdale.
	Thursby, Sir J. O. S., Bt. Burnley.
	" Lancs., Clitheroe.
	Thynne, Lord Alex. Somerset, Frome.
	Thynne, Lord H. F. Wilts, W.

MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, 1885-1902.

Thynne, T. U. Devonport.
 Tighe, E. K. B. Norfolk, N.W.
 Tillett, Ben. Bradford, W.
 Tillett, J. H. Norwich.
 Tipping, W., d. Stockport.
 *Tollemache, H. J. Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Toller, J. Norfolk, Mid.
 *Tomkinson, J. Cheshire, Crewe.
 " Cheshire, Wirral.
 " Eddisbury.
 " Warwickshire, N.E.
 *Tomlinson, Sir W. E.
 M., Bt. Preston.
 Tooth, R. L. Leicestershire, W.
 Torr, H. J. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Torrance, A. M. Islington, E.
 Tottenham, A. L., d. Winchester.
 Tottenham, Col. C. G. Wicklow, E.
 Tottenham, C. L. Leitrim, N.
 Tottenham, G. L.
 *Toulmin, G. Bury.
 Townsend, C. Bristol, N.
 Townsend, F., d. Warwickshire, S.W.
 Traill, W. A. Antrim, N.
 Trant, Major Fitz G. Tipperary, E.
 Trefusis, Hon. C. J. Kincardine Co.
 Trefusis, Col. Hn. W., d. Devon, N.
 Tregoning, J. S. Carmarthen Dt.
 Trench, Capt. Hon. C. G. Tipperary, N.
 Trench, Col. Hon. W.
 Le Poer. T. Ham., Whitechapel.
 Trench, W. T. King's Co., Brr.
 *Trevelyan, C. P. Yorks, Elland.
 " Lambeth, N.
 Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Sir G. O., Bt. Hawick Dt.
 Trevilian, E. C. Somerset, Bridgwater.
 Tristram, T. H., K.C. Hartlepool.
 *Tritton, C. E. Lambeth, Norwood.
 *Trotter, H. J., d. Colchester.
 Trower, H. S. Marylebone, W.
 Tryon, Adm. Sir G., d. Lincs., Spalding.
 *Tufnell, Lt. Col. E. Essex, S.E.
 Tufton, Hon. A., d. Westmorland, N.
 Tuite, J. Westmeath, N.
 *Tuke, Sir J. B., Kt., M.D. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
 *Tully, J. Leitrim, S.
 Turner, Adam Belfast, N.
 Turner, H. G. Somerset, S.
 Turner, R., d. Northampton.
 Turton, E. R. Yorks, Thirsk.
 " Richmond.
 Twemlow, F. R. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Tyler, Sir H. W., Kt. Yarmouth, Gt.
 Underdown, E. M., K.C. Monmouth Dt.
 Underhill, J., K.C., d. Wolverhampton, E.
 Upward, A. Merthyr Tydfil.
 *Ure, A., K.C. Lidlithgowshire.
 " Perthshire, W.
 Urlin, R. D. Shored, Haggerston.
 Usborne, T. Essex, Mid.
 Vaile, R. F. Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 *Valentia, Rt. Hn. Visc. Oxford. Oxon, Mid.
 Valentine, C. J. Cumb'd, Cockerm'th.
 Vanderbyl, P., d. Portsmouth.
 " Winchester.
 Vane, Maj. Hon. W. L. Durham, Barnard C.
 Vane-Tempest, A. Durham, Mid.
 Varty, R. Essex, N.E. Salop, M.
 Vaughan, J. Merionethshire.
 Vaughan, J. E. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Verdin, R., d. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Verdin, W. H. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Verdon, Dr. H. W. Lambeth, Norwood.
 Vereker, Capt. J. M. Colchester.
 Verney, Sir E. H., Bt. Bucks, N.
 Verney, F. W. Kent, S.W. Norwich.
 " Liverpool, Exchange.
 Verney, Hon. R. G. Warwickshire, S.E.
 Vernon, Hon. G. R. Ayrshire, S.
 Vero, C. Warwickshire, S.E.
 Villiers, Rt. Hon. C., d. Wolverhampton, S.
 *Vincent, Sir C. E. H. Sheffield, Central.
 *Vincent, Sir Edgar Exeter.

Vivian, Sir A. P., K.C.B. Cornwall, N.W.
 †Vivian, Sir H. H. (1st Lord Swansea), d. Swansea District.
 Waddington, E. Durham, B. Auckland.
 Waddy, H. T. Cornwall, Truro.
 Waddy, S. D., K.C., d. Lincolnshire, Brigg.
 " Islington, N.
 " Grantham.
 Wainwright, H. H., d. Barrow, Burnley.
 " South Shields.
 Wait, W. K. Gloucester.
 Waite, R. Worcestershire, N.
 Wakerley, A. Leicestershire, E.
 Walker, H. de R. Suffolk, N.W.
 " Plymouth.
 Walker, H. W. Devon, N.
 Walker, J. D. Somerset, Bridgwater.
 †Walker, Rt. Hon. S. Londonderry, N. & S.
 Walker, T. Lancs., Blackpool.
 *Walker, Col. W. H. Lancs., Widnes.
 Wallace, Rev. J. B. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Wallace, J. S. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
 *Wallace, R., K.C. Perth. Renfrew, W.
 " Edinburgh, W.
 " Wandsworth.
 Wallace, Dr. R., d. Edinburgh, E.
 Wallace, Col. R. H. Down, E.
 Wallis, W. G. A., d. Sussex, S.
 Wallis, T. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Wallop, Hon. J. F. Devon, W.
 *Walrond, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt. Devon, N.E.
 Walsh, Hon. A. H. Radnorshire.
 Walsh, T. Cork, N.
 Walsh, W. Hussey King's Co., Tullamore.
 *Walton, Joseph Yorks, Barnsley.
 " Yorks, Doncaster.
 *Walton, J. L., K.C. Leeds, S. & Central.
 *Wanklyn, J. L. Bradford, Central.
 Ward, John, d. Gloucester.
 Ward, John Aston Manor.
 Ward, Hon. R. A. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Ward, T. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Ward, W. Lancashire, Gorton.
 *Warde, Col. C. E. Kent, Mid.
 Warde, Daniel Notts, Mansfield.
 Wardle, H., d. Derbyshire, S.
 Waring, C., d. Shrewsbury.
 Waring, Col. T., d. Down, N.
 Warkworth, Lord (See Earl Percy).
 Warrington, C. M., K.C. Monmouthshire, W.
 Warrington, G. S. Lewisham.
 *Warwickshire, S. W.
 Warner, J. H. B., d. Notts, Rushcliffe.
 *Warner, T. C. T. Staffs., Lichfield.
 " Somerset, N.
 " Coventry.
 Warr, A. F. L'pool, E. Toxteth.
 Warren, Sir A. R., Bt. Cork, S.E.
 Warren, Gen. Sir Chas. Sheffield, Hallam.
 *Wason, Eugene Clackmannan, &c.
 " Ayrshire, S.
 *Wason, J. C. Orkney & Shetland.
 Waterlow, Sir S. H., Bt. Kent, Mid.
 Waters, S. Stoke-on-Trent.
 Watkins, Sir E. W., d. Hythe.
 Watney, Dr. H. Greenwich.
 Watson, D. M. Essex, S. E.
 Watson, James, d. Shrewsbury.
 Watson, Prof. J. R. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Watson, R. F. Hawick Dist.
 Watson, T., d. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Watt, G., Q.C. Banffshire.
 Watt, Hugh Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Watridge, J. Herts, N.
 Wauchope, Gen. A. G., d. Edinburgh, Co.
 " Edinburgh, S.
 Waud, G. M. Bradford, Central.
 Wayman, Thomas, d. Yorks, Elland.
 Webb, Alfred Waterford, W.
 *Webb, Col. W. G. Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Webster, J. Hume, d. Essex, S.
 †Webster, Sir R. E., Bt., G.C. (L1. Alverstone) Isle of Wight.

- Webster, R. G. St. Pancras, E.
 Wedderburn, Sir W., Bt. Banffshire. *Ayrsh., N.*
 *Weir, J. G. Ross and Cromarty.
 *Welby, Col. A. C. E. Taunton. *Grantham.*
 " T. Hamts. *Poplar.*
 *Welby, Sir C. G. E., Bt., Notts, Newark.
Weld-Blundell, C. Preston.
 Wells, Sir A. S., Bt. Gloucester.
 Wemyss, R. G. E. Fife, W.
 *Wentworth, B. C. V. Brighton.
 " Yorks, Barnsley.
 West, H. W., Q.C., d. Ipswich.
 West, Col. W. C. Denbighshire, W.
Westenra, Maj. Hon. P. C. Monaghan, S. & N.
 Westlake, J., K.C. Essex, S.
 " Cornwall, Mid.
 Weston, Sir J. D., Kt., d. Bristol, E. & S.
 †Weymouth, Visct. (Mq. of Bath) Somerset, Frome.
Whale, G. Marglebone, E.
 *Wharton, Rt. Hn. J. L. Yorks, Ripon.
 Wheelhouse, Sir W., d. Leeds, W.
 Whitbread, S. Bedford.
 Whitbread, S. H. Beds, S. Hunts, S.
 " Lancs., Bootle.
 " Bedford.
 White, Arnold H. T. Ham., Mile End.
 " North., Tyneside.
 *White, G. Norfolk, N. W.
 White, J. Bazley Gravesend.
 White, J. M. Forfarshire. *Wulfs, S.*
 " St. Andrew's Dt.
 White, Leedham Devon, Mid.
 *White, Luke. Yorks, Buckrose.
 *White, Patrick Meath, N.
 White-Thomson, Sir R. Devon, W.
 Whitehead, Sir J., Bt. Leicester.
 " Westmorland, N.
 Whitehead, R. Essex, S.E.
 Whitehead, S. T., d. Oldham.
 Whitelaw, A. Lanark, N.E.
 Whitelaw, G. A. L. Lanark, N.W.
 Whitelaw, W. Perth.
 *Whiteley, G. Yorks, Pudsey.
 " Stockport.
 " Cheshire, Northwich.
 *Whiteley, G. C. Kent, S. Greenwich.
 *Whiteley, H. J. Ashton-u-Lyne.
 Whitley, E., d. Liverpool, Everton.
 *Whitley, J. H. Halifax.
 *Whitmore, C. A. Chelsea.
 *Whittaker, T. P. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Whittingham, W. B. Essex, S.W.
 Whitworth, B., d. Lewisham.
 Wickham, W., d. Hants, E.
 Wicks, J. Essex, N.E.
 Wiggin, Sir H., Bt. Staffs, Handsworth.
 Wight, W., d. North d., Wansbeck.
 Wightman, W. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Wigram, A. M., d. Essex, S.
 Wilberforce, H. W. W. Hackney, N.
 Wilberforce, R. G. Hants, S. Sussex, N.W.
 Wilbraham, A. B., d. Durham, N. W.
 Wilkie, A. Sunderland.
 Wilkinson, Anthony Durham, Mid.
 Wilks, J. J. Hunts, S.
 Will, J. S., K.C. Montrose.
 Williams, A. J. Glamorgan, S.
 *Williams, A. O. Merionethshire.
 Williams, B. F., K.C. Monmouthshire, W.
 " Merthyr Tydfil.
 Williams, Chas. Leeds, W.
 Williams, J. Carvell Notts, Mansfield.
 " Nottingham, S.
 Williams, J. Chas. Cornwall, Truro.
 Williams, J. E. Hampstead.
 *Williams, Rt. Hn. J. P. Birmingham, S.
 Williams, Michael, d. Cornwall, Mid.
 *Williams, Col. R. Dorset, W.
 Williams, R. Aberdeen, N.
 Williams, T. H. (now Denbigh District. *Idris*) Chester.
 Williams, W. Swansea District.
 Williams, Dr. W. E. Monmouthshire, W.
 Williamson, Alear. Ayrshire, N.
 Williamson, Archd. Elgin and Nairn.
 †Williamson, J. (Lord Ashton) Lancs., Lancaster.
 Williamson, J. W. Armagh, N.
 Williamson, S. Kilmarnock Dist.
 " St. Andrew's Dist.
 Willis, E. C., K.C. Battersea.
 Willis, Gen. Sir Geo., d. Portsmouth.
 †Willis, W., K.C. Camberw., Peckham.
 Willis-Bund, J. W. Worcestershire, N.
 *Willoughby de Eresby, Lincs., Horncastle.
 Lord Boston.
 Willows, J. B. Hull, W.
 *Willox, Sir J. A., Kt. Liverpool, Everton.
 *Wills, Sir F., Bt. Bristol, N.
 Wills, Sir W. H., Bt. Cornwall, N.E.
 " Bristol, E. & S.
 " Essex, S.E.
 Willyams, E. B. Cornwall, Mid.
 Wilmot, Sir J. E., d. Birm., Edgbaston.
 *Wilson, A. S. Yorks, Holderness.
 *Wilson, C. H. Hull, W.
 Wilson, D'Arcy B. Yorks, Normanton.
 Wilson, D. J., d. Dublin Co., N.
 " Tyrone, N.
 *Wilson, F. W. Norfolk, Mid.
 Wilson, H. G. Southampton.
 *Wilson, H. J. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 Wilson, H. S. L. Pontefract. *Wakefield.*
 Wilson, Isaac, d. Middlesbrough.
 Wilson, James Longford, S.
 *Wilson, John Falkirk Dt.
 Wilson, John Lanark, Govan.
 *Wilson, John Durham, Mid.
 " Durham, Houghton.
 *Wilson, John Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Wilson, John (1) Edinburgh, Central.
 Wilson, John (2) Edinburgh, Central.
 Wilson, John. Leith Dt. *Montrose Dt.*
 Wilson, John. Westmeath, N.
 *Wilson, John W. Worcestershire, N.
 Wilson, Josh. H. Middlesbrough.
 " Bristol, E.
 Wilson, J. M. Longford, N.
 Wilson, Sir M., Bt., d. Yorks, Skipton.
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, d. Portsmouth. *Bucks, N.*
 Wilson, W. Tyrone, N.
 *Wilson-Todd, Col. W. H. Yorks, Howdensh.
 " Darlington.
 Winfrey, R. Norfolk, S.W.
 *Wingfield-Digby, J. K. Dorset, N.
 " Somerset, S.
 †Winn, Hon. R. (Lord St. Oswald) Pontefract.
 Winn, R. G. A. Kerry, S.
 Winterbotham, A. B., d. Gloucestershire, E.
 Wintringham, T. St. Grimsby.
 Wippell, P. H. P. Devonport.
 Withy, A. Herefordshire, S.
 Wodehouse, Hon. A., d. Essex, N.
 " Isle of Wight.
 *Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. Bath.
 *Wolff, G. W. Belfast, E.
 Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Portsmouth.
 †Wolmer, Viscount (Earl Edinburgh, W. of Selborne) Hants, E.
 *Wood, J. S. Down, E.
 Wood, N., d. Durham, Houghton.
 Wood, Col. T. Brecknockshire.
 Wood, T. McK. Islington, E.
 " Orkney & Shetland.
 " Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Woodall, W., d. Hanley.
 Woodward, M. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Woodhead, J. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 " Huddersfield.
 Woodhouse, E. Yorks, Pudsey.
 *Woodhouse, Sir J. T. Kt. Huddersfield.
 " Yorks, Howdenshire.
 Woods, E. H. Dublin Co., N.

Woods, Samuel.....	Lancs., Ince. Essex, S.W.	Wylie, J. O.....	Tyrone, N.
Woods, Col. W.....	Wigan. Ashton-u.-L.	Wyndham, E.....	Gloucestershire, F. of D.
Woolacott, J. E.....	Glasgow, St. Rollox.	*Wyndham, Rt. Hn. G.....	Dover.
Woollen, J.....	Perth.	*Wyndham-Quin, Col.....	Glamorgan, S.
Workman, J. W.....	Belfast, S.	Wynn, C. W. W., d.....	Montgomeryshire.
Worsley, Sir W. C., Bt., d.	Salford, W.	Wynn, Sir H. W., Bt., C.B.	Denbighshire, E.
*Worsley-Taylor, H. W.,		Wynn, R. W. W.....	Montgomeryshire.
K.C.....	Lancs., Blackpool.	Wynne, Ll. M.....	Oxfordshire, N.
Wortley, Maj. Hon. E.		Wynne, O. S.....	Sligo, N.
M. Stuart. D.S.O.....	Yorks. Holmfirth.	Wynne, W. R. M.....	Merionethshire.
*Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B.		Wynne-Edwards, T.....	Denbighshire, W.
Stuart, K.C. C.B.....	Sheffield, Hallam.	Wyvill, M. D'Arcy.....	Yorkshire, Otley.
Wragge, E. H. V.....	Yorks, Rotherham.		Durham, Bp. Auckland.
Wren, Walter, d.....	Lambeth, N.	†Yates, J. M., K.C.....	Manchester, N.
Wright, Caleb, d.....	Lancashire, Leigh.	Yates, R. P.....	Aston Manor.
†Wright, G. (Hn. Justice)	Dublin Univ	Yellowlees, R.....	Fife, W.
†Wright, Harold.....	Lancashire, Chorley.	Yeo, F. A., d.....	Glamorgan, W.
"	Greenock.	*Yerburgh, R. A.....	Chester.
Wright, H. FitzHerbert	Derbyshire, Ilkeston.	Yorke, J. B.....	Gloucestershire, N.
Wright, H. Smith.....	Nottingham, S.	Young, A., d.....	Kirkcudbright.
Wright, H. Willey.....	Islington, S.	Young, C. E. B.....	Christchurch.
Wright, J. Macer.....	Stalybridge.	Young, Capt. O., R.N.	Berks, E.
Wright, Col. J. R.....	Swansea Dt.	*Young, S.....	Cavan, E.
†Wright, Hn. Sir R.S., Kt.	Norwich.	Younger, G.....	Clackmannan & K.
"	T. Ham'ts. Stepney.	Younger, H. G.....	Edinburgh, E.
Wright, Col. V.....	Hanley.	*Younger, W.....	Lincs., Stamford.
*Wrightson, Sir T., Bt.	St. Pancras, E.		Orkney & Shetland.
"	Stockton.	*Yoxall, J. H.....	Nottingham, W.
Wroughton, P.....	Berkshire, N.	"	Notts, Bassettlaw.
*Wylie, A.....	Dumbartonshire.		

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The following are the classes of persons who, being males of full age, are entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote at Parliamentary Elections, provided they are not under any legal incapacity, such as alienage, or conviction for corrupt practices, and have not within 12 months preceding 15th July received parochial relief (other than medical relief) or other disqualifying aims:—

COUNTIES.

1.—THE OWNERSHIP FRANCHISE.

(a) FREEHOLDERS:—

- (1) Persons possessed in fee simple or fee all of a freehold estate in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s.
- (2) Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s. who actually and *bona fide* occupy the premises, or were seized of such estate on the 7th June, 1832, or have acquired such estate after that day by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from freeholders. A freehold situate in a Parliamentary borough qualifies the owner for the county vote, unless it is in his own occupation. See also N.B. below.

(b) COPYHOLDERS:—

Persons possessed of an estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from copyholders. A copyhold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

(c) LEASEHOLDERS:—

Lessees, their assignees, and sub-lessees (if in actual occupation) of a term originally created for not less than 60 years, of the value of £5 per annum. Not less than 20 years of the value of £50 per annum.

Note.—Residence on the property is not required from leaseholders. A leasehold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—Joint Ownership.—One only of several joint owners can claim a vote, unless they have acquired the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bona fide* carrying on business thereon as partners, in which case all can claim votes if the value is sufficient.

Possession.—The claimant must have been in actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits for his own use for 6 months (in the case of (c) leaseholders, 12 months) preceding the 15th July, unless the property has been acquired by descent, marriage, or will.

BOROUGHES.

1.—RESERVED RIGHTS.

Persons possessing rights permanently or temporarily reserved by the Reform Act of 1832, such as

- (1) Freeholders and burgage tenants in cities and towns which are counties of themselves; e.g., Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and Nottingham.

- (2) Freemen and burgesses by servitude (except in London).

Freemen and liverymen in the City of London.

Inhabitants, inhabitant householders, inhabitants paying scot and lot, potwallers. (These rights are now merged in the occupation franchise.)

COUNTIES—Continued.

Rentcharge.—A rentcharge does not now qualify to vote, except the whole of the tithe rentcharge of a living; but a person registered before 1885 retains his vote.

Claims.—Freeholders, Copyholders, and Leaseholders in order to obtain a vote must, if not already registered, send in a notice of claim to the Overseers of the Parish in which the property is situated on or before July 20th.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the county of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "offices," "chambers," "studios," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly. Residence on the qualification is not required from £10 occupiers.

Joint Occupation.—Only two joint occupiers under the £10 qualification can be registered, unless they derived the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bona-fide* engaged in carrying on business as partners. See also N.B. below.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling-house within the county.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling-house. Sole occupation of one "part of a house" qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. Residence is required. Joint occupation under this head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined) by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—Occupation of premises in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for the county.

BOROUGH—Continued.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the borough of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "office," "chambers," "studio," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly.

The voter must have resided in the borough or within 7 miles (City of London 25 miles) of its boundary for the 6 months preceding the 15th July.

Joint Occupation qualifies all the joint occupiers wherever the clear yearly value is enough to give a sum of £10 for each occupier.

Assessed Taxes.—The occupier must also have paid on or before the 20th July all assessed taxes due in respect of the premises up to the 5th January. See also N.B., post.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling-house within the borough.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling-house. Sole occupation of one such room qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. Residence is required. Joint occupation under the above head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined), by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer. See also N.B. following.

*NOTE.—The following classes of persons are among those who are chiefly affected by this provision:—

PROFESSIONAL.—Resident Governors, Chaplains, or employés of public or other institutions; house-surgeons and officials of hospitals; secretaries, professors, schoolmasters, postmasters; dockyard and coastguard officials; masters and other officials of workhouses, asylums, industrial schools, infirmaries, homes, &c.; officers, non-commissioned officers, and married soldiers of the army or militia; permanent staff of volunteer corps; officers of courts or prisons; police officers and constables; corporation and parish officials of various kinds.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—Bank or business managers, shop-assistants, station-masters, signalmen, toll-collectors, office-keepers, gatekeepers, watchmen, and timekeepers.

AGRICULTURAL.—Land stewards, farm bailiffs, outdoor farm servants, gardeners, gatekeepers, gamekeepers, shepherds, &c.

DOMESTIC.—Coachmen, grooms, lodgekeepers, &c., if occupying residences separate from their employers.

COUNTIES—

Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same division of a county, or in the same county if it is undivided, are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseer by the 20th August, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on the 5th January must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on the 1st August. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier, for the 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year, of lodgings in the same house within the county (or division) of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

Occupation of lodgings in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for a county.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

BOROUGHES—Continued.

Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same borough (whether in the same division or not) is immaterial) are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseers by the 20th August, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on the 5th January must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on the 1st August. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier for the 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year, of lodgings in the same house, within the borough, of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION.

The following lists give the dates on or before which, in accordance with the Registration Act, 1885, and subsequent Statutes, and Orders of the Local Government Board, the various proceedings connected with the registration of Parliamentary and Municipal electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales take place:—

COUNTIES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register and Register of Local Government Electors come into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor rates up to this day must be paid on or before July 20th.
- 15 April.—Clerks of the County Councils to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 - April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
 - and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
 - May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish ownership part of the register, and notice to owners to send in claims.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice as to Poor-rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Claims of ownership electors (i.e., freeholders, copyholders, &c.) to be sent to the Overseers.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates due to January 5th must be paid by this day.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for non-payment of Poor-rates.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 25 July.—Overseers to remove ownership part of register.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers names of persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out lists of ownership claimants, occupiers, and old lodgers. Overseers to enter their objections on ownership part of old register.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of ownership claimants (Parliamentary or Parochial).
 2. Ownership part of register (Parliamentary or Parochial), with Overseers' objections entered.
 3. List of occupiers, in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Local Government.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Local Government only.
 4. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
 5. List of electors disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 6. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County Councillors.

BOROUGHES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register comes into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) up to this day must be paid before July 20.
- 7 Jan.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 7 April.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 15 April.—Town Clerk to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 - April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
 - and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
 - May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice respecting rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) due up to the preceding 5th January must be paid before this date.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for nonpayment of Poor-rates.
- 22 July.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers the names of all persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out occupiers list, reserved rights list, and old lodgers list. Town Clerk to make out list of freemen.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of Occupiers in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Municipal.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Municipal only.
 2. Reserved rights list, of persons entitled to vote in respect of rights reserved by the Reform Act of 1832.
 3. Old lodgers list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25.
 4. List of voters disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 5. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the Borough, and so qualified to be elected Town Councillors.
 6. Town Clerk to publish list of freemen.

COUNTIES—*Continued.*

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to the Overseers by this date.
Notices of objections to be delivered by this date.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. " New lodger claims.
3. " Ownerships electors objected to.
4. " Occupiers objected to. [to.
5. " Old lodgers objected to.
Overseers to deliver lists to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations in cases of change of address to be sent to the Clerks of the County Councils.
Declarations for correcting misdescriptions in occupiers or old lodgers list to be sent to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
(Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the county.)
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 20 Dec.—County Register to be completed before this date.
- 31 Dec.—Clerks of the County Councils to deliver registers to Sheriff. Parliamentary Registers and Registers of Local Government Electors to remain in force during the ensuing year.

BOROUGHES—*Continued.*

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to Overseers; freemen's claims to Town Clerks.
Notices of objections to be delivered to voters and Overseers, and, in respect of freemen, to Town Clerks.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
1. List of occupiers' claims.
2. " New lodger claims.
3. " Occupiers objected to.
4. " Old lodgers objected to.
Town Clerks to publish :—
1. List of freemen's claims.
2. Objections to freemen.
Overseers to deliver lists to Town Clerks.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations for correcting misdescriptions to be delivered to Town Clerks.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
(Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the borough.)
- 15 Sept.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 1 Nov.—Municipal Registers come into force.
- 31 Dec.—Town Clerks to deliver registers to Returning Officers. Parliamentary Registers to remain in force during the ensuing year.

NOTE.—The Overseers are bound to supply to any applicant a copy of any list of electors, claimants, etc., published by them, at the following rates :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 100 names	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1	0
" 200 " " 300	1	6
" 300 " " 400	2	0
" 400	2	6

REGISTRATION APPEALS, 1902.

A summary of the decisions of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on appeals from revising barristers in regard to Parliamentary and Local Government votes.

WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

A minister of the Wesleyan Methodist connection claimed to be on the list of Parliamentary and Local Government electors in respect of the occupation of a dwelling house. It was objected that he had not occupied the qualifying premises for twelve months immediately preceding July 15. It appeared that he had been transferred during the qualifying year from Teignmouth to Gloucester, and that his appointment carried with it the occupation of the manse, for which he was rated. The revising barrister held that the appointment was not a "promotion to an office" within section 33 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and therefore that twelve months' continuous occupation of premises within the same borough was required in order to confer the vote.

The Court held that in the present case the facts before the revising barrister justified him in removing the name from the list. It might be, if the deed of appointment and the deeds authorising the Conference to appoint a minister to a manse were gone into, that such an appointment might be a promotion to an office such as the law would take cognisance of. They could not, however, go into evidence which was not before the revising barrister. The vote was, therefore, disallowed.—*Williams v. Blakeway*, 7th Nov., 1902.

MARKET STALLHOLDERS.

The appellants claimed Parliamentary and Local Government votes for East Finsbury as joint tenants of stalls in the central meat market of London.

The case turned on the point as to whether the area of the qualifying property was or was not within the borough. The Court decided that a local Act of 1860, prior to the Redistribution Act of 1885, had transferred the land to the City of London, and therefore that the appellants had no right to vote in East Finsbury.—*Pickard v. Preston*, 7th Nov.

VOTES OF VOLUNTEERS ABSENT ON WAR SERVICE.

This appeal raised the question whether soldiers who were serving at the front when peace was declared in June, 1902, could claim a vote for the current year. The claimant, who was a soldier, had been absent in South Africa on military service during the whole of the twelve months previous to the 15th of July, 1902. It was argued that the claim was good under the Electoral Disabilities (Military Service) Removal Act, 1900 (63 Vict. c. 8), notwithstanding his absence. The revising barrister decided otherwise, because the war in South Africa had come to an end in June, and absence during the rest of the qualifying period was consequently not an "absence during the continuance of the present war" within the meaning of section 3 of the Act.

Lord Alverstone, C.J., said the court differed on the grounds upon which the appeal should be allowed, but they were agreed that the claim ought to have been allowed. He based his own judgment on the construction to be put on sections 1 and 3 of the Act of 1900, and held that "during" the war referred less to the continuance of the war than to the services rendered necessary by the war. In any case, the Electoral Disabilities Removal Act, 1891, got over the difficulty.

Wills, J., said that even on the narrowest construction the claimant was excused absence up to June, and the remaining few weeks were covered by the Act of 1891.

Channell, J., said that the question could never arise again under the Act of 1900, and the Act of 1891 seemed to him to cover the appellant's case. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—*Marsh v. Bantoft*, 7th Nov.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION LAW.

The Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act of 1883 introduced large changes into the previously existing law, and enacted a Code of Regulations for the conduct of elections. There are here shewn in a concise form—

1. The principal acts which constitute offences against the election law and the penalties which they entail.
2. The regulations under which Candidates and their Agents are obliged to conduct the election.

1.—OFFENCES AT ELECTIONS.

The offences are grouped under three main heads, (A) Corrupt Practices, (B) Illegal Practices, (C) Illegal Payment, Employment, or Hiring.

(A) CORRUPT PRACTICES.

OFFENCES.

Bribery.—It is bribery to give, lend, or promise money or money's worth, in order to induce an elector to vote or abstain from voting for a particular candidate. The consequences are the same whether the payment is made directly or indirectly, and whether before, during, or after an election.

It is bribery to give, offer, or promise any employment to or for a voter, or anyone connected with him, with the same object. [No persons must be employed for payment at an election except by the election agent, who is strictly limited in the numbers he may engage.]

Any person who gives money to be spent in bribery, or who repays it afterwards, is guilty of a corrupt practice.

It is bribery to make a gift or promise to any third person in order to secure an elector's vote.

It is bribery to pay the day's wages of any voter, or to give him money for railway fare, loss of time, &c.

An employer may give his workmen or servants reasonable leave of absence (without deduction of pay) for the purpose of voting, on condition that all voters in his employment are treated alike.

The elector who receives a bribe for his vote, or who bargains for a promise of employment or reward of any kind, *is equally guilty* of bribery, whether it is done before or after the election.

Treating.—The offence of treating is committed if any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision is corruptly paid or provided for any person at any time in order to influence him, or any third party, to vote or abstain from voting at the election.

PENALTIES.

To the briber or the person bribed, imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, or a fine not exceeding £200.

Deprivation of the right of being elected to Parliament, or voting, for seven years.

Removal from, and disqualification for, any public office.

Payment of the costs of an election enquiry in gross cases.

If committed by a candidate personally, he loses his seat, if elected, and is disqualified for ever from representing the constituency.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the election is void, and the candidate is disqualified for sitting in Parliament for the same place for seven years.

The same as for bribery.

OFFENCES.

Treating, continued.—Treating the wives or relations of electors may constitute the offence. The quantity of refreshment provided is immaterial if the intention is corrupt. The gift of tickets to be exchanged for refreshment is equivalent to direct treating.

The person accepting any meat, drink, or entertainment, is also guilty and punishable accordingly.

Undue Influence.—This offence consists—

(a) In using or threatening force or restraint to induce any elector to vote or not to vote at the election.

(b) In inflicting upon or threatening any temporal or spiritual injury against a voter with the same purpose.

(c) In abducting an elector, or fraudulently preventing, or interfering with him in giving his vote freely.

The withdrawal of custom or employment is undue influence, if done with the view of affecting the elector's vote.

A threat to evict a tenant with the same object comes within the definition of undue influence.

Personation.—Any person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of personation.

Voting twice at the same election is the same as personation.

Aiding or abetting personation is equivalent to personation itself.

Forging or counterfeiting a ballot paper is an offence punishable as a misdemeanour.

PENALTIES.

The same as for bribery.

The same as for bribery.

To the offender, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with hard labour.

Seven years incapacity to be elected, to vote, or to hold any public office.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the latter loses his seat if elected.

(B) ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Paying or receiving money for the conveyance of voters to the poll, whether in counties or boroughs. (The provision of all but private conveyances, voluntarily lent, is absolutely prohibited, but electors may pay for their own conveyance to and from the poll.)

Paying an elector for exhibiting bills, notices, &c. (The receiver is also punishable; an ordinary advertising agent is exempted.)

Paying any money for election expenses in excess of the prescribed maximum, or through any person other than the election agent.

Hiring or letting committee rooms for payment in excess of the number allowed. (The number of such rooms is strictly limited, and they can be hired only by the election agent.)

Voting when prohibited, or inducing a prohibited voter to vote.

Publishing a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate, or a false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate.

A fine not exceeding £100.

Incapacity to vote, in the constituency, during the succeeding five years.

If committed by an agent of a candidate, the election of the latter may be rendered void.

Same punishment as above, but election not voided unless committed by the candidate or election agent.

(C) ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, OR HIRING.

OFFENCES.

PENALTIES.

To provide money for an illegal practice or payment.

To pay for bands, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons, or other marks of distinction.

To let, lend, hire, borrow, or use for the conveyance of voters to the poll, any animal or conveyance ordinarily kept for hire.

To employ any person (for payment) at the election for any purpose or in any capacity not permitted by the Act.

To corruptly induce any person to withdraw his candidature. The person so withdrawing is equally guilty.

To use as a committee room any licensed house, refreshment house, or public elementary school, or any part of the same.

To publish election bills, placards or posters, without the name and address of the printer and publisher.

A fine not exceeding £100.
If committed by a candidate or his election agent, the consequences of an *illegal practice* are entailed.

2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

(D) EXPENDITURE.

A scale of expenditure is laid down beyond which a candidate is not at liberty to go without risking the loss of his seat; any expenditure above the maximum entails the penalties imposed upon the commission of an illegal practice. The maximum scale is as follows:—

BOROUGHES.			COUNTIES.		
Number of Electors.	For One Candidate.	For Two Joint Candidates.	Number of Electors.	ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
	£	£		For One Candidate.	For One Candidate.
Not exceeding 2,000	350	525	Not exceeding 2,000	£ 650	£ 500
2,001 to 2,999	380	570	From 2,001 to 2,999 inclusive	710	540
3,000 to 3,999	410	615	„ 3,000 to 3,999 „	770	580
4,000 to 4,999	440	660	„ 4,000 to 4,999 „	830	620
5,000 to 5,999	470	705	„ 5,000 to 5,999 „	890	660
6,000 to 6,999	500	750	„ 6,000 to 6,999 „	950	700
7,000 to 7,999	530	795	„ 7,000 to 7,999 „	1,010	740
8,000 to 8,999	560	840	„ 8,000 to 8,999 „	1,070	780
9,000 to 9,999	590	885	„ 9,000 to 9,999 „	1,130	820
10,000 to 10,999	620	930	„ 10,000 to 10,999 „	1,190	860
11,000 to 11,999	650	975	„ 11,000 to 11,999 „	1,250	900
12,000 to 12,999	680	1,020	„ 12,000 to 12,999 „	1,310	940
13,000 to 13,999	710	1,065	„ 13,000 to 13,999 „	1,370	980
14,000 to 14,999	740	1,110	„ 14,000 to 14,999 „	1,430	1,020
15,000 to 15,999	770	1,155			

The Returning Officer's Charges, which are limited by a special Act of Parliament, are not included in the above maximum, but a candidate is only at liberty to pay him the

exact sum allowed by the Act, under pain of conviction for an illegal practice and loss of his seat.

Personal Expenses.—The personal expenses of a candidate, which include the reasonable cost of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purpose of the election, are also outside the prescribed maximum,

and they are not limited to any precise amount, though any excess over £100 in this particular must be paid through the election agent.

(E) EMPLOYMENT.

In addition to the above restriction on the maximum expenditure, regulations are imposed upon the candidate in respect to the number of persons who may be employed, for payment, in the work of an election, and the number of committee rooms which may be engaged. They are as under:—

Boroughs.—In boroughs, in addition to one election agent (through whose hands all expenditure must pass), and a polling agent in each station, a number of clerks and messengers is allowed in the proportion of one for every 500 electors. Paid agents, clerks, &c., if employed in any division of a divided borough, are prohibited from voting in that or any other division of the same borough, and each must be so informed by the election agent.

Counties.—In counties, there is allowed in addition to one election agent, a sub-

agent for each polling district, together with one clerk and one messenger for every such district, or for every 500 electors in large districts. A candidate is also allowed a staff of clerks and messengers at the central committee room of the county, at the rate of one for every 5,000 electors.

Committee Rooms.—The engagement of committee rooms is authorised to the extent of one for each polling district (or for every 500 electors) in a county, and one for every 500 electors in a borough. Several restrictions are placed upon the choice of these committee rooms. They must not be held in either a licensed house or a refreshment house, or upon the premises of any elementary school in receipt of a parliamentary grant. But they may be held without objection in the rooms of any permanent political club.

(F) RETURN OF EXPENSES.

With a view to ensure the due observance of these provisions, the Act requires a detailed return of the amount expended under each head to be made by the election agent, and signed and attested before a Justice of the Peace. The candidate is also bound to make a similar declaration

pledging his belief that the return is correct, and that no expenses have been incurred which are not included in it. If either a candidate or an election agent knowingly makes a false declaration, he is liable to a prosecution for perjury, and, if convicted, to seven years' penal servitude.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TIME TABLE FOR NOMINATION AND POLL.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT BOROUGHES.	
<i>Say</i>	
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
" 2, Tues.	
" 3, Wed.	Last possible day for notice.
" 4, Thur.	
" 5, Fri.	First possible day for nomination.
" 6, Sat.	
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>
" 8, Mon.	
" 9, Tues.	First possible day for poll.
" 10, Wed.	
" 11, Thur.	Last possible day for nomination.
" 12, Fri.	
" 13, Sat.	
" 14, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>
" 15, Mon.	
" 16, Tues.	
" 17, Wed.	
" 18, Thur.	
" 19, Fri.	Last possible day for poll.

ORDINARY BOROUGHES.	
<i>Say</i>	
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
" 2, Tues.	Last possible day for notice.
" 3, Wed.	
" 4, Thur.	First possible day for nomination.
" 5, Fri.	Last possible day for nomination.
" 5, "	First possible day for poll.
" 6, Sat.	
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>
" 8, Mon.	
" 9, Tues.	
" 10, Wed.	Last possible day for poll.

NOTE.—Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are excluded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Under the Local Government Act, 1888, a County Council was established in every County in England and Wales, the duties of which body include all the administrative and financial business of the county formerly transacted by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

The next elections for the County Councils in England and Wales will take place, on a day to be fixed by the County Councils, between March 1st and March 8th, 1904. (If no day is so fixed, the elections will take place on March 8th.) A brief account is here given of the constitution of the County authorities and of the regulations under which the elections are conducted.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

The Council consists of a Chairman, County Aldermen, and County Councillors.

They are elected and conduct their proceedings similarly to existing Town Councils in boroughs, with some exceptions.

The County is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Councillor.

The Electoral Divisions are arranged so that the population of each is as nearly equal as possible, regard being had to the proper representation of rural and urban districts and to the distribution and pursuits of the population.

Boroughs with over 50,000 inhabitants are constituted administrative counties of themselves, and their Town Councils are the sole authority under the Act. The enrolled burgesses in other municipal boroughs elect a certain number of representatives to the Council of the County in which they are situated; they are not, however, entitled to vote on any expenditure to which the boroughs are not assessed.

London is constituted an administrative county, and each parliamentary division is an Electoral Division and elects two Councillors.

The quorum of a County Council is one-fourth of the whole.

The Councillors are elected triennially, and all retire together.

A Councillor who is chosen to be an Alderman vacates his office of Councillor.

Bankruptcy, or absence from the county for 12 months, disqualifies an Alderman or Councillor.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chairman is elected by the Council from among the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

He holds office for one year, and *may* receive such remuneration as the Council think reasonable.

He is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the County.

COUNTY ALDERMEN.—The County Aldermen are elected by the Council and constitute one-third of the number of Councillors.

A person is disqualified for election as an Alderman unless he is a Councillor, or qualified to be a Councillor.

A County Alderman may not as such vote in the election of a County Alderman.

The term of office of a County Alderman is six years, but one-half of the first aldermen chosen under the Act retire at the end of three years.

In the county of London the number of Aldermen must not exceed one-sixth of the number of Councillors.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Municipal Boroughs the enrolled Burgesses choose the Councillors to represent them on the County Council, and in the other parts of the county the qualifications entitling an Elector to be registered, and when registered to vote, are defined by the County Electors' Act, 1888, substantially as follows:—

PERSONAL.—An Elector may be a man or a woman, but must be of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not, within 12 months prior to July 15th, have received parochial (non-medical) relief.

OCCUPATION.—An Elector must for 12 months prior to July 15th,

(a) have been in occupation, joint or several, of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in the parish; or

(b) must during the same period have been an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in the parish, of the yearly value of not less than £10.

Joint occupation under (a) qualifies, irrespective of the value of the premises, and also under (b) if the value is sufficient, when divided, to give £10 for each occupier.

The occupation of *part* of a house qualifies where that part is separately occupied for the purposes of any trade, business, or profession.

Where a person succeeds to qualifying property by descent, marriage, etc., the occupation and rating of the predecessor in title qualifies the successor.

If a person has occupied different property in the County in immediate succession during the twelve months, he is entitled to be registered in the parish in which the last-occupied qualification is situated.

N.B.—Non-resident owners and lodgers are not entitled to vote in the election of County Councilors, nor are electors under the Service Franchise.

LONDON.—All persons on any Parliamentary or Parochial list are entitled to vote at a County Council election; this includes registered property owners, householders, lodgers, and service voters.

RESIDENCE.—A County Elector must have resided in the County, or within 7 (in the case of London, 15) miles of its boundary, for twelve months prior to July 15th (or in the case of the £10 qualification, six months). He or she may, however, let the house furnished, for not more than four months during the year, without losing the vote.

RATING.—The elector, or someone else, must, during the twelve months prior to July 15th, have been *rated* in respect of the qualifying property to all poor rates made during those twelve months; and all such rates (including County rates) as have become payable up to the preceding 5th January must be paid on or before July 20th.

QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

The qualification of County Councillors is thus defined by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as extended to counties:—

The Councillors are to be fit (*i.e.*, legally qualified) persons chosen by the County electors.

A person is not qualified to be elected, or to be a County Councillor, unless he

(a) Is enrolled, and entitled to be enrolled, as a County elector.

(b) Being entitled to be so enrolled in all respects except that of residence, is resident beyond 7 miles, but within 15 miles of the county, and is entered in the separate non-resident list.

(c) In either of those cases is possessed of real or personal property to the value, in the county, of £1,000; or is rated to the poor rate in the county on the annual (rateable) value of £30.

“Provided that every person shall be qualified to be elected, and to be a County Councillor, who is at the time of election qualified to elect to the office of Councillor, which last-mentioned qualification for being elected shall be alternative for, and shall not repeal or take away any other qualification.

“But if a person qualified under the last foregoing proviso ceases for twelve months to reside in the county, he shall cease to be qualified under that proviso, and his office shall become vacant, unless he was at the time of his election, and continues to be, qualified in some other manner.”

The practical effect of these provisions is that any person who is properly enrolled as a County elector may be elected a Councillor for that county, and need not in that case be qualified for election by property or rating.

Persons who are on the separate non-resident list, residing beyond 7 but within 15 miles of the county, must be qualified by the stated amount of property or rating.

The Local Government Act further provides that peers owning property in the county, and other owners of property in the county who are registered as Parliamentary county electors, shall be qualified to be elected County Councillors.

Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, may also be elected, if duly qualified.

Disqualifications for Election.—Persons holding any office of profit in the gift or disposal of the Council, or any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Council. Bankrupts, persons convicted of felony, or corrupt practices. Coroners for the county. Women, though qualified to elect, are disqualified for election.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Poll at contested elections for the County Council is conducted by ballot, as at Parliamentary elections. No elector can vote more than once at any election for the same county, even though he may be on the register for more than one electoral division. (In London an elector may vote for one or both candidates, but may not give his two votes to one candidate.)

The elections for all the divisions of a county are held on the same day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

THE NOMINATION.

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by two registered County electors of the electoral division for which he stands, and eight others must assent to the nomination. The names of the nominators and assentors should be signed in full.

No elector must subscribe more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled.

Nomination papers must be delivered by the candidate, or his proposer or seconder, at a place and time to be fixed by the Returning Officer. In a borough, nominations must be delivered to the Town Clerk.

A candidate may withdraw by giving written notice not later than 2 p.m. on the day after the last day for nomination.

CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

MAXIMUM EXPENSE.—The sum which a candidate may expend in the conduct and management of an election is regulated under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, by a scale which allows a maximum of £25 for the first 500 electors, and threepence for each elector above that number. The limit of expenditure, therefore, will be as follows:—

For 500 electors	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	0	0
1,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£31	5	0
1,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£37	10	0
2,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£43	15	0
2,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
3,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£56	5	0
3,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£62	10	0
4,000	"	...	...	...	...	...	£68	15	0
4,500	"	...	...	...	...	...	£75	0	0

And so on, at the rate of *threepence for each elector.*

These sums must not be exceeded, or the ELECTION WILL BE VOID.

(In London, if two candidates stand jointly, the maximum amount for each must be reduced by one-fourth, and they are only in that case allowed to hire the number of committee rooms, and employ the number of persons authorised for a single candidate.)

COMMITTEE ROOMS.—One committee room is allowed to be *hired* for each electoral division, or if the number of electors exceeds 2,000, one additional committee room for every additional 2,000, or part of that number. The use of committee rooms voluntarily lent is not limited, provided they are not in prohibited premises.

The following premises, or any part of the same, MAY NOT BE USED either as a committee room or for holding a meeting to promote the election of a candidate, viz.:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises:

Premises where refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises:

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a CLUB, SOCIETY, or ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—The use of Public Elementary Schools is *not* prohibited.

EMPLOYMENT.—The number of persons who may be employed for payment, as clerks or messengers, or in either capacity, in connection with the election is as follows:—

Not more than 2,000 electors	...	...	...	...	...	2 persons.
" " 3,000	"	...	...	...	...	3 "
" " 4,000	"	...	...	...	...	4 "
" " 5,000	"	...	...	...	...	5 "

and so on, one additional person being allowed for every 1,000 electors, or part of that number.

There is no provision authorising the payment of an election agent, as such.

One polling agent is allowed for each polling station, and agents (unpaid) to attend the counting of votes on the candidate's behalf may also be appointed.

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—Claims in respect of the election expenses of a candidate must be sent in within fourteen days after the election, or they will be barred and cannot be paid.

All such expenses must be paid within twenty-one days of the election.

Every agent must send in to the candidate, within twenty-three days after the election, a return, in writing, of all expenses incurred by him in the conduct and management of the election (under a penalty of £50).

Every candidate must, within twenty-eight days after the election, send to the Clerk of the County Council a return of all expenses incurred by him or his agents, together with bills stating the particulars, and receipts for all sums over twenty shillings.

A declaration must accompany the return.

A candidate who fails to make the return is forbidden, under a penalty of £50 a day, to sit or vote in the Council.

The penalties and disqualifications attending the commission of corrupt or illegal practices at the election of a County Councillor, are similar in most respects to those which follow the same offences at Parliamentary elections.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

(ENGLAND AND WALES).

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
ANGLESEY	R. P. Jones	Bronmenai, Llanfair.
BEDFORD	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Woburn Abbey.
BERKSHIRE	W. G. Mount	Wasing Place, Reading.
BRECKONSHIRE	Lord Glanusk	Glanusk Park, Crickhowell.
BUCKINGHAM	Lord Cottesloe	Swanbourne, Winslow.
CAMBRIDGE (Isle of Ely)	Joseph Martin	Highfield, Littleport.
CAMBRIDGE	R. Stephenson	Burwell, Cambs.
CARDIGAN	M. L. Vaughan Davies, M.P.	Tanybwch, Aberystwith.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	J. Joseph	Plasderw, Llangennech.
CARNARVONSHIRE	R. Hughes	Bodlondob, Llanfairfechan.
CHESHIRE	Col. G. Dixon	Astle Hall, Chelford.
CORNWALL	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe	Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth.
CUMBERLAND	H. C. Howard	Greystoke Castle, Penrith.
DENBIGH	J. W. Lumley	Henlfr, Ruthin.
DERBYSHIRE	G. H. Strutt	Makeney House, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE	Earl of Morley	Saltram, Plympton.
DORSETSHIRE	Viscount Portman	Bryanston, Blandford.
DURHAM	S. Storey	Faxton House, Berwick.
ESSEX	Andrew Johnston	Forest Lodge, Woodford Green.
FLINTSHIRE	W. Davies	Celyn, Caergwrie.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	J. Blandy Jenkins	Llantrissant.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.	Lypiatt Park, Stroud.
HAMPSHIRE	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.	Stratton Park, Micheldever.
HEREFORDSHIRE	Col. R. Prescott-Decle	Bockleton Court, Tenbury.
HERTFORDSHIRE	Sir John Evans, B.C.B.	Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
HUNTINGDON	Earl of Sandwich	Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon.
KENT	George Marsham	Hayle, Maidstone.
LANCASHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.	Hampstead, Grange-over-Sands.
LEICESTERSHIRE	Hussey Packe	Prestwold Hall, Loughborough.
LINCOLN, Holland	T. C. Tunnard	Frampton Ho, Boston.
" Kesteven	Sir John Thorold, Bt.	Syston Park, Grantham.
" Lindsey	W. E. Fox	Northope Hall, Lincoln.
LONDON	Sir J. McDougall, Kt.	Spring Gardens, S.W.
MERIONETH	Hon. C. H. Wynn	Rhûg, Corwen.
MIDDLESEX	Sir Ralph Littler, Kt., K.C., C.B.	Broomfield House, Palmer's Green, N.
MONMOUTH	Lord Tredegar	Tredegar Park, Newport.
MONTGOMERY	A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.	Glansvern, Garthmyl.
NORFOLK	S. G. Stopford-Sackville, M.P.	Drayton House, Northampton.
NORTHAMPTON	(Soke of Peterborough)	Thorpe Hall, Peterborough.
NORTHUMBERLAND	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Alnwick Castle.
NORTHHAMPSHIRE	Lord Belper	Kingston, Derby.
OXFORDSHIRE	Viscount Valentia, M.P.	Bletchington Park, Oxford.
PENBROKESHIRE	Sir C. Phillips, Bt.	Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
RADNORSHIRE	C. C. Rogers	Stanage, Knighton.
RUTLAND	Earl of Gainsborough	Exton Park, Oakham.
SHERPESHIRE	J. Bowen-Jones	Beckbury, Shrewsbury.
SOMERSETSHIRE	A. J. Goodford	Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester.
STAFFORDSHIRE	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Teddesley Hall, Stafford.
SUFFOLK, East	Lord Rendlesham	Rendlesham, Ipswich.
" West	O. D. Johnson	Barrow Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
SURREY	E. J. Halsey	Pirbright, Woking.
SUSSEX, East	W. V. K. Stenning	Haiford, East Grinstead.
" West	The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.	Goodwood, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE	John S. Dugdale, K.C.	Honington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour.
WESTMORLAND	F. Markham	Morland, Penrith.
WIGHT, Isle of	Godfrey Baring	Nubia House, West Cowes.
WILTSHIRE	Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P.	Leigh, Bradford-on-Avon.
WORCESTERSHIRE	J. W. Willis-Bund	15, Old Sq., London, W.C.
YORKS, E. Riding	Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.	Escrick, York.
" N. "	John Hutton, M.P.	Solberge, Northallerton.
" W. "	C. G. M. Gaskell	Thornes House, near Wakefield.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

PARISH COUNCILS AND MEETINGS.

By the Local Government Act, 1894, Parish Meetings were brought into existence, the Guardians were reconstituted, and Parish, Rural District, and Urban District Councils were created.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

For all elections under this Act the elector is the "parochial elector," who, by Section 44 of the Act, is defined to be any person on the Local Government Register, or on the parliamentary register of electors, and the term includes non-resident owners of property in the parish who are on the parliamentary register.

PARISH MEETINGS.

(a) Where there is a Parish Council there must be at least one annual meeting for the election of the Council, summoned by the chairman of the Council, by notice of not less than seven clear days before meeting. The meeting shall be held at an hour not earlier than 6 p.m. (b) In smaller parishes where there is no Parish Council, there must be at least two meetings a year. The chairman holds office for a year, and, with the overseers, forms a body corporate.

The Parish Meetings consist only of parochial electors, and for the annual election of councillors a meeting is held in March. In absence of the chairman, the clerk of the Parish Council, or overseer, will discharge his duties.

PARISH COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Every rural parish having a population of 800 and upwards has a Parish Council. (A rural parish is one situated in a rural sanitary district.)

In a rural parish with a population of 100 and upwards, if the Parish Meeting so decide, the County Council must issue an order for its establishment. In a rural parish with less than a population of 100 the County Council may, if the meeting so wish it, issue an order for its establishment, or such small parishes may, with consent of the meeting, be grouped together under a common Parish Council.

The Council consists of a chairman and councillors. The councillors are elected at the annual or first Parish Meeting, if there is no poll required. If there is a poll, then the election is by ballot according to rules laid down by the Local Government Board. The electors are the parochial electors of the parish.

The chairman is elected by the councillors at the annual meeting, which takes place on or within seven days after the 15th of April.

The councillors and chairman hold office for three years from the 15th of April, 1901.

The number of councillors is not less than 5 nor more than 15, the number being fixed by the County Council.

The quorum of a Parish Council is one-third of the councillors, but in no case is the quorum to be less than three.

Absence of a councillor from meetings of the Council for more than six months consecutively, unless from illness or cause approved by the Council, vacates the seat.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

A person to be qualified as a parish councillor must be registered as a parochial elector of the parish, or must have come into residence within it, or within three miles of it, on or before the 25th March in the year preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected a parish councillor; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident of either sex is qualified for election.

A person is disqualified for election when he [or she]

- (a) Is an infant or alien.
- (b) Has within 12 months before or after election received union or parochial relief.
- (c) Has within five years before or after election been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; or has been adjudged a bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors.
- (d) Holds a paid office under a parish council.
- (e) Is a contractor under the council or board, or profits by any contract or work done for them.

Disqualification does not apply to a person selling or leasing land or lending money to the council or board, nor to contracts for supplying stone, gravel, &c., from his own land for road repairs, nor to the transport of such material for such repairs in his neighbourhood; nor does it apply to persons interested in newspapers which insert advertisements relating to council or board, nor to shareholders in joint stock companies holding contracts, but they must not vote on any matter in which the company is interested.

ELECTION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

(a) NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

At the parish meeting the chairman shall call for nomination papers to be handed to him, and number them as they are handed in, in the order in which he receives them.

Form of nomination paper may be obtained free from the Returning Officer, the overseers, or from the Clerk to the Parish Council.

The nomination paper should be filled up as a matter of precaution before the parish meeting. It must be signed by two parochial electors of the parish, and no more, as proposer and seconder.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper; the same proposer or seconder may sign as many papers as there are candidates to be elected, but no more, for the parish, or ward (if there are wards).

When all the nomination papers have been received, and not less than fifteen minutes has elapsed since the chairman took the chair, he shall read out the names of all the duly nominated candidates alphabetically, with their addresses and descriptions, and the names and addresses of their proposers and seconders.

After this has been done, no further nominations can be received, except to replace candidates who may withdraw their names.

The chairman's decision that a nomination paper is valid is final; but if he decides that any paper is invalid, he must write and sign his reasons for so deciding, and inform the meeting thereof.

After the nominations are read out, questions may be put to candidates, and explanations given by them.

Candidates may withdraw their candidature before the names are put to the meeting, either in writing or by word of mouth, and in such event, if any elector desires it, an opportunity must be given for further nominations to be made.

(b) THE ELECTION.

The number of parish councillors for each parish is fixed by the County Council.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the chairman declares them all duly elected.

If, however, the nominations are in excess of the number of councillors, the chairman will put each name to the meeting in its alphabetical order, and will take a vote by show of hands in favour of each candidate. The votes will be counted and the number in favour of each declared.

If no poll is demanded, he will declare those to be elected who have obtained the largest number of votes.

One-third of the electors present, or five electors, whichever number is least, may demand a poll to be taken, and if such demand be made and not withdrawn before the close of the meeting (ten minutes being given for the purpose), a poll will be taken as shewn below. If no poll is demanded, the declaration of the chairman, as to the result of the election, will be generally final, subject to an election petition (if any).

(c) THE POLL.

If a poll is demanded, the chairman shall send the names of the candidates and the nomination papers to the Returning Officer, and shall also send notice to each candidate that he has been nominated and that a poll has been demanded.

At any time, not later than twelve o'clock, on Tuesday following Thursday after the Parish meeting for the election, a candidate may withdraw his candidature by giving written notice to the Returning Officer, and if the withdrawal of one or more names renders it unnecessary to take a poll, the Returning Officer declares the remaining candidates duly elected.

If a poll is taken the Returning Officer gives five clear days' notice, and the proceedings are conducted in a similar manner to those at a Parliamentary election, the votes being taken by ballot.

The poll shall take place on the first Monday in April, or, if that is Easter Monday, the last Monday in March; or in either case, such other day, not being earlier than the preceding Saturday or later than the following Wednesday, as may be decided by the County Council.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

The Rural District Council consists of a chairman and councillors.

The councillors are elected by the parochial electors of those parishes or areas now electing guardians, and they are the representatives of that parish or area electing them on the Board of Guardians.

The chairman is elected by the councillors. The chairman, as also a vice-chairman, and not more than two other persons qualified to be district councillors, may be elected by the councillors outside their own body, and from those who have been *ex officio* guardians.

The term of office of councillors is three years, one-third as nearly as possible going out of office on the 15th of April in each year. By order of County Council they may retire simultaneously at end of the third year.

The chairman of the Rural District Council, unless a woman, is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the county.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

A person qualified to be a councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the union, or have resided in the union during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident in the union, of either sex, is qualified for election.

Disqualifications are the same as those of parish councillors, referred to *ante*, but the disqualification is not removable as it is in certain cases of parish councillors, and certain further disqualifications as to guardians are applicable to rural district councillors.

III.—ELECTION OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

Notice of election must be published by returning officer (the clerk of the council).

Candidates must be nominated as in case of parish councillors.

Nomination paper, properly filled in, must be sent to the returning officer.

Nomination papers may be obtained free from returning officer or overseers.

No parochial elector can sign nomination papers for more than the number of rural district councillors to be elected in any one parish or area.

Returning officers deal with nomination papers, as the chairman does in the case of parish councillors. Candidates may withdraw their candidature by giving the prescribed notice.

The number of rural district councillors is in each parish or area the same as the number of guardians.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the returning officer gives notice that no poll will be taken.

If there is to be a poll, notice is given at least five clear days before date fixed.

The date and hours of the election are the same as for parish councillors elected for the same parish.

An elector cannot vote in more than one parish in the district, although his property may be in several.

GUARDIANS (OUTSIDE LONDON).

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Under rural district councillors, *ante*, the status and election of the guardians, and the term of office have been explained, so far as they relate to a guardian for rural districts, and the same apply to all guardians, whether in rural or urban districts outside London, with one or two minor differences in the case of guardians in boroughs, which are noted below.

II.—QUALIFICATION.

The qualification is the same whether in rural or urban districts, except in the case of a borough, where, additionally, in case of a parish wholly or partly situate in the borough, the residence qualification of a municipal councillor is that to qualify for a guardian.

III.—THE POLL.

The Polling hours for Guardians in urban districts, other than boroughs, and for urban district councillors, are the same.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

The number of councillors is that provided by any local or personal Acts, the County Council having power from time to time to add to the number.

The parochial electors of the parishes in the district are the electors of the councillors of the district, and if the District Council is divided into wards the electors of the councillors for each ward are such of the parochial electors as have qualifications within that ward.

Each elector gives one vote and no more for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected.

The term of office of a councillor is three years, one-third of the Council as nearly as possible (and if the district is divided into wards one-third of such ward) going out of office on the 15th April in each year. The County Council may, on request of an Urban District Council, direct the members to go out simultaneously at the end of the third year. The chairman, unless a woman, is, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace for the county.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

A councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the district, or have resided in the district during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the election. No person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage.

Disqualifications are the same as those for rural district councillors and guardians.

III.—ELECTION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

(a) *Notice of election* is given by the returning officer (the clerk to the council).

Nomination paper is provided by the returning officer free of charge.

It must be signed by two parochial electors of the district, or ward, if there are wards.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper, and no elector shall sign more nomination papers than there are councillors to be elected for the district or ward, nor shall he sign nomination papers for more than one ward.

The returning officer deals with the nominations as in the case for district councillors, and publishes the names of those persons validly nominated.

A candidate may withdraw from his candidature by a notice in writing to the returning officer.

(b) *Election*.—If the valid nominations do not exceed the number to be elected there shall be no poll.

(c) *Poll*.—If there is to be a poll the returning officer gives notice at least five clear days before date fixed, with full particulars of candidates.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, 1899, established in London, in lieu of the Parish Vestries and District Boards, a number of Councils which for all intents and purposes converted the various areas into Municipal Boroughs. Each of these boroughs is governed by a Council, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The qualification for the office of Councillor is the same as for members of Parish Councils, and the electors are the parochial electors as defined by the Local Government Act of 1894. Any person on any list of voters for the parish is a parochial elector, and, therefore, is entitled to vote and to be a candidate (except women) for the office of Councillor.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

If a candidate, or a number of candidates combined, determine to institute a canvass of the parish, and to hold meetings, distribute bills, &c., with a view to their election, it is desirable that they should know the provisions of the law as regards such matters, and the limitations which it puts upon their action.

EXPENSES.

The Local Government Act, 1894, does not apparently contemplate that any large expense will be incurred by candidates at Elections under the Act, since no maximum sum has been laid down by it, nor is any return of expenses required to be made by Candidates, as in the case of Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

The general provisions of Election law against bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, illegal practices, illegal payments, employment and hiring, apply, however, to Parish Council Elections, and should be carefully studied.

It is considered that some of the restrictions imposed by the Municipal Elections Act, 1884, also apply to Parish Council Elections. Among such are the following:—

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

One Committee Room only is allowed to be hired by a Candidate. An additional Committee Room may be hired if the number of electors is above 2,000.

The following premises **may not be used** by a Candidate as a Committee Room:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises.

Premises where refreshments of any kind, whether food or drink, are ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises.

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a Club, Society, or Association.

The use of Public Elementary Schools as Committee Rooms is **not** in terms prohibited, as at Parliamentary Elections, but it would be highly unwise that they should be used for the purpose.

EMPLOYMENT.

Two persons, but not more, may be employed for payment, either as Clerks or Messengers, when the number of Electors is below 2,000. One additional person is allowed for every further 1,000 electors, or part of that number, over 2,000.

Candidates who stand jointly are only allowed to hire the number of Committee Rooms and to employ the number of paid Clerks or Messengers authorised for a single Candidate.

If there are only two Candidates, each may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

If there are more than two Candidates, any number of them, being not less than one-third of the whole number of candidates, may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

Unpaid Agents to attend the counting of votes on the Candidates' behalf may also be appointed. Notice of the polling and counting Agents' names and addresses must be given to the Returning Officer not less than two clear days before the polling. Each must make a declaration of secrecy before a magistrate or the Returning Officer.

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

MEETINGS.

The arrangements for meetings should be well considered beforehand, and the plans for engaging rooms, announcing the meetings, selecting Chairman and Speakers, &c., settled.

All printed Bills, Notices of Meetings, &c., must bear the name and address of the printer and publisher at foot.

THE CANVASS.

If a personal Canvass of the parish is decided upon, voluntary canvassers must be obtained in sufficient numbers.

PREPARATIONS FOR POLLING DAY.

When the list of nominations is closed, and a poll is certain to be held, the candidates should send to each elector a card, entering thereon particulars of his register number, and the time and place for the polling.

THE POLLING DAY.

All payments for conveyance of voters being prohibited by law, reliance must be placed upon such private vehicles as may be voluntarily lent for the purpose. No vehicle or animal which is usually let for hire may be used for the conveyance of voters to or from the poll.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, 1902.

The following pages contain a *resumé* of the Proceedings in Parliament from January 18th, 1902, to December 18th, 1902.

The proceedings are collected under headings indicative of the subject-matters of discussion, with cross-references when necessary, so as to show the chronological course of each Bill or question throughout the Session. They are, as far as possible, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of debates "in Supply," which generally appear in order of date under that heading, unless the subject is noticed elsewhere, when it is so stated. Matters relating exclusively to Scotland, Ireland, or Wales are inserted under the headings of the respective countries.

The Summary deals only with such matters of public business as are of general importance or interest, and gives, as far as space permits, an outline of the leading speeches and arguments in both Houses, including the principal business dealt with in Standing Committees.

Business in the House of Lords is prefixed by the letter **L**, and in the House of Commons by **C**. Government business is denoted by an asterisk.

The Second Session of the First Parliament of King Edward VII. was opened by His Majesty in person, accompanied by the Queen, in full State on Jan. 16.

L.—King's Speech.—His Majesty read the Speech from the Throne, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since the close of the last Session of Parliament I have had the happiness to welcome back the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from their lengthened voyage to various parts of my Empire. They have everywhere been received with demonstrations of the liveliest affection, and I am convinced that their presence has served to rivet more closely the bonds of mutual regard and loyalty by which the vigour of the Empire is maintained.

"My relations with other Powers continue to be of a friendly character.

"I regret that the war in South Africa has not been yet concluded, though the course of the operations has been favourable to our arms.

"The area of the war has been largely reduced, and industries are being resumed in my new Colonies. In spite of the tedious character of the campaign, my soldiers have throughout displayed a cheerfulness in the endurance of the hardships incident to guerilla warfare, and a humanity, even to their own detriment, in the treatment of the enemy, which is deserving of the highest praise.

"The necessity of relieving those of my troops who have most felt the strain of the war has afforded me an opportunity of again availing myself of the loyal and patriotic offers of my Colonies, and further contingents will shortly reach South Africa from the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and from New Zealand.

"On the invitation of the King of the Belgians, an International Conference on Sugar Bounties has recently re-assembled at Brussels. I trust that its decision may lead to the abandonment of a system by which the sugar-producing Colonies, and the home manufacturers of sugar, have been unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this most important industry.

"I have concluded with the President of the United States a Treaty, the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an inter-oceanic canal under guarantees that its neutrality will be maintained, and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations.

"I have concluded a Treaty with the President of the United States of Brazil referring to arbitration questions relative to the frontier between my Colony of British Guiana and Brazil. I have much pleasure in stating that the King of Italy has consented to act as Arbitrator.

"In my Indian Empire the rainfall has been less abundant than was desired, and the continuance of relief measures, though on a less extensive scale than in the past year, will be necessary in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the adjoining Native States. I anticipate a further improvement in the methods and efficiency of famine relief in the future from the labours of the Commission who have recently reported.

"The death of Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has been followed by the accession of his son and appointed heir, the Ameer Habibulla, who has expressed his earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations of Afghanistan with my Indian Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the service of the year will be laid before you. They have been framed as economically as due regard to efficiency renders possible, in the special circumstances of the present exigency.

L—King's Speech—continued.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Proposals for the co-ordination and improvement of primary and secondary education will be laid before you.

"A measure will be introduced for amending the administration of the water supply in the area at present controlled by the London Water Companies.

"A Bill for facilitating the sale and purchase of land in Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

"Measures will be proposed to you for improving the law of valuation; for amending the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the registration of clubs; for amending the patent law; and for sundry reforms in the law of lunacy.

"I pray that, in the consideration of these important questions, you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God."

L—The Address.—Lord Harrowby (C.) moved and Lord Lytton (C.) seconded the Address in reply to His Majesty's Speech.—Lord Spencer (L.), speaking in the absence of Lord Kimberley, the Opposition leader, criticised the Speech. With regard to the war, he said the Govt. were not able to announce that it was concluded, or that it was likely to be concluded soon. Yet, just before the dissolution in 1900, they had announced that it was practically at an end. At present it appeared that the area protected by block-houses was rather less than a quarter of the whole. While he cordially joined in the praise of the conduct of our soldiers, and of their bravery, endurance, patience, and consummate humanity, he held that the Govt. policy of "unconditional surrender" was not a proper one, and that it was absolutely wrong. In some way or other the Boers should be told the general terms on which peace might be discussed. It was impossible to grant them independence after the sacrifices which this country had made, but when peace was restored, constitutional self-government should be conceded on the model of Australia and Canada, and a very liberal amnesty should be granted. He condemned the suspension of the Cape Constitution and the proclamation of martial law. In regard to the Education Bill, he should oppose any measure that would encourage denominational management, or injure the School Boards.—Lord Salisbury (C.), Prime Minister, said he was glad that Lord Spencer at last admitted that the independence of the Boers was impossible. It was uncertain when the natural relations between the Colonies and the mother country could be resumed; that must depend upon the current of events. It was for the Boers to ask on what terms peace could be made. With regard to the question of martial law, if the military were not to be able to use the authority of martial law Parliament ought to give it them, as it was impossible to conduct difficult operations successfully if their hands were tied by litigious difficulties. The King must be supreme in the two Colonies, otherwise there would be within a short time a renewal of the struggle with all its sorrows and its losses, and under circumstances less favourable than the present.—Lord Rosebery (L.) expressed his scepticism as to the programme of domestic legislation which had been announced. He noticed that no mention was made of a Bill with regard to the King's Declaration. As to the war, he agreed that martial law was necessary, but we had shut the stable doors after the horses had been stolen. He believed the war was being conducted efficiently, and had faith in the general and the soldiers. The late Govt. might not have been universally beloved in Europe, but they were not universally detested as the present Govt. were. What were they doing to maintain our military position? A Govt. which prided itself upon being isolated from other European countries could not be too strong.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secretary, regretted that Lord Rosebery had made this statement. Although we had incurred some unpopularity in Europe on account of the war, our position with regard to the Great Powers was neither unsatisfactory nor undignified.—The Address was agreed to.

Jan. 16.

C—The usual sessional orders were passed after a division (341 to 86) on the resolution directed against the interference of peers at elections.—Col. H. McCalmont (C.) moved and Sir E. Vincent (C.) seconded the Address in reply to H. M. speech.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.), leader of the Opposition, after referring to non-controversial topics, said the expectations of the Govt. in August, 1901, as to the progress of the war had not been fulfilled, owing to no fault of our troops, whose skill was increasing. He also complained of the scanty information given by the Govt. as to the continued suspension of the Cape Parliament, and the continuance of martial law, which needed justification. Returns ought to be given showing the number of cases in which capital punishment had been inflicted, also as to whether the practice of farm-burning had been discontinued, and what changes had been made in the management of the concentration camps. The urgent question was that of peace. Our military superiority must be established, but he deprecated a policy of subjugation. Any settlement must be by assent and not by force. The Govt. ought to declare their proposals for ending the war in clear terms. Alluding to the reform of procedure, he said the Govt. ought not to base their proposals merely on the personal convenience of members. The freedom of the House ought not to be interfered with, or the power of the Executive unduly increased. Their Education Bill ought to

C—Address, The—continued.

he framed on broad democratic lines, maintaining public control. The Govt. had failed to kill Home Rule by kindness, and were floundering in the old way between concession and coercion. He remained convinced of the wisdom of the Home Rule policy of the Liberal party.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), First Lord of the Treasury, said that as regards procedure there need be no apprehension that the power of the Executive would be extended injuriously. He was glad to hear a definite pronouncement in favour of Home Rule, as it showed that the Liberals had not got rid of their *damnosus hereditas*. Replying to the charge of giving insufficient information, the Govt. were unwilling to add to the burdens of Lord Kitchener and his staff by making them a supplementary news agency. Referring to the Cape Parliament he said the Cape Ministers were responsible for the fact that it had not met, and that H.M. Govt. approved of their action. The Constitution had been suspended by the Governor on the advice of his Ministers. As to martial law, information would shortly be supplied as to its administration. Farm-burning was not given up when considered a military necessity, and the generals would not shrink from it when circumstances necessitated it. The speeches of the leader of the Opposition and other gentlemen were responsible for misleading the Boers, who hoped that under a change of Govt. they would retain their independence. They were not prepared to surrender their independence, and we were equally determined that they should surrender it.—Mr. W. Redmond (N.) warned the Govt. that coercion in Ireland might result in their having two wars upon their hands, instead of one.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) described the suspension of Parliamentary rights at the Cape as a violation of law and as grossly unconstitutional. Temporary Ministers had no right to suspend the Constitution through a Governor, without the assent of the Cape Parliament or the Imperial Parliament. As to martial law, authorities, which he quoted, shewed that it ought never to be enforced except where it was impossible to act under the ordinary civil law. The civil courts were sitting at the Cape, and the Executive had no right to summon defendants before military courts. If it was necessary to enforce martial law throughout the Cape the consent of Parliament ought to be obtained.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.), Colonial Secretary, said that martial law had been in force in Natal for two years, a fact which Sir W. Harcourt had not noticed. The questions raised were of immense importance, and ought to have been the subject of an amendment on which the House could have decided. The suspension of Parliament at the Cape and the establishment of martial law were decided on by the Colonial Ministry, who had technically, no doubt, committed illegal and unconstitutional acts, and would subsequently ask for an Act of Indemnity. The matter must be considered from a common-sense point of view. Martial law was justifiable in emergencies, and when there was war and rebellion in a colony the universal practice was to abrogate the ordinary law. To call the Cape Parliament together at present would cause confusion and encourage the enemy.

Jan. 16.

The discussion of specific amendments was then entered upon, for which see under various headings, as follows:—

1. *Housing of the Working Classes*.—Amendment by Dr. Macnamara (L.) calling for immediate Parliamentary action.—Negatived by 153 to 123. Jan. 17.
2. *Wales*.—Amendment by Mr. H. Lewis (L.) demanding a large extension of powers of local self-government in Wales.—Negatived by 164 to 117. Jan. 17.
3. *Africa, South—Conduct of the War*.—Amendment by Mr. Cawley (L.) censuring the Govt. for the course pursued by them, and their attitude with regard to a settlement.—Negatived after two days' debate by 333 to 123. Jan. 21.
4. *Persia*.—Amendment by Mr. J. Walton (L.) in favour of safeguarding political and commercial interests in Persia.—Withdrawn after debate. Jan. 22.
5. *Home Rule*.—Amendment by Mr. Pirie (L.) in favour of the creation of local legislative bodies in the various countries of the United Kingdom.—Negatived. Jan. 22.
6. *Ireland—Administration*.—Amendment by Mr. J. Redmond (N.) condemning the revival of the Coercion Act and the conduct of the Govt. on other points.—Negatived after two days' debate by 237 to 134. Jan. 24.
7. *Post Office—Telephones*.—Amendment by Sir J. Dimsdale (C.) urging an inquiry into the agreement with the National Telephone Company. Negatived by 227 to 139. Jan. 27.
8. *Food Supply*.—Amendment by Mr. Seton-Karr (C.) in favour of an inquiry into the question of the national food supply in case of war.—Withdrawn. Jan. 28.
9. *Patriotic Fund*.—Amendment by Mr. Kearley (L.) calling for the abolition of the Royal Patriotic Commission and for the establishment of a Pension Board.—Withdrawn. Jan. 28.
10. *Malta*.—Amendment by Mr. Boland (N.) representing Maltese grievances.—Withdrawn. Jan. 28.
11. *Redistribution of Seats*.—Amendment by Mr. Sinclair (C.) in favour of a redistribution of seats, and Colonial representation.—Rejected by 302 to 23. Jan. 29.
12. *Alien Immigration*.—Amendment by Major Evans-Gordon (C.) in favour of regulating or restricting the immigration of destitute aliens. Withdrawn after debate. Jan. 29.

The Address was finally agreed to.

Jan. 29.

C—Africa, South.—The War.—As far as possible the subject-matters of discussion are grouped together.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) stated, in reply to a question, that no assurances had been given by H.M. Govt. to Germany in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Edinburgh and his allusions to the conduct of the German troops in the Franco-German war. No charges of barbarity had been brought by Mr. Chamberlain against the German or any other army, and in an unofficial conversation this was pointed out by Lord Lansdowne to the German Ambassador. In the opinion of H.M. Govt. nothing required to be said either qualifying or withdrawing the speech of the Colonial Secretary. Jan. 17.

COST OF THE WAR.—Mr. O'Kelly (N.) having asked whether steps would be taken to induce Canada, Australia, and other Colonies "to pay up their share of the cost of the South African war," Mr. Balfour said the question contained a quite uncalled-for imputation on the loyal populations of all parts of the King's dominions, and was expressed in unnecessarily offensive language. H.M. Govt. gratefully acknowledged the contributions in men and money already made voluntarily by our colonies. Jan. 20.

Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chan. of Exch., said that the amount paid for the purposes of the war between April and December 31, 1901, was £46,300,000. Jan. 21.

* In Supply, Mr. Brodrick moved a supplementary vote of £5,000,000 for military expenditure in S. Africa, and gave numerous particulars of the cost of the war. He said that in 1899-1900 the sum of £33,000,000 had been voted; in 1900-1901 the expenditure was £63,000,000; and with the amount now asked for the cost in 1901-1902 would be £61,000,000, and would have been larger if amounts for terminal charges, gratuities, and repatriation of troops had not been utilised. On May 1, 1901, there were in S. Africa 138,000 Regulars, 58,000 Colonials, 23,000 Yeomanry, 20,000 Militia, 10,000 Volunteers—in all nearly 250,000 men. On January 1, 1902, there were 141,000 Regulars, 57,000 Colonials, 13,650 Yeomanry, 20,000 Militia, and 5,400 Volunteers—total 237,000 men. That was no inconsiderable achievement, and the War Office had also to cope with the difficulty of remounts. In 1901 no less than 129,000 horses were landed, and a large number were purchased in S. Africa. Including the men employed as drivers and in other capacities, 280,000 men had been fed daily in 1901, and 238,000 animals. In addition there were 27,000 prisoners and 150,000 of the Boer population. During part of 1901 the expenditure was £5,500,000 a month, but it had been reduced by a million, and would be still further reduced. By a new meat contract a saving of £700,000 was anticipated, and the cost of local supplies would be less by 30 per cent. The local Cape forces in the colony would be provided for by the Cape Government, thus saving £200,000 or £300,000 a month. As to the progress of the war, all his information showed that the blockhouse system had had excellent results. A large part of the country had been freed from the ravages of war. The rebels and Boers in the N.E. of Cape Colony had been reduced to very small numbers and were in the mountains. In the west the enemy were inactive, and Gen. French considered that they could be dealt with by police. The safety of the railways had been secured, and in Johannesburg industry had been resumed. In only three parts were there any considerable forces of the enemy, viz., De Wet in the N.E. of Orange River Colony; Louis Botha in E. Transvaal; and a force under Delarey, each probably numbering 2,000 men. Lord Kitchener's policy was to bring these forces into action, and the blockhouse system would make it difficult for them long to avoid it. Our mounted troops had made immense efforts and marches of prodigious length with unflinching spirit and perseverance. The Govt. would not slacken their efforts to provide Lord Kitchener with all that was necessary to finish the operations at the earliest possible date. He claimed that their proceedings during the past year would bear the closest scrutiny.—Sir H. Campbell Bannerman pointed out that the charge against the Govt. was that the money had not always been well expended. He joined in the praise of the mobile forces, but thought that almost more praise was due to those who were shut up in forts and leading monotonous lives. The horses sent to Africa had not always been the best, and after their arrival they had not been treated judiciously. More information was desirable.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said the despatch of enormous forces did not of itself constitute success, and with regard to horses, numbers of those sent out had died or proved unserviceable.—The discussion then turned to the question of the report of the Committee on Horse Purchase in Hungary.—Sir J. B. Maple (C.) denied that he had made allegations against the honour of British officers.—Mr. C. Hobhouse (L.), a member of the committee, said there was no evidence whatever that any officer concerned in the purchase of horses had accepted a bribe. The price paid, however, was excessive, and the quality was doubtful. The Remount Department was defective, and the Inspector-General appeared to have been ignorant of the horse supply of Austria-Hungary.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said that in the third year of the war the expenditure was practically as large as ever. If our troops were badly mounted, it was not surprising that the war still continued.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) moved to reduce the vote by £100.—Lord Stanley (C.), Financial Sec., War Dept., said the Committee agreed that no corruption had been brought home to British officers. Any failure was

C—Africa, South—COST OF THE WAR—continued.

partly due to the Yeomanry Committee, which had been hurriedly organised. The remount officers at first tried to obtain all their horses from the Colonies and the U.S.A., and when the question of mounting the Yeomanry arose, Hungary was regarded as a proper place for the Yeomanry Committee buyers to go to. Any abuses found to exist in the Remount Department would be remedied, and new arrangements would, he believed, prevent any future breakdown. Horses were now being sent out in advance of actual requirements, and they had a month's rest before going into the field.—Mr. Brodrick admitted that the action taken in Hungary was not successful; but asked that allowance should be made for the great pressure in 1900, when the Hungarian horses were purchased.—The amendment was rejected by 106 to 75.—Col. Lockwood (C.) and others continued the debate on the horse question, and Mr. Brodrick promised that the conduct of all the officers concerned would be carefully considered. There was no doubt that many horses were at one time sent to S. Africa without proper inspection, but no general charge of fraud had been made out. Officers were sent to every place where horses could be bought, but the supply of qualified veterinaries had been unequal to the demand. A scheme was being prepared for re-organising the Remount Department.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said that one officer mentioned by the Committee ought to be dismissed.—The vote was ultimately carried by 159 to 56, the Liberals voting against it being Messrs. Channing, Cremer, Labouchere, Pickard, B. Roberts, and E. Robertson.

Jan. 31.

On Report, Mr. Brodrick made a further statement on the subject of the purchase of remounts by the Yeomanry Committee. He said the Committee were men of experience, but they had entered into a contract which he did not defend, and under which unwise payments were made. Their agent, Col. Maclean, was not well advised to employ a Capt. Hartigan, who had been in the service of the contractor. Full enquiry would be made as to Capt. Hartigan's position. While no imputations had been made upon the honour and honesty of Gen. Truman, the Insp.-Gen. of Remounts, he had asked for a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the department during the whole of the war, and it would be granted, the report being presented to Parliament. The profit made by the contractor Hauser was not unduly large considering the risks. Another inquiry would also be held in S. Africa as to the quality of the horses recently shipped from Hungary.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said there was an uneasy feeling in the country with regard to the purchase of horses elsewhere than in Hungary, and he asked the Government to institute an inquiry into the whole subject.—Col. K. Slaney (C.) defended the Committee on the Hungarian remounts against charges of partiality.—Mr. T. G. Bowles (C.) argued that the War Office was responsible for the action of the Yeomanry Committee, to whom it had delegated powers.—Sir J. B. Maple complained of his treatment by the Committee.—Mr. A. Balfour justified the delegation of powers to the Yeomanry Committee at a time when the pressure was so great that it was impossible for the War Office to do the whole work. The question of remounts could not be left where it was, and must be reviewed without fear or favour. But an inquiry at present could not be held, as many of those who could give evidence were in S. Africa.—Mr. Asquith (L.) asked that someone should be made responsible for the loss of £10 to £12 per horse.—Mr. J. Lowther (C.) maintained that the Secretary of State must be held responsible for every item in the vote.—The vote was confirmed by 226 to 64.

Feb. 3.

L—Lord Raglan (C.), Under Sec. for War, stated that a new contract for the supply of meat to the Army in S. Africa had been made, and that the contractors undertook that, as far as possible, the meat should be obtained from Australia and New Zealand. Everything had been done that could reasonably be done to encourage the supply of meat from British colonies.

Feb. 3.

C—Mr. Brodrick stated that the Court of Inquiry asked for by Gen. Truman would be held as soon as possible, but no general inquiry into the question of remounts could be held until the pressure on the Department had abated. Capt. Hartigan, who had examined horses for the Yeomanry Committee and received a commission from the contractors, had acted very inadvisedly, and his temporary employment at Aldershot must terminate.

Feb. 6.

Referring to the new contract for the supply of meat to the troops, Lord Stanley (C.) said that the War Office was not aware of the nature of the arrangements made between Messrs. Bergl, with whom the contract was made, and others; but their tender was understood to be on behalf of a syndicate, and would be transferred to a company. It was the lowest, and was accepted after careful inquiry as to their financial standing, and a deposit of £200,000 had been stipulated for.—Mr. Brodrick informed Mr. J. A. Pease that between October 1, 1899, and December 31, 1901, 59,800 horses were purchased in the United Kingdom for the use of our forces in South Africa, 25,872 in South America, 77,101 in the United States, 11,304 in Canada, 23,936 in Austria-Hungary, and 20,015 in Australia. Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand horses and mules had been purchased in S. Africa.

Feb. 7.

L—Lord Raglan said the price per lb. for meat to be supplied to the troops in S. Africa under the new contract with Messrs. Bergl and Co. was for fresh meat about

L—Africa, South—Cost of the War—continued.

8d. and for frozen meat about 5d. That was about 1d. cheaper than under the former contract. A distinct undertaking was given in writing by the new contractors that colonial meat should, as far as possible, be imported into S. Africa. The prices, he observed, included not only the price of the meat, but distribution. *Feb. 10.*

C—Mr. Brodrick said the proceedings of the Military Court of Inquiry would be published. They would extend to the Quartermaster-General's Department. *Feb. 10.*

Mr. Brodrick stated that the Court of Inquiry would take evidence on oath. *Feb. 11.*

L—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) called attention to the report of the Committee on Horse Purchase, and pressed the Govt. to order inquiries to be held as to purchases of remounts in other parts of the world and in the United Kingdom.—Lord Raglan said no exhaustive inquiry could be held then, as most of the officers concerned were at the front.—Lord Rosebery (L.) supported the demand for instant inquiry.—Lord Lansdowne, while deprecating an immediate inquiry, admitted that the Remount Department ought to be placed on a better footing.—Lord Lansdowne further explained the action of Mr. Brodrick in the case of Gen. Truman, and the proceedings of the proposed Court of Inquiry, which he said would not be published until after they had been considered by the Commander-in-Chief. There would eventually be a full inquiry into the whole of the remount question. *Feb. 17.*

—Mr. Brodrick stated that General Truman had been given permission to resign, and that he had handed in a provisional resignation, asking at the same time for a Court of Inquiry. The Court would sit without delay. *Feb. 18.*

L—Lord Carrington (L.) moved that all meat contracts, including those connected with Australia, should be laid upon the table.—Lord Raglan, after pointing out the great difficulties attendant upon the distribution of enormous quantities of meat in a large country in time of war, said it had never been the custom to publish the prices of tenders. The present contract was made with a very stable financial body.—Lord Lansdowne defended the contract made by him, which he said had been approved by the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) gave notice of a motion for a joint committee to inquire into all War Office contracts for the outfit, supply, and maintenance of our troops in S. Africa.—Lord Carrington's motion was negatived. *Feb. 20.*

Lord Tweedmouth moved for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into all contracts and purchases made by the War Office, or on its behalf, for the outfit of our troops in S. Africa. He said a *prima facie* case for enquiry had been already made out as regards remounts, meat contracts, transport contracts, and freights. The plea of the Govt. for delay would make it more and more difficult, as time went on, to procure evidence bearing on the contracts.—Lord Morley (L.U.) opposed the resolution, believing that the evidence had not been quite fairly brought forward, and that the War Office had done its best in most difficult circumstances.—Lord Selborne said that a joint committee was a solemn and most serious tribunal, and ought not to be invoked without the strongest reasons. The proposed inquiry would involve the examination of hundreds of thousands of purchases, including every article which the army required. Many of the witnesses were still at the front, and could not continue to serve their country in S. Africa while in London there was an indictment against their competency and possibly their honour. All the energies of the officials of the War Office were required at present in the performance of their duties.—Lord Faversham opposed the resolution.—Lord Rosebery said that the responsibility of refusing the inquiry must rest with the Govt. If the inquiry were postponed until after the War, only an antiquary would take the slightest interest in its result. The Opposition had done their part in pressing upon the Govt. the importance of the issue.—Lord Lansdowne said the Govt. would be glad to deprive the Opposition of the one topic on which they were apparently united, but it would be against the public interest to commence this inquiry at once. If after the war an inquiry were demanded, they would not stand in its way.—Lord Salisbury also said that an inquiry now would seriously hinder the prosecution of the war, and would paralyse the administrative machinery.—The resolution was negatived by 88 to 25. *Feb. 24.*

C—Lord Stanley stated that the cost of the war up to December 31st, 1901, was £131,081,000. *Feb. 25.*

L—Ld. Carrington (L.) moved for a return of all contracts for wines and spirits for the troops in S. Africa.—Ld. Raglan refused the return on various grounds, which he explained, and asserted that the supply of medical comforts had been good, constant, and obtained at reasonable prices.—After further debate, the motion was negatived by 79 to 16. *Mar. 6.*

Lord Ribblesdale (L.) moved for a return of horses purchased for the Govt. in the Western States of N. America up to Jan. 31, 1902, and asked the average price. Lord Raglan said the information would be given, but it would not be desirable to publish the prices.—Motion withdrawn. *Mar. 14.*

C—Mr. Balfour moved to give precedence to the debate of Sir H. C. Bannerman's vote of censure.—Carried by 237 to 55.

O—Africa, South—Cost of the War—continued.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved for a Select Committee to inquire into all Govt. contracts and purchases for the forces in S. Africa in respect of remounts, meat, forage, freights, and transport. He insisted that such an inquiry was imperatively necessary in the interests of the taxpayers, the troops, the Departmental officers, and the House. Large vested interests were believed to have had quartered themselves on the War Office, possibly without the test of fair competition. The War Office, by March 31, 1903, would have spent on transport, remounts, provisions, and clothing, £130,561,000, and of this sum £120,000,000 would have passed through contractors and middlemen. The inquiry ought not to be deferred till the war was over, but should be held while the facts were fresh. On the question of remounts, the reports of Lord Kitchener and Col. Birkbeck as to the fitness of the horses had stirred public opinion, and the purchases in Hungary and America ought to be investigated. The Govt. transactions with the Cold Storage Meat Company, which had paid £4,773,000 in dividends and bonuses, as well as the new meat contract, also demanded inquiry. There would appear to have been collusion between two competitors, and the frequent appearance of certain names was suspicious. As to transport and forage contracts, complaints had also been made which should be investigated. It would not be necessary to bring back officers from S. Africa, nor would the inquiry disorganize the public service.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) supported the motion and made allegations against various persons connected with Govt. contracts.—Mr. Brodrick asked the House to note that no charge had been made that the troops had been ill-supplied. The proposed inquiry would hamper the War Office at a time when all its energies were required in the conduct of the war. The Govt. recognized fully that in meeting the excessive demands arising out of the war some mistakes had probably been committed, which would certainly be inquired into, and they earnestly desired to dispose of any charges of incapacity or corruption against officials, but they did not believe that anything would be revealed of which they need be ashamed. The question was not one of principle, but solely of time. As to horses, the War Office demands on the horse markets of the world had been unprecedented, and it had been difficult to obtain perfectly suitable horses. The system was now efficient, and immediate inquiry would paralyze the work by recalling officers in different parts of the world. As to the meat contracts, he admitted that the Cold Storage Company made too large a profit; but the contract was made at a time when it was necessary to ensure food for the troops without counting the cost. The complaints made by our troops in this war had been fewer than in any preceding contest. As to the demand by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman for greater efficiency, it was he who had failed, while in office, to store a sufficiency of small-arms ammunition, and the supply of artillery was so inadequate that if we had then gone to war in S. Africa we should have been forced to "clear out" after three months. Our military organization was now far better than it had ever been. He opposed the motion in the interests of the public service.—Other members spoke.

Mar. 17.
Lord A. Compton (L.U.) opposed the motion, as it was practically impossible to hold the inquiry now. From personal experience, he asserted that the troops had been better supplied than in either the Afghan or the Sudan campaign.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) alleged that thousands of lives had been lost owing to the bad War Office arrangements.—Lord Stanley denied this statement, and said that any shortage in supplies was due to transport difficulties at Bloemfontein, for there were supplies in abundance at Cape Town. He next dealt with allegations against officers in the Remount Department, to show that they had not been improperly influenced in their dealings with private firms. In accepting the Bergl contract the Government had done the best they could in the interests of economy. An immediate inquiry into contracts could not be made, as no one in the War Department could be spared to give evidence, and the remount officers were engaged in different parts of the world. A searching inquiry would be held when the war was over, but he felt certain that no cases of fraud would be disclosed.—Mr. McKenna (L.) insisted that there had been cases in which secret commissions had been accepted.—Mr. Lambton (L.U.) censured Sir H. C. Bannerman for the language which he had used with reference to the war, which, he said, was likely to do more harm to our cause than any number of contracts.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said the only question left was whether the inquiry should be held promptly or be deferred indefinitely. The precedents for an inquiry during the continuance of the war included the Crimean case, when the House disregarded party associations, and determined that inquiry should be held. The official documents justified it now, and he believed it would vindicate the honour of every British officer concerned. The Army had been well but expensively fed, but it had been expensively and not well horsed. The reasons for delay were insufficient, and the motion would not hinder for a day the effective prosecution of the war.—Mr. A. Balfour contended that some members of the Opposition would not be indisposed to impede the progress of the war. Replying to Mr. Asquith's argument as to precedents, he shewed that the inquiry into the scandals during the Egyptian war of 1882 had been abortive. The insinuations

C—Africa, South—COST OF THE WAR—continued.

against the honour of British officers were ridiculous. The meat contract had been made because the Bergi tender was the lowest offered. As long as the war continued no additional work ought to be put upon the War Office. The inquiry, he observed, would necessitate the return of Lord Kitchener, who made the original contract with the Cold Storage Company, and other officers in S. Africa. The taxpayer would not benefit by an immediate inquiry, and the only advantage would be to the enemy in the field. There had never been a war in which our troops had been so well fed, clothed, and horsed under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.—The motion was rejected by 346 to 191. Mar. 18.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Cawley (L.) moved an amendment that the House, while prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war in South Africa, was of opinion that the course pursued by the Govt. and their attitude with regard to a settlement had not conduced to the early termination of the war and the establishment of a durable peace. He condemned the farm-burning and the reduction of rations to Boer women in some cases, also the policy of compelling relatives and friends of condemned rebels to witness the executions.—Major Seely (C.) stated that during 18 months' service in S. Africa no cases of severity came under his notice. The concentration camps were absolutely necessary for the protection of the women and children. To ask the Boers on what terms they would submit would be most unwise.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said the war was inflicting enormous injury on this country, and had led to our isolation in Europe. The Govt. had not carried it on with sufficient vigour and had kept the public in a fool's paradise. Their preparations had always been too late.—Sir H. Vincent (C.) censured the speeches of Sir W. Harcourt and others as giving encouragement to the enemy.—Mr. J. Chamberlain, Colonial Sec., described the amendment as ambiguous. He asked whether those Radicals who had passed resolutions at meetings calling for complete independence for the Boers were going to vote now for an amendment approving the vigorous prosecution of the war. Of the Liberal Imperialists, who complained that the war had not been carried on with sufficient vigour, he asked how it could be carried on more vigorously. He said the Blue-book recently published, showing the reasons for concentration camps, must have come as a revelation to many. With unprecedented humanity we had succoured women and children for whom Gen. Botha would do nothing. Belligerents had usually refused to relieve enemies of the burden of women and children, and if we had refused to take care of them the war would have been over long ago. The mortality in the camps, though deplorable, had been grossly exaggerated, and no account had been taken of the excessive normal mortality, especially among children. He explained in detail the steps which had been taken to combat disease, and claimed that every possible care and humanity had been lavished on the camps. With regard to the final settlement, the burghers had always shewn a determination to fight until they obtained independence. The Govt. would not be deaf to overtures from any responsible authority, but the terms offered by Lord Kitchener could not be repeated. This would encourage the Boers to continue the struggle, and we had incurred heavy losses in life and treasure since the refusal of those terms. Future terms would be conceived in the same spirit, but the details would be modified. We must be satisfied as to the credentials of any persons claiming to represent the Boers in the field. Mr. Kruger and his *entourage* had lost their confidence; and he questioned whether Mr. Steyn or others could speak for all the commandos. If any one was found entitled to speak for all the Boers, the terms must be such as to ensure a lasting peace. This was not a war of extermination, and he doubted even whether any member of the Govt. had even used the expression "unconditional surrender." The precedents quoted by the Opposition, viz., Canada and the American Civil War, strengthened the case of the Govt., as in both cases the policy adopted was one of unconditional surrender. In S. Africa there would be no general confiscation, but equal justice and privileges. He did not believe in the permanent alienation of the Boers, and already many of the combatants and prisoners were ready to take the oath of neutrality or join our army. The Govt. were animated by no vindictive feeling, and would not be deaf to overtures of peace from responsible authorities, but they would take no action which might be construed as weakness or vacillation, and would not withdraw the proclamation of August 7. As to the question of amnesty, the largest possible measure would be granted. The Govt. intended to retain the confidence of the country and the Empire, and the claim of the colonies to be heard at the final settlement would be allowed.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) declined to support the amendment, as he was opposed to the war, which was, he said, one of conquest, carried on in a barbarous manner.—Mr. Dillon, for the Nationalists, brought charges of inhumanity against the Govt. in connection with the concentration camps. He moved to omit from Mr. Cawley's amendment the words "while prepared to support all proper measures for the effective prosecution of the war," and to add to it a rider, condemning the conduct of the war as barbarous.—His amendment was negatived by 283 to 64.—Mr. Bryce (L.), returning to the original amendment, said that terms ought to have been suggested to the moderate elements in the Boer army after its first serious

C—Africa, South—CONDUCT OF THE WAR—continued.

reverses. The annexation was indefensible and unfortunate. The result was the spread of disaffection in Cape Colony. He regretted that the terms now likely to be granted to the Boers would probably be more stringent than those offered by Lord Kitchener. He believed, notwithstanding their claim to independence, that the Boers would be willing to abate their demand, and he urged the Govt. to grant generous terms. Jan. 20.

Mr. Churchill (C.) said the Govt. had not made provision for a continuous supply of efficient troops, and that they ought to employ Indian troops. He praised Mr. Chamberlain's conciliatory speech, and said the amendment might have evil consequences in S. Africa.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said the country was in a very serious situation. It had incurred the disapprobation, amounting to hostility, of almost all the nations of the world. The Govt. ought to show that they were influenced by a sense of justice and a spirit of magnanimity, and ought not to take the impious course of enforcing unconditional surrender. He deplored their determination not to withdraw the proclamation requiring the Boer leaders to surrender on pain of banishment. A wise statesmanship would encourage the Boers to make overtures, and some information should be given them as to the terms that would be granted. The speeches of Sir G. Sprigg and Lord Milner would place difficulties in the way of a friendly settlement. Before peace could be established self-government must be restored in the Colony. The policy of the Govt. had been mistaken from first to last.—Mr. Elliot (L.U.) said the Opposition as yet had failed to justify their indictment.—Mr. Norman, as a Liberal Imperialist, supported the amendment, censuring the Govt. for having failed to keep up an adequate supply of reinforcements, and for having committed other blunders.—Mr. Ll. George (L.) said he could not vote for the amendment, because he believed the war to be wrong, unrighteous, and disastrous. Sir H. C. Bannerman had been captured by one section of his party.—Mr. A. Balfour said the amendment had clearly been framed in the hope of rallying a divided and subdivided party. He defended in detail the action of the Govt. in regard to the supply of reinforcements at different periods, and the administrative performance of the War Department as a whole. On the main issue, he said that there was no vigour in the attack, since Mr. Chamberlain's speech had "knocked everybody out of time." It was no fault of the Govt. if there was no responsible authority with whom to treat in South Africa. The phrase "unconditional surrender" meant such a surrender as was made in the case of Alsace-Lorraine and in other cases where territory had been surrendered. The real reason for the delay was that the Boers were fighting for independence, which we did not intend to give them. He appealed to the Opposition not to divide upon a vote of censure which would encourage the Boers to prolong the struggle in the hope that the present Govt. might be replaced. He hoped that the S. African question might in future be treated as neutral ground, as that course would best serve the interests of the Empire.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman declared that he had no party object in voting for the amendment. The Opposition conscientiously believed that the policy of the Govt. did not conduce to peace and tranquillity in S. Africa. The Ministerialists had differences among themselves on the question. The point at issue was the political conduct of the war. We could not look forward to keeping down the Boers by force of arms after the war was over, and therefore nothing ought to have been done to exacerbate their feelings. The whole devastation policy was a gigantic political blunder. He brought no charge of cruelty against our officers and men, and was glad that reforms had been introduced into the camps, but they ought to have come earlier. The concentration was an offence against civilization, a military mistake, and a political disaster. After Lord Roberts' successes goodwill ought to have been shown towards our adversaries; but instead there had been sown distrust and hatred. If the Govt. were honestly desirous of a generous and magnanimous peace, why should they not make their desire known?—The amendment was negatived by 333 to 123 (majority 210). Jan. 21.

—Lord Wemyss (C.) moved a resolution declaring that only by the vigorous prosecution of the war and through the surrender of the Boer guerilla forces still in the field could a satisfactory and lasting peace be assured, and approved the action of H. M. Govt. He submitted the proposal on his own initiative.—Lord Welby (L.) moved that the words expressing approval of the action of the Govt. be omitted.—After a short debate the amendment was negatived by 60 to 16, and the motion was agreed to. Jan. 27.

—Mr. Humphreys-Owen (L.) in the debate on the Army Estimates, moved a resolution deploring the great mortality in the concentration camps "formed in the execution of the policy of clearing the country in S. Africa," and condemning the delays that had occurred in effecting improvements.—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.) brought forward local evidence to show that no single complaint had been made by the Boer women of the conduct of the troops at the camps.—Mr. Chamberlain said that some of the Opposition slandered and calumniated everybody who had any connection with the war, and gloated over the supposed iniquities of their fellow countrymen. No nation had ever in history made such a gigantic effort to minimize the horrors of war as that involved in the creation of the camps,

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which had saved 150,000 women and children who would have been left unprotected on the veldt, the Boer generals having refused to take charge of them. Many of the people when they came in were half-starved, bigoted, and ignorant of sanitary arrangements. The result was that the camps, though in healthy places, became infected. The charges of cruelty, indifference, and neglect brought against British officials had been entirely disproved, and any defects were remedied as fast as transport arrangements permitted. He next dealt with the question of infant mortality, and showed that it was mainly due to the epidemic of measles, which had since ceased. All but one of the recommendations of the ladies' commission had been adopted, and no expense had been spared. The cost of the camps was £180,000 per month.—Sir W. Foster (L.) blamed the Govt. for want of foresight, and neglect of adequate precaution against the spread of disease.—Mr. Li-George continued the debate up to midnight, when the closure having been carried by 230 to 119, the resolution was rejected by 232 to 111.

Mar. 4.

L.—Lord Spencer moved for papers referring to the exercise of martial law by military officers in Cape Colony or Natal over civilian subjects. He also asked for information as to the state of affairs in those colonies which would justify the continued suspension of the Courts of Justice.—Lord Coleridge (L.) said that martial law was being applied by the mere fiat of the Executive, and as such was unknown to the Constitution. It had imposed trouble over vast districts where there had been no rebellion.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Lord Chancellor, said that the Govt. would give returns as to proceedings at Court-martials imposing sentences of death or penal servitude. As regards the proclamation of martial law, nothing had been done without the full assent of the Colonial Ministers. In time of war it was not only lawful, but it was the absolute duty of the Govt. to preserve law and order at whatever risks. Many matters must be inquired into when the war was over, but to introduce motion after motion and to suggest that the Govt. were keeping something back was neither patriotic nor fair to the House.—Lord Rosebery protested against its being considered unpatriotic to ask for information while the war was still in progress. It was the duty of the Opposition to ask questions whenever scandals might appear to have occurred.—Lord Salisbury said that the returns asked for could not be given in full. The whole object of suspending liberty in Cape Colony was to defeat the King's enemies and to restore the ordinary course of peace and wellbeing. Martial law, or more properly, war power, must be acknowledged as supreme in order that they might be able to restore peace; and until that object was attained those who were fighting the battle of the enemy ought not to be allowed to bring out any facts which might favour the cause of the King's enemies.—Motion negatived.

Mar. 17.

On the motion of Lord Spencer, an amended return was granted of the number of civilian subjects tried by Courts-martial in the Cape Colony and Natal, and sentenced to death or penal servitude.

Mar. 18.

O.—On the 3rd R. of the Appropriation Bill, Sir H. C. Bannerman again called attention to the situation in S. Africa. He protested against the personal insults which had been flung at those who ventured to ask for information. To call them pro-Boers and the enemies of their country was a malignant slander. The Govt. had committed blunder upon blunder, such as recalled the evil days of the American war, and they sought to escape supplying information by saying *non mi ricordo*. They ought to keep a close grip upon facts and give more information. He asked what was their present view of the military situation? Were the Boers now being joined by recruits from Cape Colony? That Colony was under martial law, and the banishment proclamation had influenced the Dutch colonists, while the sale of farms by auction in the absence of the owners, and the refusal of amnesty, had also exacerbated feeling. He asked also whether the evidence of natives was admitted at the Courts-martial, and why people had been deported to Port Alfred and other places without trial? The ancient laws and customs of the burghers were repealed by Lord Milner, contrary to Mr. Chamberlain's promise. These methods were not likely to induce the Boers to accept British supremacy.—Mr. Chamberlain replied. He said that Sir H. C. Bannerman, who complained of malignant slanders, had never himself lost an opportunity of slandering his fellow-countrymen, our soldiers, and the Govt. He had never found any fault with the Boers, but had always supported them. The Govt. had never refused to give essential information. As to the number of the enemy in the field, it was estimated that about 9,000 were still in arms. At one time the great majority of the Dutch in Cape Colony were disloyal in heart and prepared to assist to drive the British out of S. Africa, but it was gratifying to know that so large a part of them had remained loyal during the war. There were now less than 3,000 Boers and rebels in the Colony, who were wandering about in small bodies. On the subject of martial law, Sir H. C. Bannerman had been the spokesman of the Boers. No loyal Dutchman or Briton had complained of the law, which was a necessary evil of war. Natives were allowed to give evidence at the Courts-martial, as they were chiefly the sufferers at the hands of the Boers. Men and women had been deported

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from districts where they were mischievous, either by acting as spies, or hiding or conveying ammunition. As to the Transvaal laws, many changes were necessary which could not be left till self-government could be granted. They were largely for the benefit of the natives. As to the progress of the war, a very favourable view might be taken of the situation. British supremacy was being established, and between 3,000 and 4,000 burghers were fighting on our side. Gen. Vilonel had said that the real enemies of his country were those who were carrying on a hopeless struggle.—(Mr. Dillon here interposed, shouting, "He is a traitor," to which Mr. Chamberlain retorted with the words, "The hon. member is a good judge of traitors.")—The Speaker being appealed to, said that the retort was challenged by the interruption.—Mr. Dillon then cried out, "The right hon. gentleman is a damned liar," which expression he was called upon to withdraw, but refused. Mr. Dillon was thereupon named by the Speaker and suspended, the motion being carried by 248 to 48. He withdrew amid cheers from the Nationalist members.)—Mr. Chamberlain, resuming, said that a large proportion of the prisoners in Ceylon, India, and St. Helena were eager to return to S. Africa to resume peaceful avocations, and that this was a good augury for the future peace and prosperity of the country.—Sir W. Harcourt discussed the suspension of the Constitution at the Cape, and said it ought not to continue, but the Imperial Parliament ought to intervene and regulate the administration of martial law. Mr. Chamberlain had minimized the dissatisfaction of the colonists, for Sir G. Sprigg said that half the white population were either in rebellion or in sympathy with it. To challenge a fight to the last gasp with the Dutch race would be cruel and unstatesmanlike.—Sir C. Dilke questioned the advisability of the blockhouse system, and urged the Govt. to rely rather upon efficient mobile forces.—Mr. Markham (L.) protested against employing Kaffirs as armed scouts.—Mr. Brodrick protested against a charge that the Govt. had held back the news of disasters. Some of the speeches delivered, he said, were to help the enemy in the field. The services of natives were absolutely necessary for driving cattle and other purposes, and as the Boers shot them down without mercy, they must be armed for their own protection. Some of the Opposition sought to vilify the troops by magnifying into a disaster every reverse of small importance. As a fact, great progress had been made in the last few months. The main resistance in Orange River Colony had been broken down; in the Cape Colony our operations had been rather in the nature of police than of military operations. Considerable advantage had been gained over Gen. Louis Botha's commandos by Gen. Bruce Hamilton, and in the Eastern Transvaal there had been great improvement. The enemy's organization, numbers, and supplies had been seriously reduced.

Mar. 20.

On the motion for adjournment over Easter, Mr. Brodrick stated that Lord Kitchener had forbidden the compulsory attendance of innocent persons at executions before questions were asked in Parliament. Non-combatants had in some cases been upon trains in order to secure the safety of our troops, a justifiable practice. Mar. 25.

Mr. Brodrick stated that two Australian officers had been executed in S. Africa, on the verdict of two general Courts-martial, for the murder of prisoners. Apr. 8.

Lord Coleridge (L.) raised a debate on the administration of martial law at the Cape.—Lord Alverstone, Ld. Ch. Justice, as a former legal adviser of the Govt., said that martial law rested on the paramount duty of the executive to defend the country against its enemies, and must not be confused with military law, under which soldiers were governed. In his view, the proclamation of martial law was necessary, not only for the safety of the colony, but of the Empire.—Lord Raglan added that the Govt. could not hamper Lord Kitchener by questions as to every application of the law over an area of 30,000 square miles and a coast-line of 600 miles.—Lord James (L.U.) said the Govt. took the entire responsibility for the proclamation; as but for the application of martial law our forces would have been paralyzed. Apr. 24.

Mr. J. Morley (L.) raised the question of the detention of Mr. Cartwright, a journalist at Cape Town, under martial law, after his release from prison under a sentence of the civil tribunal, and moved the adjournment to call attention to the matter. Mr. Cartwright's detention, he said, was a gross violation of constitutional principles.—Mr. Brodrick said Mr. Cartwright had been convicted of a gross libel on Lord Kitchener and his officers, and he was detained at Cape Town under martial law as a person whose action might be injurious to the British. The question was still under consideration, and meanwhile he declined to overrule the military authorities in taking steps to prevent action by individuals which might lead to a prolongation of the war.—Sir W. Harcourt argued that Lord Kitchener's action was unconstitutional and destructive of our liberties. If Mr. Cartwright were to return to England he would be amenable to British law.—Mr. Elliot (L.U.), Lord Percy (C.), and Mr. Churchill (C.) spoke in favour of Mr. Cartwright being allowed to return.—Mr. A. Balfour contended that the military authorities were justified in detaining Mr. Cartwright if British interests in S. Africa were endangered by his presence in Europe. The House ought not to condemn them unheard. Such a course would have an important influence on the enemy in the field.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said that the Govt. ought not to shelter themselves under Lord Kitchener. They had no right to exclude

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Mr. Cartwright from this country.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty. Gen., said that on the point of law, when the ordinary law was suspended, the Commander-in-Chief could take any steps which he considered necessary for the safety of the country.—Other members having spoken, the motion was negatived by 259 to 182. *Apr. 24.*

○—On the motion for the Whitsun adjournment, Mr. McNeill (N.) called attention to the trial of Australian troopers for the murder of Boers, and asked for papers.—Mr. Brodrick said the matter was one which ought to be forgotten. No one could allege that these sentences were inadequate. He declined to lay the evidence on the table. The verdict had been disclosed, and justice done. *May 16.*

Mr. Brodrick stated that the promised inquiry into the management of the war would be made by a small Royal Commission. *June 12.*

Mr. McNeill (N.) moved the adjournment to discuss the composition of the Commission on Martial Law, objecting to the selection of the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bigham.—Mr. Brodrick said the Commission would have to revise the sentences of the military Courts from a legal point of view, and no men were better qualified to fulfil that duty.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the Govt. had given the House very little information, but he agreed that the two Judges were not likely to do anything unworthy of their high positions, and their mission would conduce to pacification and tranquility in S. Africa.—Motion negatived by 210 to 64. *July 28.*

Mr. Balfour announced that the chairman of the Commission into the conduct of the war would be Lord Elgin, and that the number of Commissioners would probably be seven. The reference would include an inquiry into the supply of men, munitions, equipment, and transport, and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria. No contracts made during the operations would be excluded from consideration. Civilians would form the majority of the Commission, with one military and one naval representative. Land as well as sea transport would come within the inquiry, and also the work of the Intelligence Department before the outbreak of hostilities. *July 30.*

○—PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—Mr. Chamberlain stated that no sentences of banishment had been promulgated against the Boer leaders captured since September 15, when the proclamation came into force. The number captured who came within the provisions of the proclamation was 105. They were treated as ordinary prisoners of war. *Jan. 21.*

Mr. Brodrick stated that the numbers of the widows and orphans of officers and men killed in action or who had died of wounds or disease were, approximately—officers' widows, 162; children, 245; men's widows, 3,519; children, 4,600. *Jan. 27.*

Mr. Chamberlain stated that Lord Kitchener had accepted the surrender of some minor leaders on the understanding that liability to banishment under the proclamation would not be enforced. H.M. Govt. had raised no objection. *Feb. 27.*

Mr. Brodrick read Lord Kitchener's despatch describing the successful results of the operations against the Boers on Feb. 27, and bore testimony to the gallantry of the New Zealanders.—Mr. Chamberlain stated that the number of farms burned up to January, 1901, was 634.—Mr. Brodrick said that the dispersal of the Boers made accurate estimates of their number impossible. *Mar. 6.*

○—Lord Raglan read the telegrams from Ld. Kitchener announcing the capture of Ld. Methuen and part of his troops.—Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, said it would not be fair to Ld. Methuen if he were not to express, on this unfortunate occasion, his appreciation of his services during the war. Ld. Methuen could not be blamed for the failure of the attack on Magersfontein at the opening of the war, and since that time he had carried on his work with great intelligence and perseverance. He asked sympathy for Ld. Methuen in his present position.—Lord Spencer and Lord Salisbury joined in expressing their sympathy with the gallant officer. *Mar. 10.*

○—Mr. Brodrick read telegrams respecting the defeat of Lord Methuen, which were received in silence, but the passage announcing the capture of Lord Methuen and of the guns and baggage was cheered by some Nationalist members. Mr. Brodrick said that for two years Lord Methuen had gained the entire confidence of all who had served under him. *Mar. 10.*

○—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Mr. Balfour stated that since the Kitchener-Botha negotiations no proposal for a settlement had reached the Govt. from any authority able to speak for the Boers. *Jan. 23.*

Mr. Chamberlain stated that there was nothing to prevent the Boer leaders in the field from making overtures for peace to Lord Kitchener.—Mr. Balfour added that no overtures had been received from anyone authorised to speak on behalf of the Boers. A communication had been received from the Dutch Govt. which was under consideration. *Jan. 23.*

Mr. Chamberlain stated that any proposal made by the Boer military leaders to confer with the Commander-in-Chief with a view to a settlement, or any proposal from Mr. Schalk Burger and Mr. Steyn, would be forwarded for consideration to H.M. Govt.—Mr. Balfour stated that copies of the correspondence

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with the Dutch Govt. had been sent to Lord Milner, and that Lord Kitchener would communicate it to the Boers in the field. Feb. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that Lord Kitchener was instructed on April 19 to forward to H.M. Govt. any further suggestions which the Boer leaders might make, and that if they were received and entertained and discussion appeared desirable, Lord Milner would be associated with Lord Kitchener for that purpose.—Lord Cranborne said the Govt. had no information that the Note of the Netherlands Govt. was made in consultation with another Power. Feb. 7.

Mr. Brodrick announced that Mr. Schalk Burger had asked for a safe conduct in order that he might see Mr. Steyn as to the possibility of peace proposals. Lord Kitchener, with the assent of H. M. Govt., had granted the request. Mar. 24.

Mr. Brodrick stated that Mr. Burger and the other Transvaal representatives had reached Klerksdorp, where they had met Mr. Steyn and other Boer leaders.—Mr. Chamberlain said that when the negotiations ended the delegates would be entitled to return to their districts, and no question of banishment would arise, but the banishment proclamation still remained in force. Apr. 10.

Mr. Brodrick said there would be no armistice during the negotiations. Apr. 11.

Mr. Balfour stated that a message from the Boer leaders had been communicated by Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to it. Apr. 14.

Lord Salisbury said that Lords Milner and Kitchener had had two conferences with the Boer delegates, and at their request Lord Kitchener, while refusing an armistice on military grounds, had agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commandos to consider the position. The Boer leaders had left Pretoria for this purpose. Apr. 18.

Lord Salisbury announced that terms of surrender had been agreed upon and signed, and which he hoped would bring the war to an end. He went on to read the terms of surrender (see below) and those dealing with the question of the treatment of the rebels in the Cape and in Natal.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) congratulated H.M. Govt. and the country at large on having brought this long war to an end, and hoped that a lasting pacification of S. Africa might ensue.—Lord Rosebery also expressed his hearty, unstinted, and unreserved congratulations upon the announcement. June 2.

C—Mr. A. Balfour read out the terms agreed upon between Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener and the Boer representatives. The principal clause was that the burgher forces would forthwith lay down their arms and desist from any further resistance to the authority of His Majesty the King, whom they now recognised as their lawful Sovereign. All burghers in the field outside the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, and all prisoners, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, would be brought back to their homes as soon as transport could be provided and their means of subsistence assured. Burghers who surrendered would not be deprived of their liberty or property, and the Dutch language might be taught in schools and used in Courts of law, when necessary. Assistance would be given to the Boers for re-stocking their farms. Cape and Natal rebels who surrendered would be dealt with according to the laws of the colonies to which they belonged, and would be disfranchised for life.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the news of peace would be received with profound satisfaction throughout the Empire. June 2.

Mr. Balfour stated that no pledges or assurances which had not been made public had been given to the Boers by Lord Kitchener. June 9.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the compensation to loyalists for damage done in Cape Colony and Natal during the war would amount to over £2,000,000, and that it would be provided for mainly out of the first Transvaal loan that was raised. June 19.

Lord Onslow stated that all prisoners of war who had taken the oath of allegiance would be repatriated, but those who declined would not be allowed to return to S. Africa. A formal declaration would be accepted instead of an oath. Foreigners were not entitled to return to S. Africa. July 15.

Lord Camperdown (L.U.) urged the desirability of offering facilities and inducements to British subjects, both male and female, to settle in S. Africa by grants of land and assisted passages.—Lord Lovat (C.) said the terms of settlement to soldiers were illiberal.—Lord Onslow said the Govt. attached the highest importance to the question, and believed that the future of farming in S. Africa was a brilliant one. There were two important conditions in any scheme of land settlement; one that the land should be good, and the other that the settlers should be carefully selected. The Govt. had already purchased considerable areas of land, and would support a settlement on a very large scale, giving preference to over-sea Colonials and others who had taken part in the war. At present they could not obtain land enough to settle all applicants. July 15.

Lord Camperdown (L.U.) asked whether the Govt. intended to punish the Netherlands Railway Company for its belligerent operations during the war.—Lord Onslow replied that different classes of persons were interested, some of whom had no voice in the management of the railway. The Govt. did not intend that debenture-

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holders should suffer, as they had no control; but in any arrangement which might be made the damage inflicted on the army would be taken into account. July 18.

C—In Supply, on the vote for the Colonial Office, Sir H. C. Bannerman asked questions on the subject of the S. African settlement. He attached great importance to the co-operation of the Boer leaders, and hoped that Crown Colony government was to be only transitory. He should oppose any attempt to "pack" the country with the object of swamping the Dutch inhabitants, as such a policy would not bring peace. Lord Milner had shewn a desire to suspend the Cape Constitution, and was in close communication with the S. African League, a strange attitude for a public man to take up. He asked for information with regard to the banishment proclamation, the repatriation of prisoners, the qualifications of those who were now taking part in the administration of the Transvaal, the taxation of the mines, and native labour.—Mr. Chamberlain said the task of settlement was a tremendous one, for it involved bringing order out of chaos, establishing prosperity, setting up a new administration, repatriating a great part of the Boer population, restoring the refugees to their homes, and devising a system of just taxation. Justifying the banishment proclamation of August 15, 1901, he said one of the reasons which influenced the Boer leaders to surrender was that under it they were threatened with loss of property and status. The proclamation had been dropped now that the war was over, but the Govt. retained power of refusing to allow persons to return to S. Africa who had proved undesirable as citizens. The results of the war were not to be undermined by intrigue. As to the return of prisoners, it could not be wholesale and immediate, as if there were not adequate means of subsistence provided for them a discontented class would be created. Local committees would ascertain the needs of the people, and how much seed, stock, etc., was required, and on their recommendations would depend the progress of repatriation. A large proportion had taken the oath of allegiance. The terms granted to the Boers would be kept in spirit and in letter. Crown Colony government of the strictest kind had been established; but it would be followed by the addition of a nominated non-official element, and probably later by an elective element, and subsequently by full self-government. The one object of H.M. Ministers was to set up one of those free governments in which all Britons had confidence. A most favourable beginning had been made, but hasty action might bring back some of the evils from which this country had now escaped. The co-operation of natives of the new colonies was very desirable, but was not easy to secure, for many Boers preferred as administrators sympathetic Englishmen rather than men of their own blood. As to taxation, the Govt. had before them the task of drawing up a wholly new tariff. To tax the mines oppressively in order to punish the capitalists was a futile policy, as it would deter people from investing in the mines, and so arrest the prosperity of the country generally. They were most anxious to recover some considerable portion of the cost of the war from the new colonies, as they would benefit greatly under our rule. This, however, would largely come from new mines and other sources, rather than from existing mines, on which a profit tax of 10 per cent. had been imposed. There was a dearth of native labour at present, and as the future of the coloured races depended upon their working, they should be induced to labour, but without force or compulsion. As to the land settlement, to "pack" the country would be impracticable, as the Dutch would probably always outnumber the British in the Orange River and in the agricultural districts of the Transvaal. But their potential agricultural wealth was enormous, and might be developed by British settlers. Boers who owned vast tracts of land might be willing to sell. With regard to the proposed suspension of the Constitution, the Govt. saw no reason for it at present, and believe that the good sense of the colony would do all that was desired. Lord Milner, who had been attacked for listening to the proposal had the entire confidence of a large proportion of Dutch and British colonists, and it was natural that they should bring before him their views. Lord Milner had not committed the authorities at home, and nothing but an overwhelming case would induce H. M. Govt. to propose the suspension. The present position of affairs was quite satisfactory, and also the spirit in which the inevitable end to the war had been met by the Boers. We might yet find serious obstacles; but, the auspices were favourable.—Sir W. Harcourt doubted whether the war expenditure would be recouped out of the gold mines, and feared that Mr. Chamberlain's announcement would discourage the industry.—Mr. Bryce (L.) hoped that the Govt. would not become a landlord on a vast scale. He disapproved of employing the National Scouts as policemen.—Mr. Chamberlain said that as regards martial law sentences, clemency would be exercised in cases where possible. Loyal refugees who had suffered during the war would be treated generously. The National Scouts would not be penalized for having assisted us in our difficulty. In the land settlement, the object would be to convert the tenants into owners, but not that the Govt. should act as a landlord permanently. July 29.

C—GENERAL BULLER.—Mr. Brodrick stated that the despatches of Lord Roberts and Sir R. Buller as to the operations on Spion Kop would now be published in their entirety. Apr. 7.

C—Africa, South—GENERAL BULLER—continued.

Mr. Brodrick stated that the Spion Kop despatches were published in full because the omissions had become the subject of controversy, but the Govt. did not propose to publish any further papers relating to the operations before the relief of Ladysmith. No officer could publish official telegrams without authority. Apr. 21.

*In Supply, on the vote for the War Office, Sir E. Grey (L.) brought forward the case of Sir Redvers Buller, declaring that he had not been treated fairly, and he asked that his case should be inquired into by an impartial tribunal. He directed attention to the telegrams which passed between Sir R. Buller and others after the battle of Colenso, upon which a charge of failure had been founded. In regard to the proposed surrender of Ladysmith, Sir Redvers believed that there was only sufficient food to last for a fortnight, and that no additional troops could be diverted with safety to Natal. The War Office had made an unfair selection of telegrams for publication, while everything necessary to put his conduct in a true light had been kept back. The War Office had been guilty of arbitrary conduct, and Sir R. Buller should be allowed to state his case fully.—Mr. Brodrick regretted that this question had been revived, as a debate on the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief was undesirable in the interests of discipline. The Govt. had shewn every consideration in their dealings with Gen. Buller. It was a fact that Lord Lansdowne had sent a message to him urging him to relieve Ladysmith. The War Office could not publish confidential documents bearing on the war without destroying the confidence of commanders in the field. No publication of documents could alter the fact that the attack upon Colenso was admitted to have been ill-conceived and ill-executed, or could lessen Sir R. Buller's responsibility for the abandonment of the guns at Colenso, or remove the feeling caused by his proposal for the surrender of Ladysmith. This proposal might have produced a disaster unparalleled in history. Again, no further publication of papers could explain away the muddle of Spion Kop. When Sir R. Buller heliographed to Sir G. White on December 16, asking how long he could hold out, he had in his possession Sir G. White's statement, sent on November 30, that he had provisions for 70 days. A special inquiry could not be granted in his case without inquiries into all other cases. A Royal Commission into the conduct of the war could, however, examine the question in private. Sir R. Buller was not recalled after Colenso because at that time no other experienced officer was available, and on his return he was allowed to resume the command he held before the war for similar reasons. His speech on October 10 was a grave breach of regulations, and showed a want of judgment which threw doubts on his capacity for command. It could not be overlooked without prejudice to the Army in the campaign, however cruel the duty of closing the career of a general who had long enjoyed public confidence.—Sir E. Grey contended that all the documents should be published.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said it was necessary in this case that an inquiry of some kind should be held to see if injustice had been done. The general officers associated with the Royal Commission might be directed to inquire into, and report upon, it.—Mr. C. Lowther (C.) asked that Sir C. Warren should be given an opportunity of vindicating his military reputation.—Mr. Brodrick said that all documents would be placed at the disposal of the Commission.—The amendment was negatived by 236 to 98. July 17.

Mr. Brodrick explained that Gen. White's heliogram respecting the 70 days' provisions had been received by Gen. Buller and acknowledged on December 4, 1900.—Sir E. Grey replied that Sir R. Buller received the message, but considered at the time that there were special reasons for not relying on the information. July 21.

✚*GRANT TO LORD KITCHENER.—Lord Salisbury brought up a Message from the King recommending the House to concur in granting to Lord Kitchener the sum of £50,000, in recognition of his eminent services. June 4.

✚—Mr. Balfour brought up a similar message, which was referred to the Committee of Supply. June 4.

✚—Lord Salisbury formally moved the concurrence of the House in the proposed grant to Lord Kitchener.—Agreed to. June 5.

✚—Mr. Balfour, in Supply, moved the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener, and briefly summarised the services rendered by him to the nation. In the later stages of the war he had had to deal with 90 small mobile columns scattered over an area greater than that of large European States; and also to provide for the support of the whole civil population. He had erected blockhouses for the defence of lines extending for 4,000 miles, a greater distance than from Khartum to Cape Town. To his great qualities was due the termination of hostilities, and in the brilliant roll of British generals few had performed their duties in a more triumphant manner.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) supported the motion most cordially, and said that Lord Kitchener had proved himself to be a great soldier, a great administrator, a master of the art of organization, a tactful negotiator, and a large-minded man.—Mr. Dillon (N.) opposed the vote, holding that the war had been neither just nor necessary.—Col. Sanderson (C.) said the Nationalist party had no claim to represent Irish soldiers.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) opposed the vote, as he objected to all grants of this nature.—Mr. W. Redmond (N.) said that Lord Kitchener would be known in history as a general who made war

C—Africa, South—GRANT TO LORD KITCHENER—continued.

upon women and children.—This led to loud and angry cries of protest, and Mr. Redmond was unable to obtain further hearing.—The closure having been carried by 273 to 138, the grant was passed by 380 to 44. June 5.

On Report, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. McNeill, Mr. K. Hardie, and Mr. Bryn Roberts protested against the proposed grant.—The closure having been carried, the vote was confirmed by 227 to 48. June 18.

L—*VOTES OF THANKS TO THE FORCES.—Lord Salisbury moved a series of resolutions conveying the thanks of the House to the officers and men of the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian forces engaged in the war. He dwelt upon the enormous efforts involved in keeping a force of over 200,000 men in a distant land, 6,000 miles away, in order to repel an attack which was in no way provoked. The troops, he said, had shewn more than usual resource and energy in answering the appeal made to them, and they had contended against difficulties of no ordinary kind. By their brilliant courage, gallantry, and resource we had been enabled ultimately to come out victorious, and to add fresh honours to the records of the British army. The defenders of the country were not attracted to the colonies by a coercive law, but only by motives of honour and patriotism. The help of the colonies had been given at a time when support was really needed, and was a proof of the steadfastness of Englishmen beyond the seas. The result of the war was to leave us in the eyes of the world much stronger than we ever were before.—Lord Spencer (L.) heartily supported the motion, and eulogised the skill of our officers and the courage of our soldiers.—The votes were then agreed to. June 5.

C—Mr. Balfour moved votes of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian Forces for their services during the war, and one expressing admiration for the distinguished valour and devotion of those who had perished in the war, and sympathy with their relatives. He said the war was the first which we had waged beyond seas without allies or mercenaries, and there was no parallel for a war carried on by 250,000 men at a distance of 6,000 miles from home. For the first time, also, the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers had been side by side with the Regulars in the fighting line, and a large number of our colonial fellow-subjects had come forward in time of need and thrown in their lot with the mother country. It was the opening of a new chapter in our Imperial history. The troops had shewn, he said, exceptional humanity throughout the campaign; while those who had died had given their lives in a cause which the country believed to be just.—Sir H. C. Bannerman seconded the motion, praising the troops for the endurance with which they had faced great hardships in dealing with a daring but singularly elusive and artful foe. Their spirit had never failed, and their discipline had never relaxed. To all the troops the thanks of the nation were due, and to all would they be freely given.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) opposed the vote of thanks, excepting the resolution of sympathy with the relatives of the men who had fallen. The Nationalists had always regarded the war with abhorrence.—The motion was carried by 382 to 42. June 5.

***GRANTS TO TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Chan. of Exch., moved to go into Committee of Supply, and said that exceptional circumstances rendered it necessary to apply for further grants amounting to £8,000,000. Under the terms of surrender arranged with the Boers, £3,000,000 was to be given to them for repatriation and other purposes. The Govt. at first understood that this grant was to come, not from the Exchequer, but out of a Transvaal loan. The Boer leaders had since represented that it ought to be a free gift in accordance with the spirit of the terms of surrender. The Govt. agreed that there was a basis for this contention, although the understanding at the time was that the money should be found by the new colonies. They desired to avoid raising any legitimate dissatisfaction among our new fellow-subjects, or the feeling that they had been induced to surrender by false pretences. The Govt. also felt that the loyalists ought to be treated with similar liberality, and proposed to give £2,000,000 for their repatriation also. Also, under the terms of surrender, a sum was to be advanced to both Boers and loyalists at low interest. This sum had been fixed at £3,000,000, to come out of a Transvaal and Orange River Colony loan. In the interval this country must advance the money, which would be repaid when the loan was floated. It was not at present a good time for the loan; but in 1903 a more favourable opportunity might arise. The course now taken was exceptional, but was justified by the circumstances.—Mr. G. Bowles protested against re-opening Supply after the Appropriation Bill had been passed.—Sir W. Harcourt also said the Govt. knew all the facts in May, 1902, and they had misled the country as to the source from which this money was to come. It was distinctly understood that it would be borne by the gold mines. Now, the money which the House was told would be devoted to the National Debt would be diverted to the Transvaal.—Mr. Ritchie defended by precedent the course taken, and said that before the Appropriation Bill passed the Govt. quite understood that the £3,000,000 would be provided out of a Transvaal loan. Therefore, no vote was submitted in Supply. The Boers having understood the terms differently, it would be most unwise to adhere to our interpretation of the agreement, and thus delay indefinitely the growth of good feeling in South Africa.—The motion was agreed to. Nov. 4.

C—Africa, South—GRANTS TO TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY—continued.

The vote of £8,000,000 was discussed in Supply.—Sir R. Reid (L.) warmly supported the vote, as we were bound to do all we could to enable the Boer population to settle down again. The devastation caused by the war should be repaired out of the benevolence of this country.—Sir W. Harcourt again asserted that the Govt. had misled the House as to its obligations. He also asked what guarantee there was that the loan would be recognised as a debt by the colonies. He did not regard it as too large, but rather as very insufficient.—Other members having spoken, Mr. J. Chamberlain replied. Referring to his proposed visit to S. Africa, he said he should go with the desire to hear the views of all representative men, and that he had not prejudged the issues that would be raised. At the close of the war there were 103,000 persons in the concentration camps, and the number now was only 34,000. If the camps had been closed when the war was over, it would have caused the deaths of countless individuals. As to the 24,000 exiled prisoners, 14,000 had already returned, and 7,000 would return before the end of the year. He denied that the Govt. had intentionally deceived the House as to the grant, for both Lords Milner and Kitchener understood at the time that it was to be a loan. But it was desirable to carry out the spirit of the terms of surrender, and the Government had yielded to the representations of the Boer generals. As to the devastation of the country, war could not be waged without causing suffering, and those who had made it and been beaten could not ask to be put back in their former position. The extent of the burghers' losses had been much exaggerated, for the value of land, their principal asset, had largely risen. The gift of £3,000,000 was not compensation for war losses, but a grant to the destitute and those who needed assistance in order to make a living out of the land. The money would, he thought, be sufficient for this purpose, but if otherwise further grants could be made. It was an absolutely new precedent for a nation to assist those who were lately its enemies. The grounds for it were those of humanity and policy. He was confident as to the future; and the success of the efforts of the Govt. since the war had exceeded expectations. He was going to Africa with the desire to weld together the kindred peoples into one great African nation under the British flag.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he did not share Mr. Chamberlain's optimism, but recognised that he was going out in the right spirit. He asserted also that the British who had suffered losses had no greater claim to generous treatment than our adversaries. Equal justice, he declared, must be done to both parties.—Mr. Chamberlain replied that if it were necessary to distinguish between those who had assisted us in the war and those who had opposed us, the former must certainly be given the most favourable treatment.—The vote was agreed to. Nov. 5.

On Report, Mr. Ritchie stated that the loan of £3,000,000 was to be available for loyalists as well as for burghers. It would be issued when a suitable occasion arose. Certainly those who had been our friends would not be treated less well than those who had been our enemies.—The report was agreed to. Nov. 6.

TREATMENT OF LOYALISTS.—Mr. Chamberlain stated, in reply to a question, that a Rev. Mr. Vlok had been deprived of his living on account of his loyalty, and that Mr. J. F. Botha had apologized for his action in assisting the British troops. Such actions must tend to delay prosperity in S. Africa. As to statements in regard to boycotting the National scouts and loyalists, he hoped they were exaggerated. H.M. Govt. had informed the Cape Govt. that in no circumstances would money derived from Imperial sources or from the Transvaal be used for compensation to rebels. Nov. 24.

See also under ADDRESS and ARMY.

C—Africa—SOMALILAND.—Lord Cranborne (C.), Under Sec., announced the repulse of a force under Col. Swayne in Somaliland, involving lamentable loss of life. The Govt. had every confidence in Col. Swayne, and arrangements had been made for reinforcing the troops. It was largely a barren country, and Col. Swayne had thought it expedient to retire after the action. Oct. 20.

Lord Cranborne stated that reassuring news had been received regarding Col. Swayne's force. Reinforcements of a battalion and a half of the Bombay regiment had been ordered, and 600 African troops. The Govt. were prepared to supply additional troops if necessary. Oct. 23.

Lord Cranborne stated the number of men detailed for service with Col. Swayne in Somaliland was 4,920. Oct. 28.

C—*Africa—UGANDA RAILWAY.—Lord Cranborne (C.) Under Secretary, moved an additional grant of £600,000 for the Uganda Railway. He justified the increased cost as being partly due to causes over which the Foreign Office had no control; but that there had been one mistake he frankly acknowledged. They had been over sanguine as to the amount of time which the construction of the railway would take. The total cost would be £5,550,000, for which we had got a first-rate railway, which, while developing our trade, would bring incalculable blessings to the natives. The money would be raised by loan.—Mr. B. Jones (L.) moved to reduce the grant by £1,000.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said it was impossible to regard the railway as a commercial transaction, for, being in Uganda, we had to undertake it. He regretted that the cost had been seriously underestimated, and argued that the construction of railways ought to be left to business men.—The amendment was rejected by 91 to 14, and the grant agreed to. Dec. 9.

C—Africa, South—UGANDA RAILWAY—continued.

On report of the resolution, Mr. Bryce (L.) and others criticised the miscalculations of the Foreign Office in their estimates of the cost.—Lord Cranborne gave further explanations, and stated that it had been necessary to hurry the work on in order to establish our control and sovereignty over the country as quickly as possible, as other Powers had been competitors for the possession of Uganda.—The resolution was agreed to. Dec. 11.

A Bill to carry out the resolution was subsequently passed after discussion (see *Statutes* 2 Edw. VII., cap. 40, *post*).

C—Aged Pensioners Bill.—Mr. R. Greene (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to empower boards of guardians to grant pensions to aged deserving poor, from 5s. to 7s. per week; the cost to be defrayed partly out of the rates and partly by the Treasury, which would contribute £6 per annum for every pensioner.—Mr. Broadhurst (L.), Mr. Goulding (C.) and others supported the Bill:—Mr. Cripps (C.) and Mr. Bond (C.), held that it would demoralize the poor and place an unfair burden upon the rate-payers.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., drew attention to the fact that the Opposition leaders were not in their places. He said that some scheme of old-age pensions was desirable, but the real *crux* of the question was one of cost. The Bill would cost an immediate £10,000,000, and of £15,000,000 in future years, and amounting to an additional rate of 7d. or 8d. The Govt. could not consent to increase taxation at present. The Bill read a second time, but made no further progress. Mar. 19.

C—Alien Immigration.—In the debate on the Address, Maj. Evans-Gordon (C.) moved an amendment in favour of early legislation to regulate and restrict the immigration of destitute aliens into London and other cities. He said that the members of the present Govt. were pledged to take steps to meet the difficulty, and appealed to them to consent to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the facts.—Mr. S. F. Ridley (C.) seconded.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, said the Govt. fully recognised the evils following unrestricted immigration, and the anomaly that they had no power to exclude or expel aliens, however injurious. This could not continue permanently; but the difficulties of dealing with the question were very great, as the experience of the United States proved. He did not believe that the aliens increased the relative volume of pauperism or crime, or that they lowered wages through competition. The real evils they brought about were overcrowding, insanitation, increased rent, and the displacement of native population. Provisions for excluding destitute aliens alone would not seriously reduce the evils, and the Govt. could not propose drastic measures without a further inquiry, which they were prepared to sanction. The laws in America were imperative and ineffective; but they might hereafter affect largely the immigration into this country, and we must adopt betimes some measures of self-preservation.—Amendment withdrawn. Jan. 29.

L—Army.—The Duke of Bedford (L.U.) called attention to the probable condition of the Army and Reserve after demobilization.—Lord Raglan, in answer, gave a sketch of the position which the Govt. anticipated. Mar. 4.

C—On the 2nd R. of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. A. Balfour gave his views as to the problems of National Defence. Aug. 6.

C—*ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. Brodrick (C.), Sec. for War, introduced the Army Estimates for 1902-3, which amounted to £69,310,000, while the number of men to be voted was 420,000. He detailed the progress of the new organization, which, however, had been retarded by the war. The situation in S. Africa had been made more difficult by the creation of the concentration camps, but the stage had now been reached when a judgment could be formed as to the way in which the war had been conducted. He admitted that the Remount Department was not adequately organised for such a war, and that mistakes had been committed; but he denied the charge of parsimony, and asserted that the Department was now well supplied and conducted, and described Lord Rosebery's allegations as neither statesmanlike nor politic. No comparison was possible with the unfortunate events associated with the Crimean war. Passing to the question of reorganisation of the Army, he said that the scheme of 1901 still held the field. The recommendations of the committee on the War Office had been accepted almost *en bloc*. The scheme for extending the Yeomanry was successful, and 14 regiments had been formed, and five others were contemplated. Five garrison regiments had been formed, and a sixth would be formed shortly. On the question of recruiting, the problem was how to maintain in future an establishment of 250,000 men. Recruiting would fall off after the war if greater inducements were not held out to young men. India would require a larger army; and in S. Africa a sufficient force must be maintained to preserve order. In view also of the reduction in the reserves after the war, he asked the House to take "a plunge" both as to pay and terms of service. He proposed that, except in the Household Cavalry, enlistment should be for three years, with nine years in the Reserve. Every recruit, after passing into the ranks, would receive a clear shilling a day, and after two years he would choose whether to go to the Reserve after three years, or to complete eight years with the colours. Those who chose to remain would be given 1s. 6d. a day. Inefficient soldiers would not be allowed to re-enlist. Those who chose to

O—Army—ESTIMATES—continued.

serve eight additional years would be divided into two classes, and efficient shots only would receive the extra 6d. a day, others receiving 4d. He hoped that the rise in pay would have satisfactory results. The number of lance-sergeants and corporals would also be increased. The cost of the changes would be £1,048,000 a year in England, and £786,000 in India. The scheme would result in the formation of a large Reserve, with all its advantages. As to the Volunteers, there were great differences between corps, and to make all more efficient it might be necessary to reduce numbers. He proposed to establish a Volunteer Reserve, and any man with four years' training might join it for six years, observing only certain conditions as to shooting. The Yeomanry would be treated in the same way. Militia officers would be encouraged to train with Line regiments. In the Regulars it was intended to improve the education of officers, and to reduce their initial expenses. Changes were also to be made to benefit the medical and nursing services. On the question of war *matériel*, he said the guns bought in Germany had been very successful, and the larger guns had been much improved. The Explosives Committee would be made permanent. He paid a warm tribute to the services of the colonial troops, and hoped that some arrangement might be come to which would render the whole forces of the Empire available for wars affecting Imperial interests. The question would be discussed with the colonial Premiers after the Coronation. He deprecated the exaggeration of military deficiencies as likely to injure our interests abroad and the prestige of our Army, of whose courage and humanity it was impossible to speak too highly.—Mr. Humphreys-Owen (L.) here moved a resolution referring to the concentration camps in S. Africa, for which see under AFRICA, S., *ante*, p. 254. Mar. 4.

Sir H. Vincent (C.) called attention to the Volunteer force, and said that Mr. Brodrick's criticisms had caused pain to many of our citizen soldiers.—Mr. F. Wilson (L.) dwelt on the importance of encouraging rifle clubs.—Lord Stanley said that the Govt. fully appreciated the services of the Volunteers, and hoped that the new regulations would be considered satisfactory. Improvements would be made in their accounts, and everything possible would be done to provide ranges.—Mr. Brodrick also stated that he had no desire to depreciate the efforts or the intelligence of the Volunteers, as they were in future to take their place in the first line of defence. They must attain a high standard of efficiency.—The motion was carried by 260 to 51, and the House went into Committee of Supply.—On the vote sanctioning 420,000 men, Sir C. Dilke discussed the Govt. plans, which, he said, rang the death-knell of the policy of conscription. He warned them that they must not rely in future on scratch mounted forces. The question of food was one of the inducements to men to enlist, and it ought to be improved.—Mr. Churchill (C.) said the scheme was a great improvement, and he hoped it would advance the great problem of Imperial defence. Mar. 6.

Capt. Lee (C.) approved the proposals of the Govt., and said the increased pay justified raising the standard.—Mr. Caine (L.) said that 30,000 men borne on the Indian establishment had been employed in S. Africa and China, and contended that the Indian Army ought not to be so used for Imperial purposes.—Sir. H. C. Bannerman said that Mr. Brodrick had not satisfied the country that the proposed changes were necessary. The scheme for six army corps was a slavish imitation of the practice of foreign nations. The demand for an establishment of 250,000 men and for 50,000 recruits annually was accounted for by the situation in S. Africa, but we might never be engaged again in a similar war, and ought not to assume that our future needs would be the same as they were now. If a good understanding was established between the British and the Boers, only a comparatively small force would be needed in S. Africa; but if the evil policy of unconditional surrender were adhered to a huge army must be kept in the new colonies. The country could not for very shame approve of this. As to the enlistment proposals, he was in favour of a short term and of introducing elasticity, but he did not regard with equal approval the proposed increase of pay.—Mr. Brodrick said the Govt. anticipated a substantial reduction in the British force in S. Africa before eight or nine months elapsed. The number of men asked for was necessary to maintain the system under which one battalion was kept at home while the other was abroad. For this Sir H. C. Bannerman was himself largely responsible. Two years ago our home defences were left in a very dangerous position, but in future when three army corps were sent out they would be replaced at once. In S. Africa it would probably be necessary to keep 15,000 troops. He was hopeful that recruits would come forward under the new conditions, the popularity of which had been proved in the Guards. He announced that an addition would be made to the gratuity promised to the Regular troops after the war.—Mr. Dillon (N.) moved to reduce the vote by 20,000 men.—Mr. L. George (L.) ridiculed the War Office estimate of the number of the Boers still in the field.—Mr. Brodrick said that whether their numbers were 5,000 or 20,000, the British nation would continue the struggle to a successful issue. The Govt. had communicated from time to time the information they had received as to the estimated strength of the Boers. With regard to the employment of natives, it had been found necessary to arm the watchmen between the blockhouses and on the railways in order that they might protect themselves.

C—Army—ESTIMATES—continued.

This was quite justifiable, and the Boers on their side had employed natives throughout the war, even in engagements.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) asked whether the self-governing colonies would be invited to contribute substantially to the cost of the war. He trusted the Govt. did not intend to follow the example of Mr. Chamberlain by grovelling at the feet of the colonies.—The amendment was negatived by 182 to 54, and the vote was agreed to.—On the vote of £18,940,400 for the pay of the Army, Mr. Whiteley (L.) moved a reduction as a protest against the treatment of the claims of members of the Imperial Yeomanry as to arrears of pay.—Mr. Brodrick stated that very few claims remained unsettled.—The amendment having been rejected, the vote was agreed to. Mar. 7.

On the vote of £8,392,000 for warlike and other stores, Capt. Norton (L.) moved a reduction as a protest against the low wages paid in Woolwich Arsenal.—Negatived by 171 to 104.—Mr. O'Mara (N.) moved a reduction, and raised a question as to the price paid for Maxim guns.—Negatived (202 to 107).—Mr. Brodrick gave explanations on various points, and the vote was carried by a majority of 190.—On Report, votes for men and pay were confirmed, after some discussion. Mar. 10.

Votes for engineer services, retired pay, half-pay, and other non-effective charges for officers, and for Chelsea and other military hospitals, and for rewards, were agreed to. Mar. 11.

The War Office vote of £392,000 was further discussed.—Mr. Brodrick dealt with various questions raised, and justified the steps taken to improve recruiting. Mar. 21.

L—Lord Monkswell (L.) raised further questions as to the supply of cordite ammunition provided since the Rosebery Govt. quitted office in 1895, and moved for papers.—Lord Raglan replied, and the motion was negatived. Apr. 17.

C—Votes for the Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteer corps were passed after discussions dealing with details.—The vote for the Army Medical Establishment was discussed and passed. July 17.

In Supply, Sir C. Dilke (L.) called attention to the purchase in 1900 of 18 batteries of quick-firing German guns, in which there were defects.—Mr. Brodrick said that the guns required could not at the time be obtained in England as quickly as in Germany. The guns proved to be highly satisfactory, and a long way ahead of any other yet introduced. Lord Roberts made every attempt to obtain in this country better guns in quickness of fire, range, and accuracy, but as yet the War Office had been unable to find one. He desired to encourage the manufacture in this country of the best kind of quick-firing ordnance; but if they could not be procured here, they must be obtained elsewhere.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) who thought that in the circumstances the purchase of the German guns was justified.—The closure was carried by a majority of 89, and the vote was agreed to by 203 to 63. July 31.

See also under **S. AFRICA:** and **SUPPLY, June 12.**

L—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—A discussion took place on the disturbances at Sandhurst, and Lord Raglan gave explanations of the action taken by the Commander-in-Chief with a view to their suppression and the discovery of the offenders.—Lord Roberts also explained that though not favourable to general punishment, in the present case he thought it was unavoidable, if discipline was to be maintained. He would carefully inquire into each individual case.—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, and the Duke of Devonshire took part in the discussion. July 10.

L—MILITARY EDUCATION.—Lord Monkswell (L.) called attention to the report of the Committee on this question, and moved a resolution in favour of immediate steps being taken with a view to remedy the deplorable state of things disclosed in the report.—The Bishop of Hereford said it was most important that the establishments at Woolwich and Sandhurst should be united in a great military institution, governed by a body on which the civilian element was represented.—Lord Raglan said the Secretary of State for War was engaged almost daily in discussing this question with those best qualified to give proper advice, and it was intended as soon as possible to formulate a scheme to improve the education of the Army.—After some remarks from Lord Denman and Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Lansdowne said the Govt. could not accept the motion in the form proposed, but they would agree to the resolution if modified.—This was agreed to. July 17.

L—HORSES.—Lord Dunraven (C.) called attention to the question of horse-breeding in the United Kingdom, and moved a resolution that the Commission on Horse-Breeding should report on steps to be taken to encourage the same.—The Duke of Devonshire thought the whole question was one of money, and if the price allowed for remounts could be increased it would be more effective than any system of registration.—Motion withdrawn. Mar. 13.

C—On the vote for transport and remounts, Sir A. Hayter (L.), Col. Welby (C.), and others discussed the question of the purchase of remounts.—Mr. Brodrick admitted that at the beginning of the war the Remount Department was not organized with a view to meeting sudden and exceptional demands. He hoped the Department in future would get into close touch with farmers. The vote was agreed to. Aug. 4.

Army, The—HORSES—continued.

On the vote for provisions, forage, and supplies, Lord Stanley stated that the contract for meat would be inquired into by the War Commission.—The vote was agreed to. Aug. 4.

***YEOMANRY AND MILITIA BILL.**—In the debate on the 2nd R. of this Bill, Sir A. Hayter (L.) moved its rejection on the ground that it would introduce changes which violated the territorial system as far as the Militia was concerned, and enabled the Minister to relax or dispense with the provisions of Acts of Parliament.—Mr. Brodrick said the Bill merely enabled him to carry out proposals which the House had already sanctioned. It would render it unnecessary in future to call up absolutely untrained men, as was done during the late war.—A motion to adjourn the debate was negatived by 90 to 60.—Mr. Brodrick then explained the Bill, which, he said, affirmed no new principles of importance. The powers conferred on him would only extend to the question of training. It was intended to bring the numbers of the Yeomanry up to 35,000, of whom 5,000 were to engage for service abroad in emergencies. He consented to defer the latter provision.—The Bill was read a second time. Dec. 9.

In Committee, Mr. Warner (L.) moved an amendment which was rejected by 107 to 34.—Mr. Pirie proposed to disallow the transfer of men in the Reserve from one corps of Militia or Yeomanry to another.—Negatived by a majority of 69.—The Bill passed through Committee. Dec. 11.

The Bill was read a 3rd time. Dec. 12.

L—The Bill was read a 2nd time Dec. 15, and subsequently passed into law (see *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII., cap. 39, *post*).

C—Beer Bill.—Mr. Tomlinson (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to prohibit the use in the manufacture of beer of a less quantity of barley malt than 85 per cent. of the total saccharine-yielding materials employed.—Mr. F. Moulton (L.) opposed it on the ground that it would put unjustifiable obstacles in the way of the advance of the brewing industry.—Sir M. Foster (L.U.) explained that beer made by methods against which the Bill was directed could not be distinguished from beer made from barley malt alone, and was often superior.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) said the Bill would do a good deal to assist the agricultural interest, which was still depressed.—Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chan. of the Exchr., speaking officially only, opposed the 2nd R., as it would cost the Exchequer a considerable sum and must largely increase the staff of the Inland Revenue. Sugar was, he said, now more costly than barley malt, and its use was necessary to produce light beers which were largely consumed. The change was not necessary in the interests of public health, and it would interfere in the development of an important industry.—The Bill was rejected by 212 to 140. Apr. 23.

BUDGET.—See under **FINANCE**.

C—*Business of the House.—**ASH WEDNESDAY.**—The motion to defer the hour of meeting on Ash Wednesday until 2 o'clock was carried by 218 to 130. Feb. 11.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Balfour announced that the King had given his consent to the appointment of a Deputy-Chairman, empowered to act as Deputy-Speaker when required.—On going into Supply he moved that Mr. Jeffreys should take the chair in the absence through illness of the Chairman of Ways and Means.—Agreed to *nem. con.* Feb. 14.

SUPPLY.—Sir M. H. Beach moved that the Govt. be empowered to take Supply on Tuesdays before Easter. He justified the motion on the ground of financial necessity.—The resolution was carried after debate by 206 to 145. Feb. 25.

EASTER RECESS.—On the motion for adjournment to April 7, Mr. J. Redmond (N.) called attention to the action of the Irish Executive (see under **IRELAND, ADMINISTRATION**), and Mr. Brodrick gave information as to the war (see **S. AFRICA**).—The Amendment was rejected by 179 to 84, and the adjournment was agreed to. Mar. 25.

ASCENSION DAY.—A motion appointing 2 o'clock for beginning Committee work on Ascension Day was carried by 118 to 72. May 7.

WHITSUNTIDE RECESS.—On the motion for adjournment, various subjects were discussed, among them being incidents connected with the war (see **S. AFRICA**), sea fisheries, shipping combinations, and military prisoners. May 16.

OPPOSED BUSINESS.—Mr. Balfour moved the suspension of the rules requiring opposed business to terminate at midnight on four days in the week and at 5.30 on Fridays, explaining that he hoped the House would dispose of the 7th clause of the Education Bill before the adjournment on August 8, and also make some progress with the Water Bill.—After much discussion and the rejection of amendments, the motion was carried by 216 to 158. July 28.

Mr. Balfour moved to give Govt. business precedence for the remainder of the Session, which he said was prolonged for the express purpose of passing the Education Bill. One other important measure, the London Water Bill, must be disposed of, and there was some other business, including the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, which must be passed; a resolution on the sugar bounties; a Bill to enable the nation to accept His Majesty's gracious gift of Osborne; a vote for the financial conditions agreed to when peace was made in the Transvaal; the new procedure

O—Business of the House—continued.

rules; the Indian Budget; and, possibly, proposals relating to the Uganda Railway.—Mr. Bryce said the Govt. would do well to reconsider their determination to proceed with the Education Bill.—Other members followed.—Mr. Balfour said that he did not pledge the Govt. not to deal with any new questions of importance that might arise.—Mr. Flynn moved to except from the resolution motions relating to proceedings under the Crimes Act.—Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. J. Morley supported this, reminding the House that ten Irish members had been imprisoned, and insisting that full opportunity ought to be given for debating the question.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that the subject could be debated on a motion for adjournment.—The closure having been moved, an excited debate followed, in the course of which Mr. J. O'Donnell (N.) was named for disregarding the authority of the Chair, and was suspended, the vote for suspension being carried by 341 to 51.—The closure was then carried (263-148); Mr. Flynn's amendment rejected (261-150); and the main question agreed to by 262 to 145.

Oct. 16.

O—*Children's Employment Bill.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Sec., introduced a Bill, which was read a first time, for regulating the employment of children, and protecting them against risks in certain dangerous occupations.

July 10.

L—China.—**WEI-HAI-WEI.**—In reply to a question by Lord Spencer (L.), Lord Onslow (C.), Under Sec., said the Govt. had held a careful inquiry into the advantages of Wei-hai-wei as a military and naval station, and had decided that the idea at one time entertained of fortifying it, and keeping a large garrison, should be abandoned. The administration of the colony would be undertaken by police. The position had been found to be capable of fortification only at very great expense; but it was very useful for small-arms practice and for naval gunnery experiments. It was also a healthy station, and would probably be used as a sanatorium for Hong-kong, Shanghai, and other places, and for the military and naval forces. The new administrator, Mr. Lockhart, had had many years' official experience. There was no intention to give the place up, or to return it to China, or hand it over to another power.—Lord Rosebery (L.) said the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei was announced with a flourish of trumpets, and now apparently it was to be but a second-class watering place.—Lord Goschen (C.), as having been at the Admiralty when Wei-hai-wei was acquired, said he was surprised to hear that the first opinions respecting its value could not be sustained. There could be no doubt, at the same time, as to its strategical advantage. He hoped financial considerations had not alone been taken into account.—Lord Selborne (L.U.), First Ld. of Admy., said the decision had been made on purely strategical and naval considerations. Naval opinion was strongly in favour of the course adopted.—Lord Spencer said there had been a complete change of policy, and he hoped papers would be presented justifying it.

Feb. 10.

O—A similar statement to that made by Lord Onslow was made on behalf of the Govt.

Feb. 10.

Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), Sec. to Admy., stated that Wei-hai-wei would still be used as a naval station for many purposes, and that the question of fortification was decided on purely strategic grounds.

Feb. 17.

L—Lord Portsmouth (L.) called attention to the subject of Wei-hai-wei, and moved for papers.—Lord Goschen (C.) said the change of policy was due to a different set of men, judging from the same materials, coming to a different conclusion from that of their predecessors. When he was First Lord, the balance of naval opinion was decidedly in favour of keeping Wei-hai-wei as a secondary naval base. He had no doubt that his successors had given equal attention to the matter.—Lord Selborne said that the Govt. had reserved to themselves full liberty to decide to what extent Wei-hai-wei should be utilized. It might have been made either a primary naval base, a secondary base, or a peace base. The Admiralty were unanimous in advising that it should be retained as a peace base, and H.M. Govt. accepted their opinion. The matter had been decided on strategical grounds only.—Lord Spencer said that the question was one for the Cabinet, and upon them the responsibility of the decision must rest. On the whole, he thought that if Wei-hai-wei were held at all, it ought to be held as a secondary base.—Motion withdrawn.

Mar. 18.

GENERAL.—Lord Cranborne stated that H.M. Govt. had no reason to question the good faith of the declaration of Russia, that its administration of Niu-chwang was temporary and provisional.

Feb. 20.

O—On the 3rd. R. of an Appropriation Bill Mr. J. Walton (L.) directed attention to Chinese affairs.—Lord Cranborne said the policy of the Govt. as to Manchuria had undergone no change; they believed that the province would be restored to the position in which it stood before the troubles began. A reduction of European troops in Tientsin would probably take place before long.

Mar. 20.

Lord Cranborne stated that a convention between Russia and China relating to Manchuria had been signed, and he understood that there was to be partial evacuation within six months and complete withdrawal within 18 months.

Apr. 10.

On the 2nd R. of an Appropriation Bill, Lord Cranborne explained the agreement with Russia respecting Niu-chwang, and announced the terms of the commercial treaty with China, which was in course of negotiation.

Aug. 6.

See also under JAPAN and FOREIGN POLICY.

L—Church of England.—**SOUTHWARK BISHOPRIC BILL.**—The Abp. of Canterbury moved the 2nd R. of this Bill, which proposed to relieve the diocese of Rochester by dividing it into two parts—one of which would be called the diocese of Southwark and would include the district of South London.—Agreed to. *Mar. 4.*

The Bill passed through Committee *Mar. 13.*, and was read a 3rd time, *Mar. 18.*

C—Col. Stopford-Sackville (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill.—**Mr. Brand (L.)** proposed an amendt. against increasing the number of the bishops until satisfactory assurances had been obtained from them that they would suppress the Romanizing practices of a section of the clergy.—The 2nd R. was passed by 157 to 106. *May 9.*

CLERICAL DISTRESS.—**Mr. Balfour** stated in reply to a question, that while he agreed that the poverty of many of the clergy of the Church of England was severe, he could not consent at present to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject. *Mar. 14.*

L—Copyright.—**Lord Windsor (C.)** called attention to the question of musical copyright and the illegal sale in the streets and elsewhere of copyright music.—**Lord Halsbury (C.),** **Ld. Chancellor,** said that a real evil existed, but it was a serious thing to remedy a private wrong by criminal proceedings. He would consider any Bill on the subject. *Mar. 14.*

Lord Monkswell moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give additional and summary powers for stopping the piracy of musical works.—Agreed to. *Apr. 17.*

The Bill was read a 3rd time *Apr. 25.*, and subsequently passed the H. of Commons. (See Statutes, 2 Edward VII., cap. 15, *post.*)

L—Cremation Bill.—A Bill to regulate the practice of cremation was read a 2nd time on the motion of **Lord Monkswell (L.)**. *Jan. 21.*

The Bill passed through Committee, *Feb. 3.*, and was read a 3rd time, *Feb. 24.*, afterwards passing the H. of Commons. *June 13.*

(See Statutes, 2 Edward VII., cap. 8, *post.*)

L—Cruelty to Wild Animals.—**The Bp. of Hereford** moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to prevent cruelty to wild animals which were kept in confinement and released for the immediate purpose of being hunted, coursed, or shot. It would prohibit the hunting of the carted stag, pigeon shooting, and coursing bagged rabbits.—**Lord Newton (C.)** moved the rejection of the Bill as a piece of class legislation.—After some discussion, **Lord Aberdeen (L.)** suggested that the 2nd R. should not be pressed to a division.—**The Bp. of Hereford** thereupon withdrew the motion. *Mar. 3.*

CYPRUS.—See under SUPPLY, *May 26.*

C—Education.—***EDUCATION BILL.**—**Mr. A. Balfour (C.)** First Ld. of Treasury, introduced the Bill dealing with primary and secondary education. He gave a brief history of the objects and effect of the Act of 1870, which, he said, was passed to supplement the voluntary system. While that Act had been successful in providing additional schools, it had involved Voluntary schools in difficulties through the rivalry of rate-aided Board schools, and had thrown an unexpected burden on local finances in School Board areas. Moreover, it provided no organisation for voluntary schools, or provision for the education of the teachers, and it did not establish any organic connection with secondary education. The first and last had been to some extent met by reforming the Endowed schools and the Act of 1897, but at present primary and secondary education was dealt with by two elected authorities, the local councils and the School Boards. Between these authorities there was necessarily rivalry. Independent endowed schools, and voluntary schools, were not organized or brought into connection with any educational authorities. The School Board system, with unlimited rating power, needed reform, and provision must be made for the education of teachers. The voluntary schools were in many cases not as well equipped as they ought to be. It was absurd to attempt to sweep them away, as it would leave an enormous gap in our educational system. To replace the buildings alone would involve an expenditure of £25,000,000, and their continued existence was essential if the wishes of parents for denominational teaching were to be met. The Govt. considered that in future there should be but one authority for education—primary, secondary, and technical; that this authority should be the rating authority for the district; that the voluntary schools ought to be placed in a position to bear their part in national education; that, as far as possible, denominational squabbles should be avoided; and that the authority should be able to command all possible local educational skill. The Bill would provide that the education authority should be the councils of counties and county boroughs. They would work through committees appointed under schemes to be approved by the Board of Education, and a majority of a committee would be appointed by the council, the other members being selected from persons experienced in education. Wales, which had already a secondary education authority, would have the option of coming under the Bill. With regard to secondary education, county and borough councils would have a 2d. rate to work upon, and if insufficient, power would be given to raise the limit, by provisional order. Boroughs already having certain control over technical education, with a 1d. rate, would retain their jurisdiction, and might, if they chose, become the authority over primary education, and,

C—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

concurrently with the county council, for secondary education. All secular education would come under the new authorities, which would be the heirs of the School Boards, and the cost of maintenance of all schools would come out of the county rate. The managers of voluntary schools would remain responsible for using them for educational purposes, for keeping them in good repair, and making reasonable alterations. New schools might be erected under reasonable limitations, and if there was a difference of opinion as to the need for a new school the Education Department would decide, after considering the interests of local education, the burden on the rates, and the wishes of the parents. The scheme would apply to the whole country, with the exception of London, which required separate treatment. With a view to secure the co-operation of the local authorities, the adoption of the elementary education part of the Bill would be made optional, but he believed that this voluntary element in the Bill would remove many difficulties, and would not delay for long its universal operation. The Bill would largely decentralize education; it would attract to the work experienced men who would not face elections; and he hoped it would be approved by both denominationalists and anti-denominationalists.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) said he realised that there was abundant room for improvement in elementary school teaching, and in the organization of secondary education, but popular control and management were of paramount importance, and he trusted that Church schools would be placed under it. Until the Bill was printed, he reserved his opinion on its merits.—Sir R. Jebb (C.) said the Bill contained the makings of a really satisfactory and comprehensive measure. He hoped that women would obtain places on the education committees. A great blot, however, was the existence of the optional clause.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said that the clauses affecting elementary education disclosed serious prospects of friction. He disapproved of the supersession of School Boards.—Other members having spoken, the motion for leave to bring in the Bill was carried by 176 to 23.

Mr. Balfour explained that it was not the intention of the Bill to exclude women from educational work.

On the 2nd R. of the Bill, Mr. Bryce (L.) moved its rejection. He said it was the most reactionary of the Bills of the Govt. It would abolish School Boards, which had done such admirable work, and county councils were not the best authorities for dealing with the subject. Nor did it establish unity of administration or effective control, either local or central. The local managers would be virtually independent of the education authority, and the limits of the functions of the different authorities were not accurately defined. He hoped the optional clause would be adhered to. The Bill would do little, if anything, for secondary education, and it would not promote the better training of teachers, or open the door to Nonconformist teachers. It would rivet permanently the denominational schools on to the educational system of the country. It was really a Voluntary Schools Relief Bill, which ignored the rights of the people and disregarded the principle of popular control.—Sir J. Gorst claimed that the Bill would prevent overlapping and waste of money. One authority in every district would be able to devise a plan of education suited to the inhabitants. The authority must be either the county or borough council or the School Board. The county council was chosen because it had already done good work in secondary education and was popularly elected, and because complicated legislation would be necessary to make the School Board the authority. The functions of the Board of Education would continue unimpaired. In secondary education organization was the great want, and the question of providing teachers would be one of the first duties of the new authorities. The supersession of all voluntary schools, with 3,000,000 children, was out of the question. The religious difficulty did not exist in the schools themselves, but only in the House of Commons and on public platforms. In any case, it could not be put down by Act of Parliament, and it was less likely to exist in a town council than in a School Board. The Bill would conduce to general educational progress.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said that if county authorities improved higher education it would be at the expense of primary education. The Bill would increase the cost of education without giving any security that the money would be applied in the best way.—Sir R. Jebb (C.) held that the ratepayers would have full control over education by a popularly-elected council acting through an education committee. They would be able to render all elementary schools efficient, and the central authority, if need be, could insist that this should be done. For 32 years religious and secular teaching in Board schools had been defrayed by the rates paid by Churchmen, Roman Catholics, and others who had conscientious objections to those schools. Distinctive religious teaching might therefore reasonably receive aid. The buildings of the Voluntary schools represented a capital value of 26 millions, and to replace them would cost many millions more.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said he could not vote against the Bill, though it contained imperfections which prevented him from voting for it. Those who objected to rate-aid for Church schools had themselves received large sums of public money for the maintenance of their own denominational training colleges and voluntary schools.—Mr. Perks (L.) argued against the Bill as one brought in to please the clergy of the Church of England, and as introducing sectarian controversy into every

C—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

county.—Mr. Randles (C.), as a Nonconformist, said the opposition to the Bill was mainly political, and was not concerned with the real merits of the case. *May 5.*

Sir W. Hart Dyke (C.) justified the selection of the county councils as the new education authorities, and maintained that the Nonconformist grievances, with one exception, were not substantial. Part III. of the Bill ought to be made compulsory.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said he did not quarrel with the principle of the Bill but with the way in which its principle was applied. Devolution was necessary, but the Bill would not establish everywhere one authority, and confusion would result. In higher education county councils ought to be allowed to spend as much as they thought necessary, and to be encouraged to be liberal by a contribution from the Exchequer equal to the amount raised by rate. The bargain between the nation and the Church schools was not a fair one. Parish councils ought to be given a share in the management of schools, and religious teaching should be given if the parents desired it. The Bill would put upon the rates a burden which should be returned by additional State grants.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) said he had confidence in the local councils, who would have efficient control over all secular education. In the case of the Voluntary schools their denominational character must not be destroyed. If the Nonconformists refused to pay the educational rate, Churchmen might justifiably adopt the same tactics. The Bill, he said, maintained the *status quo* between denominationalists and anti-denominationalists, and continued the settlement of 1870 by putting the religious difficulty on one side. Nonconformists ought to be the Church's natural allies on this question, and the Church would welcome a settlement on the only possible basis of agreement. That was that every child should be brought up in the belief of his parents.—Dr. Macnamara (L.) argued in favour of the retention of School Boards in large towns, and that elsewhere the local councils should appoint a majority of its own members on education committees. He questioned the expediency of the course taken by the Opposition in rejecting the Bill.—Mr. W. Long (C.) said the question of the primary schools could not be deferred until after the reorganization of secondary education. He believed that the denominational schools would keep up their subscriptions; but in any case, these schools must be maintained unless replaced by Board schools at enormous cost. Rural districts were not open to the charge of indifference to education. The local authorities were competent to discharge the duties to be imposed on them, and it ought not to be for the Liberal party to doubt the efficiency of popularly-elected bodies. *May 6.*

Mr. T. Shaw (L.) spoke in favour of retaining the School Boards.—Sir W. Anson (L.U.) said they need not disappear if the local authorities wished them to continue their educational work. Secondary education was more a national than a local concern, and should be provided for out of national funds.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said the scheme of the Govt. was revolutionary. It destroyed the School Boards, and relieved the Voluntary schools from their engagements. It was not a decentralizing Bill, for in many matters the Board of Education retained control. The pretence that it provided a single authority was a delusion and a sham. It was founded on distrust of the county and borough councils, which were to be under tutelage. Rural districts would pay increased rates that the voluntary schools might be relieved. Denominational monopoly would be maintained, but at the public cost. The country was not willing to entrust the education of its children to the clergy. The Bill failed in every respect to deserve the confidence of the House.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty. Gen., denied that the Bill was designed to serve the special interests of the Church of England. The association of County Councils had expressed approval of it, and the councils would not object to the exercise of a controlling power in case of necessity by the central authority. The main object of the Bill was to render efficient the schools in which the majority of the children were educated. The question was urgent; it could not wait, and no alternative scheme had been propounded. The bulk of the people desired an education associated with some form of religious belief.—Mr. Dillon said the Nationalist party supported the Bill. *May 7.*

The debate on the Education Bill was resumed by Mr. L. George (L.), who said it would give special privileges to Anglican denominational schools, and would rivet the clerical yoke on thousands of parishes. He appealed to the Irish Nationalists not to join hands with the enemies of their faith, but to support the Nonconformists, who had voted for Home Rule.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said the main objections to the Bill were that it afforded no prospect of educational improvement, and that it would aggravate sectarian animosity, at the same time removing from public control expenditure provided for by the taxpayers and ratepayers. He questioned the adequacy of these resources; and in addition he doubted whether the permissive powers given to the new authorities to promote this higher education would be taken advantage of. He did not distrust the county and borough councils, but they had not sufficient means to carry out secondary education. He argued for the retention of the large School Boards and for a *concordat* between them and the councils. The Govt. were multiplying authorities by having everywhere two committees, the Board of Education and the county councils. The voluntary schools, though inefficient, formed an indispensable part of our educational system, and before upsetting the compromise of 1870, both

C—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

parties to the arrangement ought to have been consulted. Under the Bill the rates would go to relieve the subscribers, and the representation of ratepayers was ridiculously small, and the schools would be left to managers without representative authority and responsibility.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the Bill was the Bill of the Church party. The voluntary schools were to be paid for by the public, without public control. The Board schools were to be abolished, and the School Boards were to live at the mercy and die at the will of the county and borough councils. Small farmers and tradesmen would have to pay additional rates to relieve the former subscribers, their wealthy neighbours.—Mr. A. Balfour, in reply, said that with regard to increase of rates, the Opposition would have destroyed the voluntary schools and thrown an enormous burden on the rates. No practicable alternative scheme had been suggested, and unless voluntary schools were to be abolished and universal School Boards set up, the Govt. scheme was the only one possible. Popular control was fully provided for by the control of the county council and its education committee, who would supervise secular education, and would be able to dismiss teachers who should fail in that work. The religious question raised by the Nonconformists was the cause of the opposition to the Bill, which in no way interfered with conscience, and would really diminish Nonconformist grievances.—The 2nd R. was carried by 402 to 165—majority 237. *May 8.*

Eight instructions to the Committee having been ruled out of order, the Committee stage was entered upon. On Cl. 1, which constitutes county councils the local authorities for education, Mr. Channing (L.) moved its postponement; negatived by 288 to 122.—Mr. Lambert (L.) moved to confine the Bill to secondary education.—Mr. Asquith held that in dealing with an administrative problem of this kind the House should proceed step by step.—Mr. A. Balfour said it could not be denied that primary education needed reform, and secondary education could not be dealt with without considering the needs of primary education. The two were indivisible.—Mr. Bryce said the burden which the Bill would throw upon the county councils would be too heavy. After further discussion the closure was applied and the amendment was negatived by 299 to 114.—Mr. J. A. Pease (L.) moved to retain the School Boards as the authorities in large towns.—Sir J. Gorst said the authority in towns must be vested either in the councils or the School Boards, and that the Govt. had selected the former so that there should be only one rating authority.—Negatived by 291 to 117. *June 2.*

Mr. Grant (L.) moved to postpone the exercise of the powers conferred by the Bill till after the next elections.—Rejected by 272 to 119.—Mr. Stevenson (L.) moved to exclude from the operation of the Bill School Boards in existing districts and in parishes with over 500 inhabitants.—Negatived by 306 to 121.—Dr. Macnamara moved to omit the provision dealing with boroughs over 10,000, and urban districts with a population of over 20,000.—Negatived by 307 to 88.—A proposal to extend the provision to all boroughs and urban districts was resisted by the Govt. and rejected by a majority of 153. *June 3.*

Dr. Macnamara moved to limit the proviso to boroughs with a population of 20,000.—Rejected by 277 to 81.—Mr. B. Jones (L.) moved to confer upon rural district councils the rights given to urban councils.—Negatived by a majority of 220.—Mr. Channing proposed that urban district councils with a population of 10,000 should control elementary education within their areas.—Rejected by 284 to 101.—Sir E. Grey (L.) moved to give to county councils the right of deciding whether borough and urban district councils should become education authorities. *June 4.*

Mr. Bryce urged the Govt. not to consent to the amendment.—Mr. Balfour asked if it was desired to deprive large boroughs and urban districts of the control of technical and secondary education. The Bill aimed at getting rid of the system of two popularly-elected bodies in the same area with equal rating powers. Boroughs and urban districts would be enabled to co-ordinate primary education with secondary education.—Amendment negatived by 272 to 114.—Mr. Channing moved to omit Clause 1.—After lengthened debate the closure was carried by a majority of 73, and the clause was passed by 305 to 122. *June 17.*

Mr. Balfour explained the financial proposals of the Govt. He said that the voluntary school aid grant under the Act of 1896 (£640,000), and the grant (£220,000) for necessitous School Boards would not be continued, but a new grant would be substituted, amounting to £1,760,000, which would be distributed to all schools, each child being allowed 4s. and the remainder being distributed among districts according to their relative want of capacity to bear the burden imposed by the new elementary education scheme. When a penny rate produced less than 10s. per child the district would get more from the grant, and the less the rate produced the more would the district get; but in no case would the Exchequer pay more than three-fourths of the total expenditure. The grant would go to elementary education alone.—Sir H. C. Bannerman moved to report progress on the ground that the proposal transformed the Bill, and time ought to be given to consider it.—Negatived by 257 to 171.—Mr. J. Lowther (C.) moved to postpone cl. 2 (local education authorities may supply higher education and impose a 2d. rate).—Negatived by 267 to 179.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) proposed to make the clause compulsory.—Mr. Balfour said that to make it compulsory, when

C—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

there was no machinery for enforcing it, would not be wise.—Mr. Asquith said that a *minimum* standard of secondary education ought to be set up.—Mr. Chaplin opposed compulsory higher education at the cost of the ratepayers.—Sir J. Gorst argued that the local authorities might be trusted to give variety and elasticity in education.—Mr. Balfour consented to introduce words shewing that the authorities were expected to supply higher education.

June 23.

It was agreed that the authorities should take steps, after consultation with the Board of Education, to secure the training of teachers and the general co-ordination of education.—An amendment that the funds known as the whisky money should be wholly used by the county councils in promoting higher education was carried by 251 to 151.—Mr. Chaplin moved to reduce the amount of the rate leviable for higher education to 1d.—Sir J. Gorst said that in towns no additional burden would be thrown upon the ratepayers by a two-penny rate. In rural districts the rates might eventually be increased, but agriculturists would get an ample *quid pro quo*.—Negated without a division.—Mr. A. Hutton (L.) moved to omit the limit of expenditure clause.—Mr. Balfour said that a 2d. rate would be more than sufficient in most parts of the country.—Rejected by 178 to 135.

June 24.

Mr. C. Grant (L.) moved that any sum charged on the rates for secondary education should be balanced by a Treasury grant.—Sir J. Gorst declined to sanction an entirely new departure, and Mr. Balfour pointed out that the result would be to centralize secondary education.—Negated by 203 to 137.—Mr. J. F. Hope (C.) proposed to exempt county boroughs from the restriction to 2d.—Agreed to.—Mr. B. Jones (L.) moved to extend the rating limit in counties to 4d.—Negated by 233 to 161.—Sir A. Rollit (C.) moved to allow the Board of Education to authorise a rate exceeding 2d.—Mr. Balfour agreed to dispense with the machinery of provisional orders and to Mr. Balfour agreed to dispense with the machinery of provisional orders and to substitute the assent of the Local Govt. Bd. to any increase of the 2d. rate.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. Helme (L.) moved to confine the inquiries of the Local Govt. Bd. to financial matters.—Rejected by a majority of 15.—The clause was agreed to after discussion.

June 30.

On clause 3, Mr. H. Hobbhouse moved an amendment to give the right to raise a 1d. rate for higher education to all non-county boroughs and urban districts.—Agreed to.—An amendment by Mr. Lambert to give them unlimited rating power was resisted by Mr. Balfour, and after long debate was negated by 269 to 166.—Sir A. Rollit proposed that small borough councils should be able to raise a 2d. rate for secondary education, or such higher rate as the Local Govt. Bd. might fix.—Rejected by 250 to 163.—Dr. Macnamara moved to omit the clause, which, as amended, would, he said, set up 1,183 distinct education authorities.—Sir J. Gorst said that the privileges given to the small boroughs and urban districts were approved by the county councils, and they would not interfere with the general county management.—The closure having been carried, the clause was passed by 232 to 88.—Sir H. C. Bannerman moved to report progress, as a protest against the closure.—The Chairman said that he should put the question at once, holding that the motion was an abuse of the rules of the House.—Motion negated by 212 to 124.—Mr. L. George moved to defer clause 4 (religious education in connection with secondary schools), as the House was not in a fit state to discuss the subject.—Negated by 243 to 96.

July 1.

Mr. Goddard (L.) moved to omit the sub-section directing the new education authorities not to require that any particular religion shall or shall not be taught in aided secondary schools.—Mr. Balfour said that among secondary schools were many boarding schools. Was it desired that the children, when removed from the control of parents, should be taught no religion at all?—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said there ought to be a right to withhold assistance from schools where a particular form of religion was taught.—Negated by 278 to 122.—Mr. Channing moved that county councils should not assist training colleges for teachers from which pupils were excluded on the ground of religious belief.—Mr. Balfour said he recognized that greater facilities should be given to Nonconformist teachers and hoped that the education authorities would provide colleges for their accommodation.—Lord H. Cecil opposed any scheme which would alter the character of the existing denominational colleges.—Sir W. Harcourt declared that the Nonconformists would resist the bigoted policy of the supporters of the Govt.—Mr. Balfour said the existing colleges were full, and that the grievance could only be removed by erecting new ones.—Sir J. Kennaway (C.) said he was prepared to concede to Nonconformist children admission under a conscience clause into Church of England training colleges.—Sir W. Hart Dyke advocated non-sectarian day colleges.

July 2.

Mr. Balfour suggested that the difficulty might be met by the development of the hostel system in connection with University colleges. The Govt. would agree that a student in a hostel should be provided for by the State to the same extent as a student in a training college. This was not a final settlement of the problem, but the Exchequer would contribute substantially to the training of students in such hostels.—Mr. Bryce said that the construction of hostels would be costly.—Mr. W. Jones (L.) thought Mr. Balfour's plan would go a long way towards settling the question.—Sir W. Harcourt said he was not satisfied with the compromise, as it left existing diocesan

O—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

training colleges in the enjoyment of an unfair monopoly.—The closure was ultimately carried by 240 to 158, and the amendment negatived by 245 to 161.—Mr. Channing moved to give the education authorities a right to insist that any new schools aided by them should be undenominational.—Sir J. Gorst argued that the clause as it stood would promote equality of treatment between all schools. Schools established by the county councils would be open to every one.—Negatived by 263 to 105.—Mr. Balfour moved that no pupil should be excluded from a school or college provided by the council on the ground of religious belief.—Mr. Bryce said this did not go far enough. No public body ought to have the power to provide sectarian schools out of the rates. The Cowper-Temple clause ought to apply to all schools. *July 7.*

Mr. Balfour agreed, as a compromise, to substitute for the amendment one to the effect that no pupil should be excluded from or placed in an inferior position in any county council school or college on the ground of religious belief.—Lord H. Cecil opposed the change, as distinctive denominationalism should not be placed under a stigma.—Mr. Balfour did not believe that the county councils would erect denominational schools or do anything contrary to the Cowper-Temple clause. The clause would protect them against appeals to erect schools for particular denominations.—The amendment was carried by 318 to 29.—On the provision that in aided secondary schools, a day or evening scholar shall not be required to attend any place of religious worship or instruction in religious subjects, Mr. G. White moved to bring boarders within its operation.—Negatived by 286 to 126.—Mr. Mansfield (L.) moved that no teacher should be required, as a condition of his employment, to attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or place of worship, or to perform any duties not strictly educational.—Mr. Balfour said the amendment was inappropriate to secondary schools, and might put a stop to all scriptural lessons on Sundays.—Amendment rejected by 269 to 125.—Mr. Whitley (L.) moved that no teacher should be required to make a declaration of religious belief as a condition of employment in a school aided by the county council.—Sir J. Gorst opposed, on the ground that the practice of enforcing tests was rapidly dying out, and that if an institution where tests were enacted was doing good educational work it ought not to be excluded from the Bill.—Mr. Balfour said that if religious teaching was to be allowed, managers could not be prevented from asking whether teachers who applied for appointments could teach religion.—Amendment rejected by 181 to 155.—Cl. 4 was carried by 175 to 15. *July 8.*

The Committee entered upon Part III. of the Bill, dealing with elementary education.—Sir E. Strachey (L.) moved to postpone Cl. 5 (power of a county or borough council to refuse to act as an elementary education authority).—Negatived by 167 to 97.—Sir W. Mather (L.) proposed that existing School Boards in large towns should be constituted the authorities for all schools.—Rejected by 246 to 103.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved that Part III. should be compulsory, as the great majority of county councils were prepared to undertake the duty.—Mr. Balfour said the only reason for the limitation was that the Govt. did not wish to force the hands of the local authorities. If Part III. were made obligatory there would be no social disorganization in the counties, nor anything like a rate war, and he should deeply deplore any such course of action, for which there was no justification. Aid was given to those schools from the taxes, and this was acquiesced in. Why, then, should rate-aid be regarded as wrong? The Govt. had relieved the financial burden on the new authorities, but if the option were retained, friction would be introduced in local elections. He should vote for the amendment, but would not treat it as a Govt. question, or exercise any pressure.—Sir W. Harcourt opposed a change in the character of the clause, which would force on the county councils work which had been well done hitherto by School Boards.—Sir C. Dilke protested against the extinction of School Boards.—Mr. Cripps (C.) said the question ought to be settled, and not relegated to local administrative bodies.—Mr. Bryce suggested that the clause should be left as it stood for the present.—Mr. Ll. George said that if Nonconformists were forced to contribute to schools which taught doctrines which they repudiated, the county councils in Nonconformist districts would defy the law.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the issue was whether the School Boards should be "slaughtered" without exception.—The amendment was carried by 271 to 102.—On being put to the vote the whole clause, as amended, was negatived without a division. *July 9.*

On Cl. 6 (transfer of powers of School Boards over secular instruction).—Mr. Channing and Dr. Macnamara moved amendments which were negatived and withdrawn respectively.—Mr. Balfour stated that the power to re-transfer voluntary schools which had been transferred to School Boards by the managers, would not be continued. He also agreed to insert words making the education authorities responsible for all secular instruction in elementary schools.—Two other amendments having been negatived, Mr. B. Jones moved that the new authorities should control religious as well as secular education.—Mr. Balfour said this would be fatal to the success of the Bill, and it was negatived by a majority of 132. *July 14.*

Mr. Ll. George moved an amendment aiming at the preservation of School Boards in large centres.—Mr. Balfour said this would involve the retention of the cumbersome

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machinery for the election of School Boards. He would consider a scheme by which in addition to the school managers nominated by the education authority, a certain number, but not a majority, might be nominated by the parish council.—The amendment was negatived by 265 to 97.—After further debate, Clause 6 was carried, on a division, by a majority of 185. July 16.

On Clause 7 (management of public elementary schools), notice of amendments to the clause was given by Mr. Balfour, upon which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that the changes proposed failed to satisfy the Opposition, and asked that the clause should be postponed.—Mr. Balfour said there was no reason for postponing the debate until the autumn.—Sir W. Harcourt and others advocated time for considering some compromise. If the clause were forced through, Nonconformists would regard it as a declaration of war.—Mr. Balfour said that four days' discussion ought to suffice. The Government intended that in voluntary schools the denominational managers should be in a majority, and his amendments were a concession to the elective principle. The militant Nonconformists would be satisfied with nothing short of public control of denominational schools. The Government could not adopt their views.—The motion for postponement was negatived by 213 to 93.—Mr. C. M'Arthur (L.U.) moved an amendment raising the issue whether the appointment of managers for provided schools should be optional or obligatory.—Mr. Balfour said the local authority ought to exercise supreme control, but was willing to consider whether the compulsory principle might be modified in boroughs.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. H. Roberts (L.) moved that there should be the same system of management for provided schools and for voluntary schools, the managers being nominated in every case by the education authority.—Mr. Balfour said this struck at the very basis of the compromise and would destroy the denominational character of the voluntary schools. Managers of voluntary schools would be absolutely under the control of the education authorities as regards secular education.—Sir R. Finlay also stated that managers would be compelled to carry out their instructions.—Amendment negatived by 213 to 120.—Mr. Balfour then moved an amendment that schools provided by the local education authority should have in some cases four managers appointed by the county council and two by the borough, urban district, or parish council; and in others six managers appointed by the borough or urban district council. In voluntary schools, his plan was to have four "trust managers" representing the denomination, and two representing the locality, one of whom in rural districts was to be the parent of a child in the school. The parents would also be represented on the management of "provided" schools. His proposal would dilute the clerical element in the management of denominational schools, and was an honest endeavour to introduce an elective and a local element.—Mr. Bryce said the amendments would not diminish the grievances of Nonconformists, but would aggravate them, and would certainly lead to prolonged controversy. They would deprive denominational schools of the public interest which ought to be their chief support.—Mr. Balfour repeated that secular education would be transferred absolutely to a popular body, and that religious education in denominational schools would be under a board of six members, one of whom might be the parson, but the other five would be laymen, two nominated by a popularly-elected body.—The amendment was carried by 237 to 93. July 21.

Mr. McKenna (L.) proposed that denominational schools to which parents were obliged to send their children because there was no other within three miles should be regarded as provided schools.—Mr. Balfour said that Church parents had an equal grievance where there was only a Board school. As long as denominational schools were retained, as they must be, there would be a grievance, but the Bill mitigated it materially by sanctioning the construction of new schools where desirable. The amendment would undenominationalize a large number of schools.—Mr. J. Redmond said he could not vote for the amendment, but called on the Govt. to devise some remedy for the grievance.—Mr. Tritton (C.) said the grievance affected evangelical members of the Church of England as well as Nonconformists.—Sir M. Foster suggested having united secular instruction but separate religious instruction.—Mr. Balfour said the grievance might be met by permitting in a school denominational teaching of all kinds, when a sufficient number of parents desired it, and that was the principle of the Bill of 1896, which was strongly opposed by Nonconformists.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman denied that the Opposition demanded the exclusive public control of the schools, but they claimed that the management should no longer be monopolized by one sect.—Amendment rejected by 243 to 124.—Mr. Balfour then moved his second amendment, providing that Voluntary schools should have four "trust" managers and two appointed by the county council and the minor local authority respectively, the latter to be the parent of a child in the school.—The motion to substitute it for the clause as it stood was carried by 267 to 91.—Mr. L. George moved to put the responsibility for the management of provided schools in small boroughs and joint parishes upon the localities served by the schools.—Rejected by 230 to 80. July 22.

Mr. A. Hutton (L.) proposed that school managers should be appointed annually.

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—Negatived by 263 to 104.—Col. Williams (C.) moved that boards of managers should consist of persons of both sexes.—Mr. Balfour agreed that women should be eligible, and Sir R. Finlay said the Bill made them so, but it was not desirable to tie the hands of the local authorities.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. Lewis (L.) moved that at least one manager should be a woman.—Negatived by 239 to 99.—Mr. Channing moved that county councils might appoint a greater number of managers of provided schools than six, but not a smaller number.—Mr. Balfour said he would consider an amendment sanctioning an increase in the number of managers with the approval of the Board of Education.—Amendment negatived by 266 to 98.—Mr. Lewis moved to restrict the number of managers appointed by the county council to one-third, and to leave the other two-thirds to the choice of the minor local authority.—Rejected by 170 to 126.—
The House sat till a late hour. July 28.

Mr. Dillon moved to exempt single school districts from the operation of the subsection. If the grievance of Nonconformists in 8,000 parishes were disregarded, he said there would be reprisals in the future, and denominational schools would eventually be destroyed.—Mr. Balfour said the amendment would transfer the management of these denominational schools to an undenominational majority in many cases, and destroy the character of the schools. If in 8,000 rural schools the denominational managers were to be in a minority, the principle must be extended to all denominational schools, whether Anglican, Wesleyan, or Roman Catholic. These schools had been built and endowed by particular denominations, and he could not consent to deprive them of their character.—Sir H. Fowler argued that there was a third party interested—namely, the taxpayer and ratepayer. The Bill violated the principle that public control must go with the expenditure of public money. He denied that the amendment would undenominationalize the schools. He appealed to Mr. Balfour to defer the question until the autumn, so as to arrive at some compromise. If the Bill were passed in its present shape, the next Radical Parliament would repeal it.—Mr. J. I. George said the supporters of the Bill were fighting for clerical patronage.—Sir E. Grey said that now that rates were to be levied for these schools, the people demanded a preponderating share in the management.—Mr. Balfour said there were 1,326 Board schools in single-school districts, and if Church schools were to be treated exceptionally, these Board schools ought to be treated in a like manner, and the managers given power to provide denominational education. Would the Opposition entertain that idea? It was impossible to safeguard the denominational character of the Church schools if they were placed under public control. The Board of Education could not define the positive denominational teaching characteristic of the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans. Under the Bill everything would be done in public, and one-man management in any objectionable form would be put an end to. Where there was a Church school and an insignificant Church population a new school could be built, so that the grievance of the Nonconformists could be remedied. The amendment would create perpetual unrest and agitation where the Church and Nonconformity were evenly balanced.—Sir W. Harcourt said the Government seemed to be determined upon an educational civil war, and the Opposition would do all they could to destroy the Bill.—The closure having been carried, the amendment was negatived by 230 to 189.—Mr. H. Johnstone (C.) moved that voluntary schools which were willing to rely upon subscriptions should be allowed to retain the existing form of management.—Rejected by 299 to 19.—Mr. A. Hutton (L.) moved that undenominational trust schools, founded for purely educational purposes, should be treated as provided schools.—Negatived by 274 to 122.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) moved that Church of England schools should be treated exceptionally, as the Church was connected with the State. If this were agreed to, he should move that the elected churchwarden of a parish should *ex-officio* be one of the school managers. This was desirable in order that ritualistic practices in some schools might be checked.—Mr. Balfour said the Bill already provided for a lay element. The plan proposed would be exceedingly cumbersome and inconvenient. Under the present law a Roman Catholic might be a churchwarden.—Negatived by a majority of 167. July 30.

Mr. G. White (L.) moved that the management boards should be constituted under schemes framed by the local education authorities (subject to the approval of the Bd. of Education), one-third being elected by the parents.—Sir R. Finlay said that the schools might thus be deprived abruptly of their denominational character.—Mr. Paulton (L.) insisted that the Church monopoly should cease now that voluntary schools were paid for out of public money.—Sir M. Foster appealed to the Govt. to consent to some scheme which would secure to the public an adequate share of the control of a school and at the same time preserve its denominational character. The Bill would not succeed unless it was accepted loyally by the people.—Mr. Balfour feared that the compromise proposed would not end the wretched strife of sects and denominations. The question was whether the denominational schools were to be left to the denominations or taken away from them. The Opposition would never be content as long as the schools remained in the hands of the denominations, so that peace was impossible. The Government proposed to give the whole control over secular education to a popularly

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elected body, and also to place representatives of such bodies on the management. The teachers would still be appointed by the denominations, but if incompetent could be dismissed.—Amendment negatived by 198 to 72.—Lord E. Fitzmaurice then moved to defer the question until the autumn Session in order to give time for arriving at a compromise.—Mr. Balfour said the controversy was no new one, and every scheme had already been discussed. Compromise had been found impossible in the past, and delay would not advance it.—Sir E. Grey said that if there were no compromise there would be a bitter fight in the country.—Sir W. Harcourt said the Govt. scheme would give rise to relentless warfare.—The amendment was negatived by 242 to 78.—Mr. Balfour agreed to an amendment to substitute the expression "foundation managers" for "trust managers."—Mr. A. Hutton proposed to limit the denominational managers to one-third of the whole.—After debate, Sir E. Grey moved to report progress.—Mr. Balfour replied that the question had been under discussion for five days, and moved the closure, which was carried by a majority of 100. The motion to report progress was rejected by 203 to 77, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 81. *Aug. 1.*

The management clause was further discussed, and an amendment that the foundation managers should be elected by the local authority was negatived by 235 to 101. *Aug. 6.*

Mr. J. A. Pease moved to increase the number of managers elected by the local authority to six, this giving them a majority.—After long discussion, this was negatived by 228 to 107.—An amendment by Mr. Balfour recasting the form of the clause was carried by 220 to 98. *Aug. 7.*

The House resumed the discussion of the Bill in Committee.—On Cl. 8 (relations between managers of voluntary schools and local education authorities), Mr. Ll. George moved to postpone the clause until the Govt. amendments had been printed.—Mr. Balfour said the amendments all harmonised with the general character of the clause. They would give the local authority full power to control the school as regards secular instruction, and to require the dismissal of a teacher on educational grounds.—The motion was rejected by 227 to 78. *Oct. 16.*

Mr. A. Hutton (L.) moved to give the authority the right to select the schools which it would maintain.—Mr. Balfour deprecated giving them the power to discriminate between different schools and to deal with one class to the prejudice of another.—Sir W. Harcourt said the county councils ought not to be obliged to provide funds for schools over which they would not have control. Their single representative on the management of voluntary schools would have no power.—Dr. Macnamara (L.) said that it ought not to be possible for the municipalities to starve one set of schools.—Mr. Ll. George said the councils would be able under this amendment to force the voluntary managers to accept reasonable terms. If they were obliged to support all schools, there would be war.—Mr. Bryce said the Govt. were forcing on the local authorities functions which many of them had disclaimed, and they could not be compelled to carry out the Act.—Amendment negatived by 198 to 86.—Mr. J. F. Hope (C.) moved that the local authority should not be at liberty to discriminate financially between schools.—Sir W. Anson (L.U.), Sec. to the Bd. of Education, said there was no reason to expect such difference of treatment, and Sir R. Finlay said it could be met by clause 11.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. McKenna (L.) moved to give the local authority complete control over the expenditure on voluntary schools.—Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment, but agreed to accept one making it clear that all the financial control over secular education should be in their hands.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. C. Grant (L.) moved that a standard of efficiency should be fixed in the Bill.—Sir J. Gorst replied that the Bd. of Education had always maintained such a standard, and would not give grants to inefficient schools.—Negatived by 212 to 87.—Mr. Lough (L.) moved to give the local authority power to decide whether particular schools were necessary or not.—Sir R. Finlay held that the Board of Education was the proper authority.—Negatived by 199 to 82. *Oct. 17.*

Mr. Seely (L.U.) moved that the voluntary schools should not be placed compulsorily on the rates. If they were to preserve their present character they must continue to be supported largely by subscribers. The councils should be merely enabled to assist them in case of necessity.—Mr. Balfour said the amendment would destroy the scheme of the Bill for co-ordinating primary education, for all voluntary schools must be brought within it.—Negatived by 235 to 99.—Mr. Helme (L.) moved to confine the Act to such voluntary schools as were structurally suitable.—Sir W. Anson said this must delay its operation by surveys and inquiries of various kinds.—Sir W. Harcourt said the ratepayers might object to take over dilapidated buildings. Sir H. Fowler said that the managers ought to be made to provide structurally suitable buildings before getting rate aid.—Mr. Balfour replied that the local authority could require alterations or improvements, and the school would cease to be a voluntary school and become a provided school if the managers refused to carry out instructions. Negatived by a majority of 138.—Mr. A. H. Brown (L.U.) moved that the local authority should have control over the expenditure necessary for the efficient maintenance of voluntary schools.—Mr. Balfour accepted the amendment.—A motion by Mr. McKenna to increase the control having been rejected by a majority of 136, the closure was carried by 152, and Mr. Brown's proposal was then agreed to. *Oct. 20.*

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Mr. Humphreys-Owen (L.) proposed that all provided schools should open and close with religious worship, and that religious instruction, based upon the reading of the Bible, should form part of the regular instruction of the schools.—Mr. Balfour argued that Parliament ought not to give directions as to the religious instruction to be provided. Was any religious worship to be sanctioned which the ingenuity of a local authority might suggest? He strongly condemned any universal system of Parliamentary theology.—Mr. Bryce advised that the amendment should be withdrawn, and this was eventually done.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved that the authority should only be bound to maintain voluntary schools while the managers complied with the legal conditions.—Agreed to, after discussion, by a majority of 160.—Mr. Middlemore moved to disallow the intervention of the Board of Education in disputes, as the local authority ought to be paramount.—Mr. Balfour said the local authority ought not to be a judge in its own cause, and the Board should decide in cases of disputed jurisdiction between the education authority and the managers.—Sir W. Harcourt questioned whether the Board could be trusted entirely.—Amendment rejected by 263 to 137.—Mr. A. Hutton moved that the local authority should have the right to lay down the conditions upon which it would maintain voluntary schools.—Mr. Balfour said this would destroy the Bill, as it would give them the power to abolish the denominational character of a school.—After debate, the amendment was negatived by 257 to 132.

Oct. 21.

Sir W. Harcourt proposed that the directions of the local authority should be carried out either by the general body of managers or "by the managers representing the local education authority." He argued that the education authority would otherwise be unable to exercise complete control over secular instruction.—Mr. Balfour, in resisting the amendment, said the Bill reduced materially the power of the voluntary managers; but the right of appointing teachers was left to ensure the denominational character being preserved. The foundation managers would be associated with two independent managers, and the control of secular education had been taken away.—Sir R. Finlay said that the authority would have the right to fix the teachers' salaries.—The amendment was rejected by 256 to 140.—Mr. Balfour then moved the closure, which was carried by a majority of 111, and the sub-section was passed by 267 to 135.—An amendment by Mr. McKenna to add a declaration that the managers should carry out the directions of the authority as to all matters other than religious instruction, was negatived by a majority of 124.

Oct. 22.

An amendment was moved by Mr. C. McArthur (L.U.), giving the authority power to fix the number and educational qualifications of teachers and to dismiss any teacher on educational grounds.—Mr. Balfour assented.—Mr. McKenna proposed to enlarge it by providing that teachers should not be bound to play the organ, teach the choir, or manage a Sunday school.—This was withdrawn, and the amendment was agreed to (after closure).—Sir F. Powell (C.) moved that the education authority should not interfere with reasonable facilities for religious instruction.—Mr. Balfour said the dangers were illusory.—Negatived.—Mr. A. Hutton (L.) moved that if the managers failed to act as directed the authority might appoint new managers.—Mr. Balfour proposed as an alternative that in such cases the authorities should be entitled to act as if they were the managers.—After a long discussion, the first amendment was negatived by 249 to 126, and, after closure, Mr. Balfour's amendment was carried.—A discussion and division took place on the question of the duty of inspecting the schools periodically by the authorities, and the proposals in the Bill were retained.

Oct. 23.

Mr. Bryce moved to give the local authority power to deal with complaints of infractions of the conscience clause of the Act of 1870.—Mr. Balfour contended that this would set up two authorities. The Board of Education had the power already.—Sir E. Finlay held that the new managers would be able to prevent any improper action.—Sir W. Harcourt supported the amendment.—Ultimately the clause was carried, and the amendment was rejected by 171 to 86.—An amendment by Mr. H. Robertson (C.) to omit the provision for audit of managers' accounts by the local authority was carried (after closure) by 205 to 88, Mr. Long explaining that the duty would be carried out by the district auditors.—The sub-section was then carried (after closure) by 200 to 81.

Oct. 24.

Mr. J. A. Pease (L.) proposed to entrust the authority with the appointment and dismissal of teachers. He contended that this right ought not to be left to the school managers, as the authority should have the full control over education.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that if the change were made the character of the Bill would be largely destroyed. The authority would not always delegate the power of selection to the managers, and there was no security that they would ever do so. The foundation managers would have a strong grievance if the denominational character of their schools were left in the hands of the county councils. In order to preserve it, it was absolutely necessary that the appointment of the teachers should rest with the managers.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the local authority would not appoint teachers who were unacceptable to the managers.—Mr. Emmott (L.) said the Roman Catholic schools should be dealt with separately.—Sir J. Gorst said that if the managers appointed

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an incompetent teacher, the local authority could demand his dismissal, and if refused could refer the matter to the Board of Education.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the Govt. shewed no faith in the common sense and good feeling of the local authority.—Sir W. Harcourt complained that they were perpetuating a vicious system, and violating civil and religious equality.—Mr. Balfour asked Sir W. Harcourt to say whether he wished the denominational schools to be abolished and superseded by schools under the Cowper-Temple clause. If the former were to be maintained, the teachers must be selected with denominational qualifications, and this was a duty which the county councils were not well qualified to perform. The alleged hardship on Nonconformist teachers could not be remedied under any plan which preserved the denominational character. Let the opponents of the Govt. plan avow that they wished to abolish the voluntary schools, and fight the battle out on that issue.—After further debate, the closure was carried by a majority of 131, and the amendment was negatived by 245 to 123. Oct. 27.

On an amendment by Mr. A. Hutton, Mr. Balfour explained that it was the intention of the Govt. that the right of appointing teachers should be exercised by the managers as a body, and not by the clergyman of a parish or any other individual.—Withdrawn.—An amendment by Mr. Levy (L.) to cancel the provision that consent of the authority should not be refused on other than educational grounds, was negatived by 193 to 102.—Mr. Balfour moved that the assent of the authority should be required to the dismissal of a teacher except on grounds connected with the giving of religious instruction.—Agreed to.—Mr. H. Hobbhouse (L.U.) moved that assistant teachers and pupil teachers might be appointed in denominational schools without reference to religious creed or denomination.—The Govt. accepted the amendment, and a proposed extension by Mr. Evans (L.) having been negatived (246-125), it was added to the Bill.—Dr. Macnamara moved to disallow as a condition of appointment any imposition upon teachers of duties unconnected with the ordinary work of the school.—Sir R. Finlay said it would be *ultra vires* for managers to impose extraneous duties which were to be covered by the salary paid by the local authority; and Sir W. Anson undertook that any difficulty should be dealt with in the next Code.—Negatived by 246 to 119.—The sub-section was carried after closure (232-106).—On the next sub-section of the clause (managers of denominational school to keep school-house in good repair), Sir W. Anson moved an amendment defining the obligation of the managers, but sanctioning payment to them of a rent for the teacher's house, on the ground that he would receive a smaller salary if he was provided with a home, and therefore that the managers would be contributing towards school maintenance, which was not their duty.—Sir W. Harcourt condemned the proposal as mean and impolitic.—An amendment to delete the words permitting the charge for rent was negatived by 217 to 111.—Mr. Balfour moved an amendment giving the authority the right to use the schools in the evening on three days a week when accommodation could not be found elsewhere.—Lord Hugh Cecil said that these concessions were likely to exasperate the voluntary managers, and cause them to throw upon the rates the tremendous cost of purchasing the school buildings or of erecting new schools.—Agreed to. Oct. 28.

Mr. A. K. Loyd (C.) moved to enable managers to pay for repairs out of income from endowments.—Mr. Balfour said the subject would be dealt with by the Govt. later. He thought that an endowment left for the maintenance and upkeep of a school might be divided between the authority and the managers.—Mr. Bryce objected to this plan, as charitable funds ought not to be used to relieve subscribers to voluntary schools.—Amendment withdrawn.—Mr. H. Roberts moved that the authority should not be liable for debts incurred by managers.—Sir W. Anson said it was unnecessary, as past debts must be met by the new managers.—Negatived (197 to 113).—Sir J. Dorington (C.) moved that the managers should keep the school-house in good "structural" repair.—Negatived (337 to 35).—Mr. H. Roberts (L.) moved that managers should be compelled to make all improvements required by the authority.—Rejected by a majority of 126.—Mr. A. Hutton moved that if the managers failed to carry out the requirements of the authority, the latter should have the right to execute them with the sanction of the Bd. of Education, and the school should become a provided school.—Mr. Balfour said the proposal violated the elementary principles of justice and sanctioned confiscation.—Negatived by 241 to 101.—After closure, the sub-section was passed. Oct. 29.

Mr. Trevelyan (L.) moved that denominational schools should be used free of charge for election meetings.—Mr. Balfour opposed; the authority would have the schools on three nights in the week, and the amendment did not extend to provided schools.—After discussion and closure, the amendment was rejected by 189 to 91.—Mr. Bryce moved to omit the provision giving managers an appeal to the Board of Education.—Sir R. Finlay said the alternative would be frequent appeals to the law courts.—After closure (239-100), the amendment was rejected by a majority of 141.—The sub-section was carried by 232 to 98.—Sir E. Grey moved that if the managers failed to comply with the requirements of the clause, the authority should have power,

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subject to the payment of compensation, to acquire or rent the school, and to convert it into a provided school.—Mr. Balfour said the managers' obligations were controlled by the power to withhold the grant.—Negatively by a majority of 91.—Sir W. Anson moved that the selection from candidates for pupil teacherships should be made by the education authority. This would open the doors of the profession more widely to all denominations.—Mr. Whitley (L.) proposed to extend it to assistant teacherships, and described the concession as a mere mockery.—Mr. Balfour complained that concessions which would remove absolutely a Nonconformist grievance were treated by the Opposition as of no importance.—Mr. Bryce denied that the Opposition ought to be submissively grateful, as the Bill aggravated existing grievances and introduced new ones.—Mr. Whitley's amendment was rejected by a majority of 112, and Sir W. Anson's was agreed to. *Oct. 30.*

Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C.) moved a new sub-section as follows:—"Religious instruction shall be given in a school not provided by the local education authority, in accordance with the tenour of the provisions of the trust deed relating thereto, and shall be under the control of the managers."—Sir W. Anson said the Govt. desired that religious instruction should not be removed from the purview of the managers as a whole, and accepted the amendment. No restraint was put upon a clergyman unless he insisted on religious observances which were opposed to the general wishes of the community.—Sir W. Harcourt insisted that the managers should decide, finally, whether the religious instruction was in conformity with the trust deed, and not cast the duty of settling religious disputes upon the Bd. of Education.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) described the proposal as revolutionary, and Lord E. Talbot protested against giving laymen control of religious instruction in Roman Catholic schools.—Mr. Balfour said that the rare cases of collision between the managers and clergy of Church of England were due to abuse by a clergyman of his powers under trust deeds. The harm done was not to be measured in words. Under the amendment, the managers would, broadly speaking, represent the views of the denomination, and the children would be taught a form of religion approved by their parents.—Lord H. Cecil argued that the amendment would cause bitterness and pain, and was an undeserved slight on the clergy.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Balfour said he did not understand how the clergy could regard the amendment as an insult. If the lay managers had no share of the control of religious education, they would have little to do, as secular education was under the local authority. At one time the Govt. were charged with fastening the yoke of the clergy upon the people; now they were said to be insulting the clergy. He ended by announcing that he should support the amendment.—It was ultimately carried by 211 to 41.—The clause, after closure, was carried by 165 to 69. *Oct. 31.*

On Cl. 9 (provision of new public elementary schools), a motion to postpone it having been rejected (115 to 64), Mr. H. Roberts moved to give the local authority the right of deciding whether any new school, either provided or not provided, should be established in their area.—Sir R. Finlay supported the plan of allowing an appeal from the authority to the Board of Education.—Amendment negatived; majority 58.—Mr. Trevelyan moved to limit the right of providing new schools to the local authority.—Mr. Balfour said this meant that all new schools would be under the Cowper-Temple Clause, which would be intolerable in England. It was as necessary to provide for voluntary schools in future as to preserve the present schools. If Nonconformists would agree to relieve rate-aided schools from the Cowper-Temple Clause, he would reconsider the situation.—Mr. Bryce said that they would never agree to abolish the Cowper-Temple Clause unless the Scottish system was introduced in its entirety.—Sir J. Gorst said the clause would only sanction long-established procedure.—Mr. Ll. George described the clause as dangerous and pernicious; and Sir E. Grey contended that it would enable two bad schools to be set up where there had previously been one good school.—Mr. Balfour said the object of the clause was not to multiply denominational schools, but it would enable them to be set up in places where at present that could not be done, and would also enable provided schools to be established where denominational schools at present held the field.—Amendment negatived by 225 to 111; and after closure, the first five lines were passed by 222 to 107.—An amendment to delete the provision giving ten ratepayers a right of appeal against a new provided school, was negatived by 87 to 70, and a further amendment to make the right of appeal exercisable by a majority of the ratepayers in the school area was negatived by 176 to 95.—After closure, several lines of the clause were carried; majority 88.—Dr. Macnamara moved that new schools should only be sanctioned where there was a deficiency of accommodation.—Mr. Balfour said the Bill would cause no unnecessary multiplication of schools.—Mr. Moulton (L.) said it would give the wealthy Church of England the control of the religious education of a large proportion of the people and enable it to proselytize.—Lord H. Cecil repudiated the charge that Anglican schools would be erected with the object of converting children of other denominations.—After closure, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 101, and the clause was passed, also after closure, by 176 to 78. *Nov. 3.*

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On Cl. 10 (conditions under which the Bd. of Education is to decide as to necessity of any public elementary school), Mr. McKenna proposed to remove any restrictions.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that the clause was designed to prevent the multiplication of small schools. The conditions laid down were desirable and even necessary.—Sir W. Harcourt argued that the discretion of the local authority ought not to be overruled by the Bd. of Education.—Dr. Macnamara protested against a recognition of new schools where there was already sufficient accommodation, and after the amendment was rejected by 203 to 109, and closure, the first five lines of the clause were passed by a majority of 113.—Mr. Balfour agreed to alter the clause so that it should run thus:—"A school already recognised as a public elementary school shall not be considered unnecessary in which the number of scholars in average attendance is not less than 30."—A motion to raise the number from 30 to 100 having been rejected by a majority of 106, the closure was carried, and the clause as amended passed (250 to 126).—In Cl. 11 (means of compelling the local education authorities to fulfil their duties under the Act), Sir W. Anson moved to insert words providing that failure on their part to provide necessary additional school accommodation should be met by *mandamus*.—The amendment was accepted, the closure applied, and the clause carried by a majority of 116. *Nov. 4.*

On the 12th Clause (appointment of education committees), Sir W. Anson explained some amendments to be moved by the Government. They proposed that the local authority should not act through a committee, but would be bound to ask its advice. A county council would be the educational executive for its area, but would have very extensive powers of delegation, not extending, however, to the raising of a rate or borrowing money. As to the composition of the education committee, the county council was to appoint a majority out of the ranks of its own members, unless it decided expressly otherwise.—Mr. Balfour agreed that small boroughs ought not to be obliged to appoint committees where they had no control over elementary education.—The first amendment was agreed to.—Sir E. Strachey moved that education authorities should be free to appoint committees or not, as they pleased.—Negated without a division.—An amendment to restrict the duration of education committees to three years was negated by 241 to 118.—Mr. J. A. Pease (L.) proposed to dispense with the approval of the Bd. of Education of schemes for constituting education committees.—Rejected by a majority of 122. *Nov. 5.*

Sir W. Anson moved that all matters under the Act should stand referred to the education committee, whose report should be considered by the authority before acting; also that they might delegate their powers, except that of rate-raising or borrowing.—Mr. B. Jones (L.) moved that the discretion of the authority in regard to the reference of questions to the committee should be unfettered.—Rejected by 200 to 100.—The provision for the appointment of the committee led to a prolonged discussion on the question whether the majority of the committee should necessarily be members of the council.—Mr. E. Griffith (L.) moved that the education authority must in all cases nominate a majority of its own members on the committee.—Mr. Balfour declined to agree to a rigid rule of the subject, or to impose upon councils obligations which were too onerous.—The amendment was rejected by a majority of 108.—Other amendments having been disposed of, the closure was carried, and a further part of the clause was added to the Bill. *Nov. 6.*

The provision for the appointment on the committees of persons of experience in education, on the nomination, where desirable, of other bodies, was considered.—Sir E. Strachey (L.) moved to include rural district councils among the nominating bodies.—Negated by a majority of 43.—Mr. Channing proposed to confine nomination to educational institutions such as universities, colleges, and non-local schools.—Mr. Balfour objected to exclude associations of voluntary schools.—Mr. Bryce did not understand why they should be represented on the education committees.—Mr. Balfour argued that the interests of the denominational schools were not confined to religious questions, and that they had the right to be heard.—Mr. Shackleton (Lab.) suggested that trade unions and co-operative societies should have a right of nomination.—The closure having been carried, the amendment was rejected by 156 to 85, and after another division the sub-section was added to the Bill.—An amendment by Mr. B. Jones, that two-thirds of the education committee should be resident ratepayers was negated by 170 to 92.—Mr. H. Hobhouse moved that all schemes for committees should provide for the inclusion of women.—Mr. Balfour agreed as to the desirability of including women, but left it open whether their appointment should be compulsory.—Sir J. Gorst said that the advice of women as to the management of infant schools, which were really nurseries, would be of the greatest value.—The amendment was agreed to.—Mr. Balfour moved the closure on the third, fourth, and fifth sub-sections of the clause, which was carried, and the sub-sections were passed by 177 to 90. *Nov. 7.*

A motion to suspend the 12 o'clock rule having been carried by 268 to 92, Mr. Balfour moved a resolution for the closure by compartments of the Committee discussion of the Education Bill at fixed dates. He said the motion was a most unpleasant necessity.

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The legislative programme of the session had not been excessive, but the House had not been able to dispose of it without an Autumn session. The precedents for the motion were found in the Crimes Act of 1887, the Home Rule Bill of 1893, and the Evicted Tenants Bill of 1894. The present Bill had been in Committee for 38 days—a longer time than was devoted to either of those Bills. He made no charge of obstruction, but the Bill was one of only twenty clauses, and the end of the Committee stage was still far off. Parliament could not allow itself to become absolutely impotent. After alluding to other alternatives, to show that they would not meet the case, he said he was driven to adopt reluctantly the plan of closure. The Govt. had shown long-suffering patience before resolving to apply the remedy, but as leader of the House he affirmed that it was necessary if Parliament was to do its work.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment condemning the proposal to closure debate upon a Bill which “vitally affected the whole working of local government and administration, and endowed denominational teaching out of the rates without securing full popular control.” Closure by compartments, he said, was originally directed against obstruction, which was not now the case. There was no urgency. The Bill had been brought in at the dictation of the Church party, without any popular mandate. It had roused the deepest resentment of Free Churchmen, and it required the fullest discussion, as it affected the daily lives and consciences of the people.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) opposed the Govt. proposal, and argued that obstruction should be met by the punishment of individuals.—Mr. Healy (N.) said this was the first time that summary methods were applied to an English Bill. Mr. Balfour had confessed that the House was no longer able to pass any first-class Bills without recourse to exceptional measures. He should support the Govt., as the interests of the Roman Catholic schools were at stake.—Mr. Chamberlain said that in this matter both the great parties had “a past,” and each had in turn been forced by events to resort to closure in great emergencies. The Bill had been debated line by line and word by word, though only about a hundred of the Opposition had voted in the divisions. Their object was to destroy the Bill and to turn out the Govt., and they ought to declare their intentions openly. It was an unconstitutional doctrine that the House needed a mandate to deal with any question brought before them. Members were not mere delegates. The Parliament of 1892 had no mandate for Home Rule; and the Education Bill could not be compared in importance with that Bill. The closure would give the House the power which it ought to possess; the majority must prevail.—Mr. Asquith argued that the people had been kept in ignorance of the intention of the Govt. to give rate-aid to denominational schools. Several clauses had been completely transformed by amendments, and closure had never been resorted to except in cases of extreme emergency, in the interests of public order.—The amendment was rejected by 284 to 152, and Mr. Balfour’s was ultimately carried by a majority of 119.

Nov. 11.

The discussion on the Bill in Committee was resumed.—Mr. A. Thomas (L.) moved to delete the provision that in Wales the county governing bodies under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act should become the education committees, and to substitute one transferring their powers to the local education authorities.—Agreed to.—On the motion to add the clause, as amended, to the Bill, Sir W. Harcourt repeated the reasons against it, and said the Bd. of Education ought not to be allowed to thrust denominational nominees into the committees.—Mr. Balfour asserted that the clause would work without friction. The absolute supremacy of the local authority was secured.—On a division, the clause was carried by 259 to 138.—On Cl. 13 (expenses of council to be met out of local rates), Mr. Chaplin moved to limit the expenditure out of rates to one-fourth of the whole expenditure on education. He said the Govt. were now about to make the ratepayer “the milch cow” of education.—Mr. Balfour said he had the greatest sympathy for agriculturists, and the Govt. had in past years conferred many financial benefits upon the ratepayers. The existing law saddled them with the cost of education, and the Govt. proposed to aid them by an increased subvention of nearly a million, which, when the Bill became law, might even be raised later. The amendment was quite impracticable.—Mr. James Lowther said that expenditure ought not to be forced upon localities.—The amendment was opposed by Mr. Duke (C.), Mr. H. Johnstone (C.), and Sir W. H. Dyke (C.)—Mr. Chaplin offered to withdraw the amendment, but this was objected to, and it was negatived by 291 to 14.—Mr. Soares (L.) moved that reasonable travelling expenses of the education committees should be paid out of local funds.—Mr. Long said there was no precedent for the proposal, which might have serious consequences.

Nov. 12.

Sir W. Harcourt said there was a precedent in Wales.—Mr. Goulding (C.) supported the amendment with modification.—Mr. Balfour pointed out the time was not suitable for raising the question of the expenses of members of public bodies, or to put additional burdens on the rates.—The amendment having been modified was negatived by 197 to 130.—Various other amendments were considered and rejected by majorities averaging 100.—At 11 p.m. the special closure resolution came into force, at the hour fixed for the termination of discussion. The Govt. amendments

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were put seriatim, and divisions taken upon them, and upon the five following clauses. Ultimately, Cl. 17 was added to the Bill, after more than a dozen divisions had been taken, in all of which the Govt. majority exceeded 90. Nov. 13.

On Cl. 18 (definitions), Dr. Macnamara moved to omit the definition of "elementary school" which excluded evening schools, arguing that it would bring all night schools into the region of higher education, although in practice it was elementary.—Sir W. Anson said it was necessary to distinguish clearly between elementary and secondary schools. There was no fear that evening continuation schools would be starved.—Sir J. Gorst said the sub-section would prevent overlapping.—Mr. Balfour held that the control of secondary education ought to rest with the higher education authority, but offered to give the subordinate authority control over elementary education for persons over 15.—An amendment to carry this out was agreed to.—Dr. Macnamara moved to delete the provision that instruction should not be given in a public elementary school to persons above the age of 15.—Sir W. Anson declined to alter the age limit, which would lead to competition with the secondary schools.—Amendment withdrawn.—Some other questions were disposed of, and at 4.30 p.m. the closure was applied, and the clause was carried by 206 to 101. Clauses 19 and 20 were also passed after divisions, and a financial resolution authorising the payment of grants to the new education authorities was also carried in Committee of Ways and Means by 191 to 46. Nov. 14.

On report of a financial resolution, Mr. Robson objected to the principle of sectarian endowment as subsidising the Church of England out of taxes upon the food of the people.—The report was agreed to.—Mr. Balfour moved a new clause providing for an increased aid grant and an alteration in the method of allocating the money. The grant was to be increased by £400,000, making it £1,300,000. The clause required every locality to raise a 3d. rate before becoming entitled to a Parliamentary grant, but he proposed to amend it so that in any locality where less than a 3d. rate was raised the Exchequer grant should be diminished *pro tanto*.—The clause was read a second time, and various amendments were subsequently proposed and rejected.—The new clause was ultimately agreed to.—Sir W. Anson then moved a new clause relating to endowments, that the income or part of it so derived should be administered by the local authority when the trust indicated that that ought to be done, and by the school managers when the trust defined that as the proper course.—The clause was read a second time by 182 to 75. Nov. 17.

Amendments to the endowments clause were debated.—The Opposition protested against giving discretion to the trustees of a voluntary school to spend on building repairs money originally left for education.—Sir W. Anson said that managers who were bound by the trust to use an endowment for the benefit of the school would be obliged to do so, but they would be free to use money for the fabric if educational needs were met fully by the local authority.—Mr. Balfour said the clause affirmed that trusts were not to be interfered with, but where trustees had a discretion they would retain it. He repudiated the idea that there was any "bargain" with the Church party.—Mr. Bryce and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman insisted that the clause would divert endowments given for education to the relief of subscribers and ratepayers.—The amendment was rejected by 172 to 93.—Mr. Evans moved an amendment providing that no change should be made in the character of existing endowments.—Rejected by a majority of 99.—Other amendments were afterwards negatived by similar majorities.—Mr. Ll. George moved that endowments for the "maintenance" of education should go to the local education authority and not to trustees.—This was also rejected by a large majority.—Mr. Ll. George next proposed that if there were disputes as to an endowment between the managers and the education authority there should be a local inquiry before the Bd. of Education decided between them.—Sir W. Anson said he would accept an inquiry on the demand of the local authority.—This was agreed to, an addition being made by Sir J. Gorst that the cost of the inquiry should be borne by the education authority.—Other proposals having been discussed and negatived, at 11 p.m. the closure resolution came into force, and the clause as amended was carried by a majority of 117. New clauses for the appointment of managers to represent local authorities in denominational schools and for grouping of schools were passed. Nov. 18.

Mr. Balfour stated that where a trust deed provided for an appeal to the Bishop as to whether the religious instruction given in a Church school was or was not in conformity with the deed, the right of appeal would not be interfered with by the Bill.—The Govt. brought forward a new clause for the appointment of foundation managers.—Mr. Balfour explained that they were substituting for one-man management management by six persons, two of whom were independent of the trustees of the school.—After a long debate, the clause was read a second time, by 203 to 110.—Mr. Ll. George moved to amend it by providing that two managers should be representatives of the parents, and two be elected by the communicants or members of the denomination.—Lord H. Cecil said it would be difficult to decide who were and who were not members of the laity of the Church of England.—Sir R. Finlay urged that the control already provided was adequate. First, the education

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authority controlled all secular education; secondly, they had two managers nominated by that authority; and, thirdly, the clergyman could only be one of four foundation managers. The Bd. of Education would issue orders as to appointment of managers, so as to carry out fairly the intentions of the trusts.—Mr. A. Taylor (C.) described the Bill as a *concordat* between the State and the Churches.—The amendment was rejected by 218 to 109, and another by Mr. A. Hutton, that one of the foundation managers should be the parent of a child in the school, was negatived by 113.—Mr. Ll. George proposed that the foundation managers should be appointed for three years.—Negatived by 117 to 60.—An amendment by Mr. C. Allen (L.) to disallow trust deeds drawn up since Jan. 1st, 1902, was also rejected.—Mr. Ll. George moved that not more than one minister of religion should be a foundation manager.—Sir W. Anson declined to assent to a professional disqualification.—Negatived by 194 to 88.—Other amendments were disposed of.

Nov. 19.

Various further amendments to the management clause were discussed and rejected, and ultimately the clause was carried by 225 to 100.—Sir W. Anson moved a new clause, that when fees were charged in a voluntary school the local authority should pay a proportion of them to the managers.—Dr. Macnamara said this would enable the Church to get rid of the obligation to maintain the fabric out of voluntary contributions. It was a crowning act of audacity.—Mr. Ll. George described the Bishops as brandishing their croziers in the faces of Ministers to terrorize them into concessions.—Sir W. Anson defended the clause as convenient and just, and as in conformity with the scheme of the Bill.—It was read a second time by 207 to 116.—Dr. Macnamara moved that where fees were still charged the parish served by the school should be credited with the money in relief of the education rate.—Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment, and denied that there had been any bargain as to the amount of assistance to be given to voluntary schools. The Bill was one to promote education, and not a commercial affair. The local authority could make every school free if it desired.—Amendment negatived by a majority of 97, and clause passed by 196 to 88.—The closure resolution came into force at 11 p.m., when the outstanding Govt. amendments and the schedules were put from Chair and decided without debate. Several divisions were challenged by the Opposition, and the Bill passed through Committee at 12.10 a.m.

Nov. 20.

The Report stage of the Bill was entered upon.—Mr. Trevelyan moved a new clause, providing that any school where fees were charged should cease to be a public elementary school.—Rejected by 167 to 101.—Lord H. Cecil moved a clause to give parents the right to remove children from school during the hours for religious instruction, to be taught elsewhere the religion which their parents approved, and giving the authority power to direct managers to allow special religious instruction where a reasonable number of parents desired. He said that in most cases parents would be satisfied with two forms of religious instruction—Nonconformist and Church of England teaching. The plan proposed would get rid of the religious difficulty.—Mr. Bryce opposed the clause, as it would disorganize the schools and affect discipline injuriously.—Mr. Balfour said the scheme was very good theoretically, but it would cause extreme friction, and was opposed by the teachers throughout the country. Also it had been tried without success. As practical men the Government could not endorse it, but as he agreed with the principle of the clause, he could not vote against its second reading.—Sir W. Harcourt remarked on what he called Mr. Balfour's abdication of his functions. The effect of the clause would be to pit representatives of rival sects against one another like gamecocks.—Sir J. Gorst said he would vote for the clause, but amendments were necessary in it.—Mr. Middlemore (L.U.) described it as "Christianity by compartments."—Mr. L. George said it would encourage different sects to make raids for capturing the children, which he described as "lamb-stealing."—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman opposed it as a great injury to education and religious interests.—The clause was rejected by 243 to 57.—Mr. Bryce proposed a new clause to transfer denominational school buildings by lease or purchase to the local authority, with the object of getting rid of dual control.—Sir W. Anson opposed it as involving compulsory expropriation and the destruction of denominational schools. It was negatived by a majority of 94.—Mr. Channing moved the retention of School Boards.—Rejected by 207 to 106.—The closure rule was applied, and the first four clauses were reported, after divisions.

Nov. 25.

On Clause 5, Mr. G. White (L.) moved to extend the control of the authority over voluntary schools, and to bring them under the Cowper-Temple clause.—Mr. Balfour admitted that in a few schools doctrines were taught which were not accepted by the mass of Churchmen. The Bill would prevent this, and there was no reason, however, to destroy all the denominational schools.—Amendment negatived by 171 to 92.—On Clause 6, Mr. Runciman (L.) proposed to exclude single-school areas from its operation.—Sir W. Anson said there might be some cases of hardship in these areas, but there was no serious grievance.—Sir H. Fowler said the grievance was in rural districts the character of the religious teaching.—After long debate the amendment was rejected by 209 to 117.—Mr. Rickett (L.) moved to increase the representative managers to four, and

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to reduce foundation managers to two.—Rejected by 178 to 97.—In Clause 7 Mr. Lambert proposed that the authority should be able to appoint and dismiss teachers in denominational schools.—Negated by a majority of 96.—An amendt. that candidates for head teacherships should not be subjected to a theological test was also rejected. *Nov. 26.*

Mr. F. Wilson (L.) moved that the authorities should be able to use teachers' dwelling-houses free.—Negated by 179 to 88.—Mr. Cripps (C.) moved to omit the fourth subsection (the Kenyon-Slaney amendment, see Oct. 31). He spoke of the many sacrifices made by the clergy, and said their interest would slacken if the subsection was allowed to stand, while questions involving doctrine would be discussed at meetings of managers. He also feared that the trust deeds would be affected.—Sir R. Finlay said he did not share these apprehensions. The managers could not disregard the trust deed, and if it provided an appeal to the Bishop upon questions of doctrine, the right would be preserved. To give control of the machinery for the administration of religious teaching to the managers was no disrespect to the clergy.—Mr. Asquith interpreted the clause as giving the managers complete control of the religious teaching, so as to restrain the eccentricities of clergymen.—Col. Kenyon-Slaney said he did not imagine that the retention of the appeal to the Bishop was intended, but accepted Sir R. Finlay's interpretation.—Mr. Lyttelton held that the Church would be strengthened if the right of parents to effectively control religious education was frankly recognized.—Mr. Healy, as a Roman Catholic, argued that the clergy alone should exercise this function.—Lord H. Cecil complained that the clause superseded the clergy, and substituted committees of laymen. The ordained ministry were alone entitled to teach in the name of the Church.—Col. Saunderson (C.) strongly supported the subsection.—Sir W. Harcourt asked for a definite statement by the Govt. If the control of religious instruction was to remain with the parson and the Bishop, their representations to the country would not be carried out.—Mr. Balfour said he opposed Mr. Cripps' motion. When Col. Slaney's subject was passed, the subject of the appeal to the Bishop was not raised, and no interest was taken in it. He could not regard the denominational schools as annexes of the parish churches, and though he regretted the pain which the amendment had given to many of the clergy, there was nothing in it which had not in the main been agreed to by the Convocations. The future of religious education, as far as the Church schools were concerned, depended upon the clergy. If they refused to work the Bill, religion would suffer serious injury; but for his part he did not for a moment believe that they would do so.—The omission of the subsection was rejected by 294 to 35.—At 11 p.m. the closure resolution operated, and the outstanding Govt. amendments in the closed compartments of the Bill were put and agreed to after several divisions. *Nov. 27.*

On Clause 18, Sir C. Dilke moved to omit the provision that the committees should be constituted under schemes approved by the Board.—Negated by 143 to 62.—Mr. Yoxall proposed that in a borough or urban district members of the council should form the majority of the committee.—Agreed to.—Mr. H. Hobhouse (L.U.) moved that county councils should have a right to refuse to appoint persons nominated by the Board.—Sir W. Anson contended that the Board ought to have a power to intervene to secure the representation of all interests. The power would be used rarely.—Mr. Balfour said the Board must retain the power of review, that minorities might be represented. He had specially in mind the Roman Catholics, now represented on School Boards by means of the cumulative vote.—Amendment rejected by 155 to 81.—At 4.30 p.m. the closure came into force, and the remaining Government amendments and schedules were agreed to after divisions, and the Bill was ordered for third reading. *Nov. 29.*

Lord Spencer (L.) asked whether the Govt. adhered to the views expressed in 1897 as to amendments made by the House of Lords on financial points being an interference with the privilege of the Commons.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Lord Chancellor, said he doubted whether the present House of Commons would assert a privilege so as to prevent any real improvement by the House of Lords being carried into effect.—Lord Davey (L.) thought that changes in several clauses could not be made without altering the conditions for money grants, and so affecting the Commons.—The Duke of Devonshire said that the Commons' resolution relating to money Bills need not apply to a measure which was essentially not a money Bill. *Dec. 1.*

On the third reading, Mr. James Lowther (C.) moved the re-committal of the Bill in respect of Clauses 19 and 20 (expenses and borrowing), and questioned the wisdom of spending annually so vast a sum as £20,000,000 on education.—Mr. Balfour thought that education supported out of public funds could not be limited to the three Rs, but any local authority which got into difficulties through extravagance would not be extricated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Amendment withdrawn.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved the rejection of the Bill, and recapitulated the arguments against it. It was impossible, he said, to reconcile two incompatible things—a national system and a denominational system. The Bill did not provide for direct and complete public control. It would fail to establish an educational ladder for the boy with average brains and energy. The country wanted a system of higher education

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founded upon a complete primary system, but the Bill gave no guarantee of efficiency in the primary schools, and would probably cause the new authorities to level down the provided schools to the low level of Church schools. There would be a multiplicity of authorities—the Board of Education, county councils, education committees, sub-committees, provided school managers, denominational managers, and, lastly, the Bishop. All public interest in education would be alienated and smothered.—Mr. Long claimed that the Bill would improve secondary education outside the large School Board areas. The claims of the non-county boroughs and urban districts could not be ignored, but there would be fewer authorities when the Bill came into force than now. To purchase compulsorily the denominational schools, even if it were just, would have been an act of folly, for the cost would have been £25,000,000. The local authorities would have full control over secular education; they would appoint one-third of the managers in denominational schools; they would have a right of inspection, and control over all teachers, and also power to provide new schools where necessary. The councils, he felt certain, would do their best to make the measure a success.—Mr. H. L. Samuel (L.) claimed that his constituents had sent him with a direct message to oppose the Bill.—Sir T. Esmonde (N.) said the Roman Catholic schools ought to be excluded from the scope of the Kenyon-Slaney clause.—Mr. Perks complained that Nonconformist grievances would be aggravated by the Bill, and that in 12,000 public schools, supported almost entirely out of public funds, they would be excluded from the post of headmaster or mistress.—Mr. Bryce referred to the application of the closure, and said that all the original objections of the Opposition remained. The concessions to the Church violated a compromise by which denominational school buildings were to be maintained out of voluntary subscriptions. The passage of the Bill would be the beginning of a great struggle.—Sir W. Anson explained the objects which the Government had in view, and promised that the Board of Education would co-operate cordially with the local authorities.

Dec. 2.

Dr. Macnamara described the municipalization of education in the large county boroughs as a great leap in the dark.—Sir R. Jebb (C.) said the Bill would secure that every public elementary school would be maintained in a state of efficiency, and that the different kinds of education would be co-ordinated. Education would become a prominent feature in local life.—Sir W. Harcourt said it seemed as if the Govt. had deliberately framed their scheme to exclude popular control.—Sir R. Finlay asserted that the only practicable alternative—the Scottish system—was impossible in this country. The Church would get no more under the Bill than she was entitled to, while large sacrifices would still be entailed on the supporters of Church schools. As to religious instruction, there would be an appeal to the Bishop as to whether it was in accordance with the tenets of the denomination, but the management and control of that instruction would be with the managers.—Mr. L. George said that either the Scottish system or the Canadian system of popular control with facilities would have been preferable to the Govt. scheme.—Mr. Asquith (L.) condemned the Bill as neither raising the standard of education nor preventing administrative waste. The destruction of the School Boards was a great blunder. The grievance of the Nonconformist teachers had not been removed, while the Kenyon-Slaney clause presented a series of complicated conundrums for solution by the Law Courts.—Mr. Balfour summed up the debate, and claimed that although the Govt. might not have discovered the best method of dealing with the subject, there was no rival plan “in the market.” The Scottish system would never be accepted in this country, where it would not promote harmony. He gave a summary of improvements which the Bill would effect, and appealed to all to make the best of the measure, which could be amended hereafter if experience should show that it required amendment.—The motion for rejection was defeated by 286 to 134, and the 3rd reading was carried by a majority of 123.

Dec. 3.

—The Duke of Devonshire (L.U.), Lord President, moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, which, he said, had in the other House occupied a larger amount of time in Committee than any previous Bill in Parliament. It had been discussed on 57 days, of which 46 were devoted to Committee. The Government had been forced to propose a resolution for “closure by compartments,” after extending forbearance to the utmost limits. In moving the 2nd reading he explained the structure and provisions of the Bill, and reviewed the history of previous attempts to deal with the subject. The Govt. found their choice lay between universal enlarged School Boards or giving the control of primary and secondary education to existing municipal institutions. They had adopted the latter course, and they desired the complete independence of the popularly-elected body, subject to no interference, except, in certain cases, that of the Bd. of Education. They desired to keep the denominational schools, and to make the compromise which was the most fair to the State and just to the school managers. Relief would be given to the clergy, but they would surrender much of their freedom and authority, including the control over secular instruction. The Nonconformists did not welcome this Bill, and many were bitterly opposed to it, but they would have been no less hostile to any Bill continuing the existence of denominational schools. He claimed support for the Bill

L—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

as giving effect to three main principles: it placed education under the control of similar and homogeneous authorities; it gave them the means of securing the efficiency of secular instruction; and it preserved the existence of the schools in which definite religious doctrine was taught.—Lord Spencer (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said the clauses dealing with secondary education were wholly inadequate, as also were those providing for training colleges. As regards primary education, the Bill would deteriorate it by destroying the whole system of School Boards, which had done an enormous amount of good. Under the Bill the managers of Church schools would always appoint a Churchman as head teacher, and a religious test would be imposed. This had caused an uprising among all the Free Churches. He was convinced that the Bill would stimulate the bitterness of religious animosity.—The Archbishop of Canterbury believed that the Bill was a great step in the right direction, and an honest and statesmanlike measure.—Lord Goschen (C.) said that the Bill would save the voluntary schools, which had endured a terrible struggle. While regretting the excesses of certain of the clergy, who had done incalculable harm to the Church at large, he claimed that as a whole they had done very much to promote the cause of civilization in the rural parishes and large towns.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) maintained that it would be impossible to ignore these schools, and that if they were not to be suppressed the only course was to give them aid from the rates.

Dec. 4.

Lord Londonderry (C.), Pres. of Bd. of Education, said that the eyes of the country were now opened to the real merits of the Bill, which would end a system of chaos, and prevent confusion, overlapping, and waste of money. The School Boards would be abolished, but the co-operation of their leading members would be invited. The Board system would never have been established if the present local government bodies had been in existence, and the latter would now be enabled to give effect to a comprehensive scheme of national education.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) argued that more than one-half of the people were bitterly opposed to the Bill, feeling a deep sense of the injury which was likely to accrue from it. The Government ought to have taken the settlement of 1870 as the basis of their proposals, and built up a great system of higher education upon it.—The Bishop of Winchester said the agitation against the Bill was subsiding, and that expert opinion was largely in its favour. The Bill was an honest, a straightforward, and a brave endeavour to grapple with a most difficult problem.—The Archbishop of Canterbury wished to appeal to clerical and lay managers, and all who were interested in the Church schools, to do their utmost to prevent any hardship being inflicted on Nonconformists.—The Bishop of London supported the Bill, but hoped that an amendment would be accepted by which a clergyman would be allowed to teach in his school. The Bill as it stood had excited alarm and even indignation among the clergy. He also hoped that the provision relating to repairs would apply to structural repairs only.—Lord Rosebery said the Opposition could hope for nothing more than an unavailing protest against the Bill, as Nonconformists were not represented in that House. The Kenyon-Slaney amendment had caused a feeling of relief among the great mass of the laity. The Bill conferred very little advantage in respect to technical education, and practically nothing had been done to remedy the grievances in single school parishes and the exclusion of Nonconformists from the post of head teachers. The Govt. had given the voluntary schools grants of a million and a half a year, and were now going to take them entirely under their protection without adequate public supervision. He believed that all opponents of the Bill would infinitely prefer the Scottish system with its denominational character to that which would be set up; or the Govt. might adopt the system in vogue in many of our colonies. It would be better to buy or rent the schools or to build new ones rather than keep them in ecclesiastical subordination. The present plan could leave nothing but civil war behind it.—The Duke of Devonshire having briefly replied on the whole debate, the amendment was negatived by 147 to 37, and the Bill was read a second time.

Dec. 5.

On the motion to go into Committee, Lord Carrington (L.) and the Bishop of Hereford spoke against the Bill, and the Bishop of Manchester supported it.—In Committee, on clause 2, Lord Beauchamp (L.) moved that the local authority should take such steps as were "necessary" instead of "desirable" to supply the needs of higher education.—Negatived by 174 votes against 33.—Lord Goschen moved to give the authority power, at the request of parents, to allow denominational instruction to be given in a school, college, or hostel, at the cost of the denomination.—Carried by 107 to 14.—Lord Beauchamp proposed a conscience clause for boarders in denominational training colleges.—Negatived by 121 to 19.—On Cl. 6, the Bishop of Hereford moved to reduce the foundation managers of voluntary schools to two.—The Duke of Devonshire declined to alter the compromise which had been arrived at, and to convert the foundation managers into a minority.—Lord Rosebery denied that the clause made a fair arrangement between the voluntary schools and the State, and claimed that the ratepayers and taxpayers should have control.—The Duke of Devonshire said the State was represented by the Bd. of Education

L.—Education.—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

through its inspectors. It was not represented by managers.—Lord Rosebery said that a recent speech of his had been misrepresented. He said that if the Nonconformists desired to have justice done to them in matters of education, they must shake off their sloth and renew the active political agitation which in olden days was the strength of the Liberal party.—Lord Goschen said nothing would more prejudice the cause of the Free Churches than the advice given by Lord Rosebery to refuse to pay rates.—Lord Rosebery explained that he said he was averse to non-payment of rates; but then he was not a Nonconformist.—The amendment was negatived by 158 to 27.

Dec. 9.

On Cl. 7 (maintenance of schools), the Bp. of Manchester moved that a reasonable time should be secured during school hours for religious instruction in the case of non-provided schools.—The Duke of Devonshire agreed to insert the following words:—"That no direction given under this provision shall be such as to interfere with the giving of religious instruction during school hours."—Passed.—The Abp. of York moved that the managers should keep the school house in "structural" repair, and should make such alterations and improvements in the buildings as might be reasonably required by the local authority.—The Duke of Devonshire said the Govt. viewed the proposal with sympathy, but thought it would raise difficulties in the other House. He deprecated any modification of the accepted arrangement in favour of one party or the other.—The Bp. of Manchester insisted that a large gift had been made by the Church to the State. The school buildings represented a rental of £715,000, and they had been given up in return for the privilege of imparting religious instruction. The repairs would involve expenditure of £700,000 a year. Therefore the Church gave the State the £1,400,000 a year for the privilege, which was far too good a bargain, and the State ought to bear part of the cost of repairs.—The Archbishop of York withdrew the amendment in favour of one by the Bp. of Manchester, that all damage due to wear and tear should be made good by the local authority.—Lord Rosebery thought the State would in future not be very anxious to make a bargain with the Church.—The amendment was carried by 114 to 88.—The Bp. of Hereford moved that in public elementary schools maintained, but not provided, by the local education authority all teachers and pupil teachers might be appointed, if it were thought fit, without reference to religious creed and denomination.—Rejected by 167 to 27.—Lord Shaftesbury (C.) moved to place the control of the religious instruction in denominational schools in the hands of the foundation managers alone.—Lord Halsbury said this would be contrary to the whole spirit of the Bill.—Negatived by 87 to 28.—Lord Halifax (L.U.) moved that in Church schools any one or more of the foundation managers, if any question arose with regard to religious instruction, might appeal to the Bishop, whose decision should be final.—Negatived by 157 to 20.—Lord Halsbury, referring to the Kenyon-Slaney amendment, moved to add a proviso that nothing in this subsection should affect any provision in a trust deed for reference to the Bishop or other superior ecclesiastical or other denominational authority, so far as such provision gave to the Bishop or authority the power of deciding whether the character of the religious instruction was or was not in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed. He denied that the subsection was any reflection on the clergy. It was directed against some of them who had abandoned the principles of that Reformed Church to which this country was indissolubly bound, and who were opposed to the true doctrines and practices of the Church of England. Those only would be excluded from teaching who had forfeited the confidence of the parishioners by their disloyalty to the Church.—Amendment agreed to.—The Duke of Northumberland (C.) moved that any person having under the trust deed duties in respect of the religious instruction should not be prevented from discharging such duties except with the consent of the recognized authorities of the denomination.—Negatived by 96 to 65.—The Duke of Norfolk next moved that the Kenyon-Slaney subsection (5) as amended should be left out of the Bill.—Negatived by 114 to 25.

Dec. 10.

Lord Burghclere (L.) moved a new clause to enable the inhabitants of a district to hold election meetings in the school, subject to regulations by the authority.—Negatived by 77 to 23.—Lord Lytton (C.) moved a new clause giving managers, at the request of the parents, power to permit religious instruction to be given to children, according to the tenets and faith of their parents, in the school buildings, at hours other than those assigned for secular instruction, and without charge.—Lord Londonderry said the clause was not practicable or possible.—Lord Rosebery supported it; and the Duke of Devonshire remarked that if it were carried it would lead to interminable and useless discussion.—The clause was negatived by 74 to 68.—On Cl. 9 (necessity of schools), Lord Camperdown (L.U.) moved that a local education authority might inquire as to the necessity of any school already recognized as a public elementary school, and might, with the consent of the managers, declare any such school to be unnecessary, with an appeal to the Board of Education.—Negatived by 108 to 22.—The Bp. of Hereford moved to leave out Cl. 14 (endowments), and a new clause that all educational endowments which before the passing of the Act were being used for elementary education, should be reserved for the

L—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

benefit of meritorious children in the parish or district, under a scheme to be drawn up by the Bd. of Education in consultation with the local authority and laid before Parliament.—Negatived without a division.—On Cl. 18, Lord Coleridge (L.) moved that every scheme should provide for the appointment by the council of a majority of the committee from among its members.—Rejected by 75 to 20.—The Duke of Devonshire moved that every scheme should provide for the appointment by the council, on the nomination, where it appeared desirable, of other bodies, "including associations of voluntary schools," of persons of experience in education, and of persons acquainted with the needs of the various kinds of schools in the area for which the council acted.—Agreed to.—The Bill passed through Committee. *Dec. 11.*

On Report, on Cl. 7 (maintenance of schools), a further discussion took place, and an amendment by Lord Mount Edgcumbe (C.) was discussed and ultimately withdrawn.—On Cl. 23 (definitions, etc.), the Duke of Devonshire moved that the clause should read so that the expression "elementary school" should not include any school carried on as an evening school under the regulations of the Board of Education.—After prolonged discussion, the amendment was carried by 58 to 13.—The Bill passed the report stage, and was ordered for third reading. *Dec. 13.*

On the 3rd R. Lord Spencer made a last protest against the principle of the measure and many of its details, but stated that he would do his best to administer its provisions harmoniously as long as it was the law.—Other peers having spoken, the Duke of Devonshire replied, and the Bill was read a third time.—On the motion that it should pass, the Duke of Norfolk moved an amendment as to the cost of "wear and tear" repairs, to the effect that the obligation of the local education authority should throw no additional charge on the public funds.—The Lord Chancellor explained that this would allow the question to be discussed in the Commons on its merits without raising the question of privilege.—The amendment was carried by 56 votes to 17.—The motion that the Bill should pass was then agreed to. *Dec. 15.*

C.—The motion to consider the Lords' amendments was put from the chair.—Sir C. Dilke moved that their consideration should be postponed for three months.—Rejected, after debate, by 228 to 85.—The Lords' amendment respecting the clause for the training of teachers was carried by 233 to 88.—On the amendment empowering local authorities to allow religious instruction in a secondary school, college, or hostel at the request of parents of scholars "or on other grounds," Mr. Bryce moved to omit the last words, which Mr. Balfour accepted, with the addition, "Provided that in the exercise of this power no unfair preference shall be shown to any religious denomination."—The altered amendment was carried by 231 to 110.—On the Bp. of Manchester's amendment, that all damage due to fair wear and tear should be made good by the local authority, the Speaker ruled that no breach of privilege had been committed, as the amendment said, "but this obligation on the local authority shall throw no additional charge on any public funds."—Mr. L. George then moved that the local authority should decide how much of the wear and tear it should be responsible for.—Sir J. Dorington, who believed the authorities would act equitably, supported the alteration.—Mr. Balfour said he would leave the question to the House to decide. He believed that working agreements would be come to between the local authority and the managers.—The amendment was carried by 194 to 165.—Sir J. Fergusson moved to strike out the words as to there being no additional charge on public funds.—The question of privilege being raised, the Speaker ruled that the House might deal with the amendment as it pleased.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the House was being asked to sanction a farce.—Mr. Balfour said this was not a Government amendment, but had been carried against them.—Sir James Fergusson's amendment was ultimately carried by 200 to 104.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman opposed the amendment as a whole, arguing that it imposed a charge on public funds, and infringed the privileges of the Commons. It also upset the original arrangement confirmed by the House.—Mr. Balfour said the question would be left open, but argued that there had been no breach of privilege. The course taken by the Lords was quite constitutional. On the merits of the proposal, he denied that there had been any bargain between the Govt. and the bishops, but he realised that much of the charge which the Bill would throw on the managers was at present paid out of public funds, and even if relieved of this payment the burden on the managers would be heavy.—The amendment was carried by 197 to 159. *Dec. 16.*

On consideration of the Lords' alteration in the Kenyon-Slaney amendment (see *Dec. 10*), Lord H. Cecil made a final protest against limiting the rights of incumbents to give religious instruction in Church schools, by which, he held, a great wrong had been done to the Church.—Mr. Balfour replied that in many cases the clergy had no rights under trust deeds, and that they had frequently delegated their school work to laymen. Therefore there was no fundamental doctrine that they alone could give such instruction. The object of the Govt., frequently expressed, was to get rid of one-man management.—Sir W. Harcourt also declared that it was not for the Bishops and clergy to determine the doctrines of the Church, but for lay tribuna's.—The Lords' amendment was agreed to.—Mr. A. Taylor (C.) moved that the

C—Education—*EDUCATION BILL—continued.

decision of the Bishop must be in accordance with law as declared by the courts having jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical.—After debate, this was negatived by 215 to 93, and Lord Halsbury's proviso (see *Dec.* 10) was carried by 229 to 82.—The proposal to include associations of voluntary schools among the bodies from which the local authority might nominate representatives was agreed to (204 to 68).—On the Lords' amendment respecting capital expenditure the Speaker said it involved a breach of privilege.—Mr. Balfour asked the House to waive the breach, as the amendment had been passed at the Government's initiative.—Carried by 127 to 43.—The remaining amendments were disposed of. *Dec. 17.*

L—The Commons' amendments were agreed to, and the Bill passed. *Dec. 17.*

See *Statutes* 2 Edw. VII., cap. 42, *post.*

*** EDUCATION ESTIMATES.**—In Supply, Sir J. Gorst introduced the Education Vote of £9,921,852, and called attention to the changes which had taken place in the administration. Dealing first with secondary day schools, he said that science and art grants were now paid by a block grant awarded for three years. In evening schools more solid work was done than ever before, and the average attendance had been greater. The scheme for inspection of secondary schools Act of 1899 promised extremely well. Useful work had been done at the Victoria and Albert Museum by the circulation of objects of art in the provinces. As to elementary schools, the great reform was the establishment of the block grant, which had given greater variety and elasticity. Its success would depend upon the efficiency of the inspectors. The Board had made serious attempts to reform the training of teachers, but the question could be dealt with most effectively by the local education authorities whom the Bill proposed to create.—Dr. Macnamara (L.) moved to reduce the vote as a protest against the interference of the Board of Education with evening schools.—Mr. Yoxall (L.) urged the claims of teachers upon the attention of the Board, and that steps should be taken to secure them against arbitrary dismissal.—Sir J. Gorst said the latter point could be dealt with in Committee on the Bill. He denied that the Board was running the evening schools. Free evening schools would be recognized when good reason was shown why fees should not be paid.—The amendment was rejected by 181 to 102. *May 26.*

The education vote was agreed to after debate. *July 15.*

C—*Expiring Laws Bill.—On the 2nd R. of this Bill, Mr. Flynn (N.) objected, as it contained Acts like the Irish Sunday Closing Act, which ought to be made permanent, and others like the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, which ought to be repealed.—Mr. Balfour said it was undesirable to include year after year Bill measures like the Ballot Act, which were practically permanent, but no time could be found for dealing with these measures singly. If every Act were to be debated, the stream of Parliamentary work would be completely dammed.—The Bill was read a second time by 176 to 98. *Oct. 21.*

In Committee, it was proposed to exclude the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, but by 160 to 103 the House resolved to renew it.—Mr. Flynn moved to omit the Peace Preservation Act, 1881.—Negatived by 160 to 75. *Oct. 22.*

L—Factories Act.—Lord Lytton (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to bring laundries connected with religious and charitable institutions within the Acts.—The Bp. of Winchester said that the Church of England laundries had no objection to Government inspection.—Lord Belper (L.U.), for the Govt., accepted the second reading, but said the question was by no means an easy one, and that the Bill would have to be carefully considered in Committee. The Govt. could not undertake to give facilities for it in the other House.—Read a second time. *Feb. 27.*

In Committee, Lord Llandaff (C.) moved to omit the clause which included as factories and workshops all laundries carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain. Lord Belper said that the amendment was obviously directed against the principle of the Bill, and as the Government had given their consent to the second reading, they could not support it.—Amendment negatived, and the Bill passed through Committee, *Mar. 18*, being read a 3rd time *Mar. 20.*

C—Mr. J. G. Talbot (C.) moved that the Home Office rules as to the hours of labour of the young women and girls employed in the fruit preserving industry be annulled.—Mr. Ritchie said that the only effect of this would be to deprive the workers of all protection for the year.—Mr. Asquith protested against the inadequacy of the reform introduced.—Motion negatived by 88 to 76. *July 10.*

See also under *SUPPLY*, *Feb. 28* and *May 30.*

C—Finance.—*THE BUDGET.—In Committee of Ways and Means, Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the Budget. He described the general financial prospects as favourable in regard to revenue for the coming year, and gave details of the finances for 1901-2. There had been a falling off in receipts from tobacco, spirits, and beer, but an increased consumption of tea and cocoa. In the past year the estimate of revenue was £142,455,000, and the Exchequer receipts exceeded it by £543,000. The estimated expenditure was £184,212,000, and the actual issues were £195,522,000, leaving a deficit of £52,524,000, which had been met out of the Consols

—**Finance**—*THE BUDGET—*continued*.

loan of £56,553,000, of which there remained a balance of £4,000,000. The war charges in the year were £73,197,000. Including amounts paid to the Local Taxation Account, expenditure on military and naval works, the Uganda Railway, the Pacific cable, and for other purposes, the total expenditure in 1901-2 was £212,783,000. He proceeded to give details of the Customs revenue, which produced £993,000 more than the estimate, the sugar duty having brought in £6,390,000 as against an estimate of £5,100,000. The duty had been most successful, and the prophecies as to its effect had been falsified. The export coal duty had yielded £1,314,000, a little more than the estimate, and these exports were higher than those for any previous year but one. The prophecies of ruin to the trade made last year had also been falsified. Wine had produced less than before, so that it would be impossible to obtain an increased revenue by a rise of duty. The income-tax produced £34,800,000, a million over the estimate, and the Exchequer balances stood at £8,567,000. The state of the national debt was not very satisfactory. At the end of the financial year 1901-2, it stood at £768,408,000. The total war charges were £165,034,000, which had been met by loans of £119,614,000, and by payments out of revenue of £45,420,000. He hoped that some of the cost would be recouped when the war was over, and our share of the Chinese indemnity, when realized, should be devoted to reduction of debt. Passing to the finances of the year 1902-3, he estimated the expenditure as follows:—Consolidated Fund Services, £29,450,000; Army Services, £69,665,000; Navy, £31,255,000; Civil Services, £26,448,000; Customs and Inland Revenue, £3,039,000; Postal Services, £14,752,000—total, £174,609,000. The tax revenue on the present basis of taxation was estimated to yield—Customs, £32,800,000; Excise, £32,700,000; death duties, £13,200,000; stamps, £8,200,000; land tax, £740,000; house duty, £1,760,000; income tax, £36,600,000—total, £126,000,000. Adding the non-tax revenue (£21,785,000), he estimated a total of £147,785,000, leaving a deficit to be provided for of £26,824,000, to which must be added war charges estimated at sixteen or seventeen millions. We must be prepared for the worst rather than for the best, and though he hoped the peace negotiations would lead to happy results, his estimates would not be influenced by them. Nothing would better conduce to peace than a further proof that the country was determined to carry the war through at any cost. There were also further additions to the deficit arising from the cost of the S. African Constabulary, and a grant to the sugar-growing colonies in the West Indies, pending the abolition of bounties; also the interest on further Debt which would be incurred. Altogether the estimated deficit was £45,500,000. If peace should come there would be gratuities and bounties for the soldiers, and considerable sums for transport home, for maintaining a force in Africa, and for the resettlement of the two colonies, rebuilding and restocking of farms, not only of our friends, but also of those who had been our enemies, and whom we hoped to make our future friends. If peace were made on terms satisfactory, enduring, and safe, the country would be generous in these matters. He hoped that the new colonies would be able to repay some of the advances made to them. He proposed to meet the deficit by continued suspension of the Sinking Fund (£4,500,000), and an increase of 1d. in the income tax, our great financial engine in time of war. This would yield two millions, but when the war was over the payers of this tax would have the first claim to a reduction. He also proposed an additional stamp duty of 1d. on cheques (£500,000). There were strong reasons against increasing the duties on beer, tobacco, tea, and sugar, and he proposed to add to indirect taxation a registration duty on imported corn and flour. The basis of taxation must be enlarged owing to the continued increase in naval and military armaments in other countries, and to increasing demands upon the Exchequer. He gave a short history of the old registration duty on corn before its abolition in 1869, which he said was a great mistake. He proposed to levy a duty of 3d. per cwt. on all imported corn and grain, and a correlative duty on flour and meal of 5d. per cwt. These duties would yield (estimated) £2,650,000. The receipts from the new taxes would reduce the deficit to about £35,500,000, to meet which he proposed to borrow £32,000,000, and the rest by drafts upon the Exchequer balances. There might also be temporary borrowing, by Treasury bills, of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000. As to the corn duty, he contended that, in these days of high wages and cheap bread, the people would not resent an infinitesimal individual contribution towards the cost of the war and of the Navy, which as one of its primary duties, was charged with the protection of the national food supply.—The resolution for the imposition of the corn duty having been put, Sir W. Harcourt announced his strenuous opposition to it, asserting that it was caused by the megalomania of the party in power, which led to vast expenditure. The country, he insisted, ought to be informed as to the probable S. African expenditure after the war was over, and the cost of occupation. It was doubtful whether any considerable contribution would be obtained from the new colonies.—Mr. Chaplin (C.), Mr. J. Lowther (C.), and Sir H. Vincent (C.), congratulated the Govt. on their wisdom and courage in imposing the corn duty.—Mr. Robson (L.) and others denounced it, and Mr. J. Redmond (N.) protested in the name of Ireland against the new taxes.—After further debate Sir M. H. Beach replied, contending that the new duty was in no sense protective, and that when it was previously levied it had not increased the price of corn, flour, or bread.—The resolution was carried by 254 to 135.

C—Finance—*THE BUDGET—continued.

Precedence for the Budget business having been granted (227 to 93), Sir M. H. Beach moved a resolution authorising a loan of £32,000,000 for Supply purposes by the creation of Consols, which he said would be subject to existing rules, the interest falling to 2½ per cent. in 1903.—Mr. Dillon (N.) asked whether a portion of the loan could be recovered from the Transvaal, and said the Govt. throughout the war had concealed from the country the real amount of its financial obligations.—Sir M. H. Beach repudiated this charge, and said it was impossible always to estimate precisely how much money would be required for war purposes in the year. He had estimated the amount in 1902-3 at £16,000,000 or £17,000,000, in addition to the sum appearing in the estimates. The proposed grant to the West Indian sugar colonies would be about a quarter of a million. It was absolutely necessary to give some assistance until the convention, under which sugar bounties would be abolished, came into operation. As regards the Transvaal, a great improvement had taken place in the gold mining industry, railways were being developed, population was returning; the Customs receipts were increasing, and native labour was rapidly coming in. The revenue in the year beginning July, 1902, would probably be between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, and if peace was declared it would be able to bear the cost of the constabulary, to provide for the interest of the debt of the old Government, all charges of civil administration, and the interest on the railway shares and debentures. The civil administration of the Orange River Colony, apart from the constabulary, had not cost us a penny. The Govt. had always intended that the new colonies should pay a share of the expenses of the war, while taking care not to hinder unduly the development of their industries. No definite sum could now be fixed, but he expected in a few years that they would be able to bear the interest on £30,000,000 at least.—Sir W. Harcourt admitted that this was encouraging to hear, but doubted its realisation in view of the devastation of the country. He blamed the Govt. for defraying so large an amount of the war expenditure out of loans instead of out of taxation, which provided only a fourth or fifth of the total sum raised. The Crimean war, which cost 70 millions, had been principally met by taxation; but we were burdening posterity with 150 millions. The new colonies might turn out to be causes of great expenditure rather than sources of wealth.—Mr. C. Lowther (C.) maintained that there was a magnificent future for the Transvaal, which abounded in gold, coal, and iron, and that gold could bear a tax of 40 per cent. on profits.—Mr. Markham (L.) opposed any attempt to tax the mines heavily at present.—The resolution was carried by 229 to 103.—On the resolution for additional stamp duty of a penny on cheques and dividend warrants, Sir M. H. Beach declined to assent to suggestions that he should withdraw his proposal, but promised to consider its modification for small amounts.—Resolution carried by 186 to 119.—The resolutions continuing the duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits, and the excise duties on beer and spirits were passed by large majorities.—The continuance of the duty of 6d. on tea was agreed to after an amendment in favour of its reduction had been negatived by 228 to 111. Apr. 15.

The resolution for raising the income tax to 15d. was discussed.—Sir W. Thorburn (L.U.) said that the Budget put a severe strain upon his party loyalty, and that he should be unable to vote for the corn duty. He also objected to the cheque tax.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said the corn duty had been received with general repugnance in Scotland. He saw no prospect of reducing the normal expenditure, but the national wealth was sufficient to meet it, and on education and the Navy more money would have to be spent.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the duty on cheques would create more annoyance than it was worth, and would discourage thrift.—Other members also spoke in the same sense.—Sir W. Harcourt described the Budget as not a popular one. The resources of the Treasury as a consequence of the war seemed to be exhausted when it was necessary to put a tax upon cheques and a pernicious tax upon corn. War had brought the country within sight of protection, and oppressive taxation such as that of the thirty years following the Napoleonic wars. In the present condition of the public mind it was useless to hope for retrenchment. He contended that if peace were declared any residue ought to be devoted to the Debt. The suggestion for a graduation of the income tax, he said, was impracticable, but the new stamp duty was injudicious and unnecessary.—Sir M. H. Beach agreed that graduation of the income tax was impossible. He promised to try to meet the objections to the cheque duty. As to the corn duty, there was no idea of reviving protection. It, in fact, restored the policy of Sir R. Peel, and would cause no permanent rise in the price of bread. No Budget in time of war could be popular, but the people supported the war and were willing to make the necessary sacrifices. If peace were declared shortly, much expenditure would have to be provided for, exceeding the amount raised by taxation. There would be payments for gratuities to the troops, for transport and disembodiment, for compensation to loyalists, and for resettlement and restocking farms. Any balance would go towards the reduction of debt. The only alternative proposal to the corn duty would be an addition to the sugar duty, which amounted already to 20 per cent. on the price, and such a burden would be much greater on the poor than the corn duty. Of reduction in normal expenditure he could hold out no hope.—The resolution was carried by 290 to 61. Apr. 21.

C—Finance—*THE BUDGET—continued.

The Corn Duty resolution was discussed on report, the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule having been carried.—Sir E. Strachey (L.) said the duty was a tax on the food of the people, and was iniquitous and protective in its character.—Mr. B. Law (C.) defended the duty and said the Opposition were trying to revive the old agitation about "the big and the little loaf."—Sir H. Fowler (L.) denied that the duty was part of the policy of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone. The price of bread would rise, if the tax were reimposed, to the extent of a halfpenny on the quartern loaf. As an alternative the Govt. might have increased the tobacco duty or the income tax. The proposal would affect millions who earned only 18s. a week.—Sir M. H. Beach replied that an increased tax on tobacco and beer would not be profitable. There was no idea of introducing protection, which the country would not accept. The duty which he asked the House to sanction was so low that it could not have a protective effect. Neither Cobden nor Bright found any protective element in the tax. He admitted there had been a slight increase in the price of bread in some places, but this would not continue. The duty at most justified only the addition of an eighth of a penny to the price of the quartern loaf. The burden of indirect taxation on the poor was infinitely lighter than it was 40 years ago, while wages had increased 33 per cent. since that time. While the working classes could afford to spend a large sum on drink they could bear the trifling increase of indirect taxation proposed. It was necessary to enlarge the area of indirect taxation, and the corn duty would cause infinitely less inconvenience than any other.—Mr. Cripps (C.) asserted that the consumer would probably not have to pay the duty, or, in any case, very little of it.—Sir W. Harcourt insisted that the House should be told by the Govt. who would pay the duty. Taxes of this kind always fell ultimately on the consumer. The principle was opposed to the policy of Peel and Gladstone, who reduced the number of items on the tariff list. Thousands of people in this country were living on the verge of starvation, and it was unjust to them to increase the price of bread.—Mr. Balfour said the Opposition were trying to make a good "platform" case against the Govt., as they had a very poor Parliamentary case. This duty was passed by Peel and supported by Gladstone for many years. The incidence of imposts of this kind did not fall inevitably on the consumer. Unless it could be shown that English farmers would now grow corn, which they would not have grown if the duty had not been imposed, or that the foreign production of corn would be influenced by the duty, all talk about protection was a mere waste of words. The price of bread was very high in 1897, but no complaints were heard from the people. The Opposition were attempting to revive the old passions which the Corn Laws aroused at a time when the duty brought up the price of wheat to 80s. and the poor were threatened with starvation. He believed this policy would be ineffectual, for the working classes, having endorsed the war which had rendered the tax necessary, would not shrink from contributing an infinitesimal amount towards the necessary expenditure.—The closure having been carried by 285 votes to 195, the resolution was confirmed by a majority of 86. The income-tax resolution was also confirmed on Report, after a division.

Apl. 22.

Sir M. H. Beach said that cheques drawn for less than £2 would not be charged the additional penny. Although it would be paid in the first instance, it could be recovered by presenting the cheques at a money order office.

Apl. 28.

*FINANCE BILL.—Sir M. H. Beach moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, and in doing so announced the abandonment of the proposed stamp duty on cheques.—Sir W. Harcourt moved an amendment against the imposition of duties upon grain, flour, and other articles necessary for the food of the people. He said the corn duty was bad in principle, application, and consequences. The name of Mr. Gladstone had been used to support it, but he had declared the tax indefensible in principle. The tax would raise the price of bread, which had been raised already. It would impose a burden of which the Exchequer would not reap all the advantage, for it would get nothing out of the increase in the price of home-grown bread. Notwithstanding all denials, the tax was a protective one and revived bitter memories. But for the policy of doles to favoured classes it would not have been necessary. It was the Govt.'s war gift to widows and children.—Sir M. H. Beach remarked that the Opposition were now declining to assist the Govt. in paying the cost of the war. Justifying his distribution of the war expenditure, he said that, out of a total outlay of 228 millions, 74 millions had come from revenue. The electorate must realize what war and preparation for war meant, and its cost could not be put upon the wealthy classes alone, as in that case the electorate would not care what happened. He next examined the possible alternatives to the corn tax, and showed that the additional sum required could not be obtained from either sugar, beer, or tobacco. The corn duty was a very small tax upon the value of the article, and would not reduce the consumption of corn, or flour, or bread. The recent rise in the price of bread was not general in London or elsewhere, and out of 284 co-operative societies only 32 had raised the price. No one could say with certainty who would pay the tax. It depended upon demand, and America, he said, must continue to produce corn and must send it here, being excluded from other countries by protection. When supply exceeded demand the carriers would pay the

C—Finance—*FINANCE BILL—continued.

tax. The new duty could not be protective, and would not raise prices. He asserted that the very poor were as patriotic as the wealthy, and would be willing to bear part of the burden.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) asserted on the other hand that the tax would be felt by the poor, and denied that it could not have been raised from beer and tobacco. The tax would benefit the miller at the expense of the community. If imported corn was taxed, it was likely that they would go further, and tax imported bacon and butter. The tax would give the colonies an excuse to ask for preferential treatment, and might be the beginning of a great Zollverein. It was a reversal of the great free trade policy which meant cheap food, prosperous trade, and good wages.—Sir E. Vincent (C.) opposed the corn tax as foolish and retrograde.—Mr. Churchill (C.) justified it as an honest and brave act of policy, and one which would not press onerously. May 12.

Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.) said the attitude of the Opposition was one of mere negation and destruction, and that they had no alternative policy. With regard to the general growth of expenditure it must continue, unless Parliament reversed the accepted policy with regard to the Army, to the Navy, and to education. These were matters in which all classes had a common interest; and so they should be paid for from taxation to which all contributed. He denied that the tax would keep foreign corn out of the country, or cause more corn to be grown within it. Those who objected to it in the interests of the very poor ought logically to seek the repeal of the tea and sugar duties.—Mr. J. Redmond said the Nationalists would vote against the tax, which would increase the unjust financial burdens on Ireland, and also because it was due to the infamous war.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) followed, also in opposition to the tax.—Mr. J. W. Wilson (L.U.) said he disapproved of the tax and could not support the Govt.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) denied that the price of bread would be raised generally or permanently.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman denounced the corn tax as harsh, cruel, and injurious to the community. He said it would certainly be paid by the consumer, and especially by those least able to bear it. It was a breach of the principle of free trade, and must be protective. Sir W. Laurier had said that the way was being cleared for giving preference to Canadian wheat. If this were so it portended a very serious change in our fiscal policy.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that the tax was protective in the sense of discouraging imports and encouraging home manufactures. He again reminded the right hon. gentleman that the tax had formerly the full approval of the protagonists of the free trade party. As to Canada, Sir W. Laurier's visit had nothing to do with the tax, directly or indirectly. This duty had been introduced by Peel, approved by Gladstone, and never criticized by Cobden. Taxation was now lighter upon the poor than in those times, and every class ought to bear its fair share of the national burden.—The amendment was rejected by 296 to 188, and the debate was adjourned. May 13.

In the further debate Sir M. H. Beach said he should of course be very glad if the colonies would contribute to Imperial defence, and this question was to be considered at the coming conference.—The 2nd R. was carried by 224 to 134. May 14.

In Committee Sir H. Fowler (L.) moved to postpone the 1st clause (grain duty) until fresh estimates had been presented showing how the money was to be expended. The Budget, he said, was a war Budget, and the war being over, there was in hand 28 millions, which would be wanted for various purposes. It ought to be known how that sum had to be spent.—Sir M. H. Beach repeated (see under LOAN BILL, June 4) that the money would be required for military purposes and the concentration camps. He declined to give up the new taxation and to substitute borrowing.—Sir W. Harcourt said the taxation proposals were founded on a condition of things which had ceased to exist. To go on with the war Budget after peace had been declared was unjust to the taxpayers. A new Budget should be brought in.—Mr. T. Bowles (L.) contended that the new taxation was not needed.—Sir M. H. Beach promised a detailed statement of the expenses following the close of the war, and also facilities for discussion.—The motion was negatived by 264 to 176.—Mr. Channing (L.) moved to confine the grain duty to the current year.—Sir W. Harcourt asked whether the duty was a step towards preferential trade with the colonies, which would injure the Empire as a whole.—Sir M. H. Beach opposed the amendment, and explained that it had become necessary to enlarge the area of indirect taxation owing to the growth of expenditure. The corn duty was not the prelude to a Customs union on a protectionist basis. But if it were possible to have free trade throughout the Empire, it would bind the colonies to the mother country, and would not necessarily involve the imposition of duties against foreign nations. At present, however, it was impossible, but trade between England and the colonies might be made freer without injuring any foreign country. He believed in dealing with the question on the basis of free trade, and not upon that of protection. The Govt. did not intend to impose duties against foreigners in order to give an advantage to our colonies. The corn duty was a revenue duty merely.—Mr. F. Moulton (L.) argued that free trade could not be set up with the colonies without imposing countervailing duties on foreign goods.—Mr. Churchill (C.) said that preferential treatment for the colonies

C—Finance—*FINANCE BILL—continued.

would be disadvantageous to us fiscally, but a gain in other ways.—Sir E. Grey (L.) protested against the new duty, as leading to developments which were not contemplated by the Govt., viz., a system of preferential treatment for colonial produce.—The amendment was negatived by 236 to 173.—A proposal to exempt Ireland from the tax was rejected by a majority of 99. June 9.

The corn duty was further debated, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman pressed the argument that it was a step towards protection. While the Govt. disclaimed any such intention, the same result could be produced by reduction of a duty in favour of the colonies. If the corn duty were so abated, the tax must be increased as against the rest of the world, and the consumer would suffer. He desired to promote good feeling with the colonies, but it ought not to lead to friction between the different parts of the Empire.—Mr. T. Bowles said he should vote against the duty, as the necessity for it had disappeared.—Sir W. Harcourt agreed that it was impossible to establish a Customs union with the Colonies on a free trade basis, as the colonies could not part with their protective duties. This tax on raw material was especially bad, as it would increase the price of bread. If a preferential treatment were given to the colonies, how could we insist on the policy of the open door in the Far East?—Mr. A. Chamberlain said the Opposition wished to extort a declaration that the Govt. would never consent to accord preferential treatment to the colonies. Before they had heard the proposals of the colonies the door was to be slammed in their faces. He denied that advantages to the colonies could not be considered because we had insisted on the open door in China.—Sir M. H. Beach repeated that the duty could not possibly have a protective effect, and shewed that the imports had nearly doubled since the duty had been levied. The prophecies of the Opposition as to the sugar duty had also been falsified by facts. The price of bread was lower now than in 1866, when the duty was in force. He should oppose an increase of the duty.—The closure having been carried, Clause 1 was passed by 279 to 193.—On Clause 2 (tea duty) Mr. Flynn (N.) moved to exclude Ireland.—Negatived (138 to 69).—Mr. Channing moved to reduce the duty to 4d.—Negatived (229 to 137).—Clause 5 (cheque duty) was struck out. June 10.

On Clause 6 (income tax of 1s. 3d.), Mr. Trevelyan moved an amendment providing for a graduated tax.—Sir M. H. Beach said that it could not be carried out without relying on a system of self-assessment and interfering with the great principle upon which the income tax was levied.—Sir R. Reid (L.) suggested a committee on the subject, and Sir M. H. Beach agreed that the matter was one for experts to deal with.—Clause passed.—Mr. J. Walton (L.) moved a clause to reduce the export duty on coal.—Sir M. H. Beach opposed, as the export of coal had increased since the duty was levied.—Sir E. Grey (L.) contended that there was a legitimate grievance, and Mr. W. Abraham (L.) declared that in South Wales the miners were paying the tax.—The clause was negatived by a majority of 102.—A clause to ensure that the sugar duty should come before the House annually, which Sir M. H. Beach opposed, was negatived by 118 to 92.—Mr. Haldane (L.) proposed to remit the duty on pure alcohol used in manufactures. Agreed to.—A further division against the inclusion of wheat in the new duty was taken, the proposal being carried by a majority of 78. June 11.

Mr. Flynn (L.), in the interests of the poor in Ireland, moved to omit maize from the operation of the duty.—Sir M. H. Beach said he could not exclude maize, as the grain was not grown in this country. He sympathised with the very poor of the west of Ireland, but could not consent to drop a tax which was to be borne by the country at large.—After much debate the closure was carried by a majority of 83, and the amendment was negatived by 243 to 175.—Mr. Reckitt (L.) moved to omit rice from the schedule.—Negatived by 250 to 167.—Mr. Flynn moved to reduce the duty on maize from 3d. to 1½d. per cwt.—Sir M. H. Beach promised to consider the proposal, and later agreed to accept it.—Mr. Kearley (L.) moved to lower the duty on flour to 4d.—Negatived by 216 to 145.—The Bill passed through Committee. June 16.

On Report, Mr. J. Morley (L.) moved the rejection of Clause 1, which sanctioned the corn duty. He said the duty was bad in principle, and some of its consequences would be deplorable. It was a change in our fiscal system which left the door open to protectionists. The colonial proposals for a Zollverein and for Customs duties were connected with this duty. To substitute colonial products for foreign products would raise the price of most of our raw material and handicap us in neutral markets.—Mr. Elliot (L.U.) defended the tax on the ground that the expenditure was growing and more sources of revenue must be found.—Mr. Seely (L.U.) opposed the duty.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said the reasons for the duty had disappeared since the termination of the war. He suggested that the Govt. intended to use the money to finance the voluntary schools. The tax was one partly on food and partly on raw material; it was in some respects protective, and it would produce only a small amount of revenue. It might be the first step towards a system of preferential or protective tariffs. Free trade within the Empire was, he feared, unattainable. Discriminating duties were quite a different thing. The duty would hamper the Government in conference with the colonial delegates, as it took away our principle of a free trade policy.—Sir M. H. Beach declined to admit that the tax would be protective; it was necessary

C—Finance—*FINANCE BILL—continued.

because we could not pay our debts out of borrowed money. It had not raised the mean price of the quartern loaf. No one could prove that it would reduce our imports of wheat and flour, or increase the production of home-grown corn. The Govt. disclaimed any intention to encourage colonial trade by initiating a tariff war with foreign countries. They had resisted demands for preferential treatment for the colonies in regard to wine and sugar. The duty would be productive and easily levied, and it would not injure the community.—The motion was negatived by 251 to 178.—Other amendments having been negatived, the Bill was ordered for 3rd R. *June 18.*

On the 3rd R. Mr. Bryce repeated the arguments against the corn duty as a new departure in our fiscal policy.—Sir B. Gurdon (L.) advocated an increased duty on cigarettes.—Sir M. H. Beach, while admitting that countries like Canada and the United States might prosper under protection, said the conditions here were different, and it would be fraught with social dangers. He repudiated the charges of inhumanity to the poor, and that the corn duty was protective. He asserted that it did not diminish the import of grain or increase the home production of wheat. The duty was part of the policy of broadening the basis of taxation, and it would not inflict any hardship on the masses of the people.—Sir W. Harcourt registered a final protest against the Bill, which was read a third time by 286 to 181. *June 25.*

L—Lord Salisbury formally moved the second reading.—Lord Welby (L.) spoke on the corn tax, believing that it would press unduly on the wage-earning and poorer classes.—Lord Goschen (C.) considered the Govt. proposals were bold, honest, and straightforward. As to the revival of the registration duty on corn, he quoted figures to show that the tax on the quartern loaf would be only half a farthing, which was nothing as compared with the oscillations in price that were due to economic causes. In point of fact the fiscal movement was almost lost in the economic movement. The extra duty would fall on the consumer, but only to the extent of 9d. in the year. In reality, however, it broadened our system of taxation while being insufficient to be protective.—Lord Spencer (L.) said the close of the war ought to have made a considerable difference in what was necessary for the Budget. The new tax on corn was essentially protective.—After further debate the Bill was read a second time. *July 3.*

The Bill subsequently passed its remaining stages and became law (see *Statutes* 2 Edw. VII., c. 7, *post*).

C—*LOAN BILL.—On the 2nd R. of the Bill to authorize the raising of £32,000,000 by loan, Mr. Dillon (N.) moved a hostile amendment, raising the question of the amount to be recovered from the annexed territories.—Sir M. H. Beach said he adhered to his former declarations, and believed that in a few years they would be able to bear the annual charge on £30,000,000.—The amendment was rejected by 232 to 109, and the 2nd R. was carried by a majority of 122. *May 14.*

In Committee, Mr. Dillon moved to reduce the authorized loan by seven millions.—Negatived by 174 to 43.—The Bill passed through Committee. *May 28.*

Sir M. H. Beach moved the 3rd R. of the Bill, and explained the effect which the ending of the war would have upon the finances. He said that in the Budget he had asked for an addition of nearly 17 millions for the expenses of the war, and for borrowing powers up to 12 millions. Now that peace had come these sums would not be required. The estimated Budget expenditure was £174,609,000. £40,000,000 was to maintain the forces in South Africa for eight months, and to pay terminal charges, &c. The war had lasted for only two months, but it was impossible to begin saving at once. All war expenditure that could be stopped would be stopped, but money would be required for demobilization, transport, gratuities, horses, stores, the concentration camps, and the cost of the garrisons for the rest of the year. The sum of 40 millions in the original estimates would be required for these purposes, but he hoped that it would not be necessary to keep a very large garrison. For these reasons he adhered to the estimate of expenditure originally made, and he added £750,000 for the Constabulary, £750,000 for interest on new debt, and £250,000 for a grant to the West Indies, making a total of £176,359,000. On the old basis of taxation the revenue would be £147,785,000, leaving a deficit of £28,574,000, or if the Sinking Fund was suspended, of 24 millions. Such a deficit could not be met without increasing taxation. It was necessary therefore to maintain the additional duties, namely, the increased income-tax and the corn duty, thus reducing the deficit to £19,500,000, which would be made good out of the loan, of which there would be left a balance of £10,500,000. This would be used, probably, in financing the Exchequer during the nine "lean" months of the year, and any surplus would go in payment of the debt. He should ask the House to restore the Sinking Fund, and after this there would still be a margin of six millions, which might be devoted to relieve the floating debt. As soon as the Transvaal civil administration was established, the Govt. intended to ask Parliament to guarantee a loan to be raised in the new colonies for conversion of debt, the acquisition of railways, and other beneficial purposes.—Sir W. Harcourt said that peace apparently was this year not to be much cheaper than war. He regretted that no remission of taxation was proposed, but approved cordially of the restoration of the Sinking Fund.—The Bill was read a third time by 216 to 49. *June 4.*

Finance—***LOAN BILL**—*continued.*

On the 2nd R., Lord Goschen (C.) said the Bill illustrated the extraordinary strength of the credit of this country. It authorized the issue of £32,000,000 of Consols, which had already taken place at £93 10s., and the price to-day was 97. It was practically a 2½ per cent. stock. The country had borrowed £159,000,000, of which £122,000,000 remained as permanent debt. Yet so strong was the credit of this country that this new loan was issued at £93 10s. and now stood at 97. This showed that, in addition to our magnificent military resources, our monetary resources had been equal to the occasion, and that we had no reason to despair of the resources of the country.—Lord Salisbury said that Lord Goschen's statement would be read with interest on general grounds, and also because no one carried greater authority in matters of finance.—Read a 2nd time. June 6.

The 3rd R. was passed *June 9* (See *Statutes* 2 Edw. VII., c. 4, post).

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—Mr. A. Balfour, in reply to a question, deprecated the appointment of a committee to consider the method of controlling and allocating public expenditure. Its growth was due, not to laxity or extravagance, but to the military, naval, educational, and Post Office policy sanctioned by Parliament. May 6.

On the motion of Mr. Balfour it was resolved to appoint a Select Committee to inquire whether in the interests of economy, efficiency, and convenience any plan could be devised to enable the House to make a more thorough examination than was possible now into the details of the national expenditure. May 28.

C—Food Supply.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Seton-Karr (C.) moved an amendment in favour of an inquiry into the question of our dependence on foreign imports for the necessities of life, and of the dangers that might result in the event of a European war. Jan. 27.

Sir H. Vincent (C.) seconded.—Mr. M. W. Ridley (C.) argued against the amendment, and contended that the power of the Navy was the only safeguard.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said that no Govt. should undertake the duty of fighting "corners" of wheat in America. In case of war, wheat would be consigned to neutral ports like Ostend or Antwerp, and all we should have to do would be to defend the supplies in course of transshipment. A system of corn storage would be ineffective and most costly.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, opposed the amendment. He agreed that to have national granaries would be imprudent and enormously expensive. The Govt. could not undertake the task of "rationing" the whole population. The Navy must be relied on to maintain our security, and in that case the ordinary laws of supply and demand would operate. Under the Declaration of Paris we should always be able to obtain sufficient wheat in neutral ships unless corn were declared a contraband of war. It was hardly conceivable that we should be deprived of corn long enough to starve us out. There might be a rapid but temporary rise in price, but as long as we had an adequate Navy no real scarcity would occur. If we had not such a Navy the Govt. should be impeached.—The amendt. was subsequently withdrawn. Jan. 28.

C—Foreign Policy.—In Supply, on the Foreign Office vote, Sir C. Dilke (L.) called attention to our relations with Italy, and said that the understanding as to maintaining the *status quo* in the Mediterranean had not been kept up, and that Italy had recently entered into an arrangement with France, having in view the possible disturbance of the *status quo*. The Italian harbours would be of vital importance to us in case of war. The policy of the Government in China, also, was feeble and contradictory.—Mr. G. Bowles suggested that French rights in Newfoundland, also an alliance with Spain and a treaty with Russia as regards Persia, should be extinguished by compensation.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the arrangement between France and Italy referred to Tripoli and Albania, where we had no interests.—Lord Cranborne (C.), Under Secretary, said that our international friendships were never aggressive. There had been no treaty or agreement with Italy; but a community of interests and sympathies was of more importance, and our relations with Italy were satisfactory. As to the Hinterland of Tripoli, assurances had recently been given to Italy which had removed any soreness. We had no designs upon Tripoli, and our attitude was governed by treaty obligations which would be adhered to. The Govt. were anxious to maintain the *status quo*. The Japanese agreement, he said, was founded upon the mutual interests of the two contracting Powers. On the point that it ought to have been concluded sooner, he remarked "it is not for us to seek treaties, we grant them." China knew that it was our policy to maintain the integrity of that country to the best of our ability and to increase her material resources. He did not anticipate that other countries would obtain greater advantages there than we should. The policy of the "open door" still held, including Shan-tung, where the Germans had been active. We had no right to object to the Russian demand for a concession on the Pei-ho as we had concessions there ourselves; but the Govt. had objected to the inclusion of British property in the concession, and its inclusion had been given up. The Govt. were doing their best to encourage British railway enterprise, and it was not their fault if concessions obtained were not developed. As regards the payment of the indemnity, it was a gold debt, and must be paid in gold or its equivalent; but the Govt. sympathised with China as the fall in the value of the tael had been so great,

O—Foreign Policy—continued.

and they were anxious to treat the Chinese with all possible consideration. With regard to the *likin*, it was hopeless to expect its total abolition, but he hoped that new fiscal arrangements might relieve foreign trade from some burdens.—The debate was continued by several members. July 3.

Mr. Balfour said that Lord Cranborne's statement on the Japanese alliance might produce a misleading impression. The Govt. did not wish for a moment to suggest that the agreement with Japan was not entered into for a common object and on terms of absolute equality. July 7.

On the Diplomatic and Consular vote, Sir A. Rollit (C.) called attention to the importance of appointing commercial Consuls.—Mr. T. Bowles (C.) moved to reduce the vote, and alleged that our relations with Italy had recently been unsatisfactory owing to Lord Currie.—Lord Cranborne defended Lord Currie against this attack, and said there was no country in Europe with which our relations were more friendly than they were with Italy at this moment. The Foreign Office realized the importance of commercial questions, but if the Consular service was to be raised, larger salaries would be necessary. A departmental committee was considering the question.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said he thought more money would have to be spent on the Consular service.—Mr. Bowles withdrew his amendment, and the vote was disposed of. July 15.

L—In reply to Lord Spencer, Lord Lansdowne gave information as to the state of affairs in China and elsewhere. He said the arrangements for the Russian evacuation of Manchuria were being carried out. With regard to Tien-tsin, the negotiations for its restoration to the Chinese were not completed, but disputes would be referred to arbitration. As to the payment of the Chinese indemnity the depreciation in silver had added 90 millions of taels to the obligation which China had incurred, and H.M. Govt. had proposed to the other Powers some mitigation of their demands. As to Shanghai there was no friction between the foreign forces there. H.M. Govt., he said, had maintained a continuous policy in regard to Chinese affairs, avoiding any steps which might tend towards the partition of China, and endeavouring to obtain the utmost freedom for our own commerce and that of the world in concert with the other Powers. As to Lord Cranborne's speech relating to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said nothing was further from the thoughts of H.M. Govt. than to suggest that the agreement was not made on terms of perfect equality between the two Powers concerned. The present relations between this country and Italy in the Mediterranean were of the most cordial and friendly character. July 18.

Lord Newton called attention to an article by Sir Horace Rumbold, lately an ambassador, in the *National Review*.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.). Foreign Secretary, replied that the publication by an ex-ambassador of matter relating to recent events which had been connected with the writer's official duties was not permitted without the consent of the Secretary of State, and that the publication was indiscreet and reprehensible, although it was not a betrayal of trust, or actuated by any unworthy motive. A new regulation for members and ex-members of the diplomatic service would make it perfectly clear in future that such publication would not be allowed without permission. Dec. 8.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—See under **POOR LAW**.

C—Galway Election.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) stated that a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Lynch, M.P. for Galway, had been issued. Jan. 17.

Mr. Balfour further stated that steps would be taken to arrest Mr. Lynch as soon as he landed on these shores, and that no further statement on the subject could then be made. Jan. 20.

The arrest of Mr. Lynch was reported to the House. June 12.

GERMANY.—See under **S. AFRICA** and **UNITED STATES**.

GROUND VALUES.—See under **URBAN SITES BILL**.

C—Home Rule.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Pirie (L.) moved an amendment in favour of extending local self-government in the various countries of the United Kingdom by the creation of legislative bodies with delegated powers.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Secretary, said the Govt. declined to entertain a proposal which would be subversive of the Constitution, for which there was no desire in England or Scotland, and which the House had rejected emphatically for Wales. The county councils had considerable powers, which might well be enlarged at a future time.—Negatived without a division. Jan. 22.

See also under **WALES**.

C—Housing of the Working Classes.—In the debate on the Address, Dr. Macnamara (L.) moved an amendment declaring that the insufficiency of proper housing accommodation for the working classes ought to be dealt with by Parliament immediately. He advocated an extension of the period for repayment of loans to municipalities.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) vindicated the legislation passed when he was a member of the Govt., and claimed that it had succeeded almost as soon as it came into force. The arguments in favour of extending the time for repayment were greatly outweighed by objections. Local authorities should make more effective use of the powers they possessed.—Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (C.) asked for a committee to consider

C—Housing of the Working Classes—continued.

various points, including the question of the great expense incurred in clearing slums. Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., said he was anxious to assist local authorities to carry out their work, and believed that their powers were ample. The existing problem could only be solved by removing the population to the outskirts of towns, and by facilitating cheap transit. Where a property became insanitary through the owners' gross neglect, the actual value of the land only ought to be paid them; but all owners were not in fault, and their case was different. As to the extension of the term for repayment, he agreed to the appointment of a Committee to reconsider the question, and also as to whether land acquired under the Acts should be treated as a permanent asset.—The amendment was negatived by 153 to 123. Jan. 17.

L—Lord Salisbury moved for a joint committee of both Houses to consider the standing orders relating to houses occupied by persons of the labouring class and the clauses usually inserted in private and local Bills and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills in pursuance thereof.—Agreed to. Mar. 3.

C—*India.—**FAMINE.**—Lord G. Hamilton (C.), Sec. for India, moved a resolution approving the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1901 for the benefit of the agricultural population of India.—Mr. Caine (L.) called attention to the poverty of the people and to the indebtedness of the cultivators, and advocated an efficient system of irrigation and a general readjustment of rents. The recommendations of the Famine Commission, he said, fell far short of the reforms that ought to be carried out, and left untouched the question of rack-renting and the power of the moneylender.

—Lord G. Hamilton admitted that India was very poor, and that a certain part of the agriculturists were becoming more and more indebted, but he denied that India's material condition had deteriorated, or that she was poorer than she was twenty or thirty years ago. No human power could stop the drought in India, to which famines were due. At such times insufficiency of food was the least evil, as in addition employment ceased and industrial paralysis prevailed. But the people were better able than formerly to withstand its terrible effects. The economic condition of India was slowly improving. The indebtedness of the agriculturists was not due to rack-renting and over-assessment, but to the fact that the land system gave cultivators a valuable asset, which they could alienate, and the money-lenders could enforce their claims without difficulty. We had perhaps been in too great a hurry to introduce Western ideas. No doubt the incomes of the cultivators were very low, but the average income was increasing, and food was very cheap. On 3d. a day, a family of four could have three meals a day. The Govt. were carrying out many improvements on liberal principles, and would, if necessary, introduce greater elasticity in the revenue collection and reduction of assessments in proper cases. India had emerged from her recent calamities with a realized surplus, and another was expected next year, upon which the distressed districts would have a first claim.—The debate was adjourned. Feb. 3.

C—*FINANCE.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.), Secretary for India, introduced the Budget. He said that gratifying surpluses of income over expenditure had occurred in 1901 and in 1902, the surplus in the latter year being £4,900,000. He estimated that in the present year there would be a surplus of at least £1,700,000. The finances were improving, and it was untrue to say, as some did, that the population was being bled to death by taxation. At the same time, it was true that India was a very poor country, and that the indebtedness of the cultivators had increased. The land system was being improved by a more elastic policy. The Govt. had shewn generosity and equity by not enforcing the land assessment during famine. The opium revenue had fallen off, but this was not a matter for unmixed regret. Turning to expenditure, he said that the cost of the civil and military services had increased by 3½ millions in 10 years, but the additional burden upon the taxpayer was only £200,000. Military expenditure was largely regulated by policy, and our policy was one based on principles of self-defence and a vigilant observance of what was going on. After referring to other questions, he concluded by observing that it was impossible to introduce Western systems with certain success into a country where the conditions differed widely from those existing here.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) regretted that the salt tax was not to be reduced, as the surplus would admit of it, and urged the extension of cheap railways.—Mr. H. Roberts (L.) moved a resolution that the cost of the Parliamentary representation of the India Office should be paid out of Imperial funds.—Lord G. Hamilton said he could hold out no hope that such a change would be made, and that it would not secure greater attention being given to Indian affairs in Parliament.—The motion was rejected by 119 to 45.—Mr. Caine (L.) called attention to the increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors and drugs in India, and especially in Assam, and condemned the Excise system.—Lord Percy (C.), Under Sec., defended the Excise, and showed that the number of liquor shops in India had not increased in proportion to the population. An enquiry was in progress.—Sir M. Bhowaggee (C.) urged the adoption of measures for encouraging the industrial and agricultural occupations of the people.—Other members having spoken, Lord G. Hamilton replied. Nov. 10.

Mr. Wylie (C.) called attention to the report of the Famine Commission of 1901; and Sir E. Sassoon (C.) reviewed the economic condition of the country.—

C—India—FINANCE—continued.

Col. Legge (C.) called attention to the treatment which the 9th Lancers had received at the hands of the Indian Govt. by collective punishment for unproved offences, and asked for an enquiry.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) also protested against collective punishments.—Lord G. Hamilton explained the circumstances, and deprecated Parliamentary intervention in questions of military discipline. He justified the action of the military authorities and Lord Curzon. Nov. 21.

C—Ireland.—ADMINISTRATION.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved a long amendment condemning the refusal of the Government to introduce a Land Bill for compulsory sale and for putting the Coercion Act again into operation. He called attention to the suppression of meetings in Roscommon and elsewhere, and to the prosecutions initiated against Nationalist members. He affirmed that the policy of the United Irish League was to suppress crime. The administration, he said, rested now, as it did at the beginning of the 19th century, upon force and corruption. Resistance was, he held, a duty, and even rebellion was merely a question of expediency.—Mr. Hayden (N.) seconded, describing the condition of affairs on the De Freyne estate, in connection with which he had been prosecuted.—Col. Saunderson (C.) said the demand for compulsory sale was outside the range of practical politics for the present. The Nationalists wished to get rid of the landlords because they were the chief prop of British rule. The United Irish League was the direct successor of the Land League, and its real object was the independence of Ireland. The country was more prosperous than it had ever been, as was shewn by the increase in the deposits in joint-stock and savings banks. The Government ought to have dealt with the League sooner.—Mr. W. Moore (C.) said the people in the North wanted universal purchase, and if their wishes could be met without compulsion they would be satisfied. The alternative was to offer a strong inducement to the landlords to sell.—Mr. Lough (L.) said it was useless to suppress the United League, as it would be at once succeeded by another organization.—Mr. Hemphill (N.) said that compulsory purchase was the logical sequel of all the land legislation.—Mr. Wyndham (C.), Chief Secy., denied that the refusal of the Government to sanction compulsory sale had caused the present agitation, or that they had suppressed the right of free speech. The Act of 1881 had brought about litigation over the whole of Ireland, and compulsory purchase would only increase it. Voluntary arrangements were likely to work more smoothly. If compulsory powers were given to the Congested Districts Board, it would be unable to accelerate its work. He traced the history of the United League, and said its political methods of the League were those of "Tammany"; they were erroneous, but not illegal; but it was responsible for the revival of boycotting in respect of grazing farms in 27 instances. He believed, however, that its influence was diminishing. Additional police had been sent to certain districts in the West, at the cost of the localities, to prevent meetings near the property of men who had been denounced, and some 17 persons, including some M.P.'s, were prosecuted for holding people up to obloquy and thus exposing them to risk. The Nationalist members treated all economic questions in a way which was likely to harden the hearts of the British people. The Government would not accept an ill-considered scheme of compulsory land purchase, but they would continue to further necessary agricultural, industrial, and educational improvements. Jan. 23.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) denounced the existing land system, and declared that landlordism was doomed. The tenants on the De Freyne estate, he said, were justified in striking against the payment of rent.—Mr. Macartney (C.) expressed disapproval of the recent administration of the Govt. in allowing the United League movement to develop, and in failing to protect effectively many individuals whose liberty of action was interfered with. Agrarian agitation could not be accurately measured by criminal statistics. Strong measures should be taken.—Mr. Dillon (N.) said that Ireland was crimeless because of the abeyance of coercion. The Unionist party had persistently refused to do anything for the evicted tenants. The movement on the De Freyne estate was not fomented by the League. If the tenants received the same benefits as had been accorded to the Dillon tenants they would probably pay their rents.—Mr. Healy (N.) contended that there was no justification for the revival of the Crimes Act.—Mr. Atkinson (C.), Atty.-Genl. for Ireland, denied that the Govt. were abandoning the victims of intimidation. To proclaim the United Irish League would probably be ineffective, as it might be revived under another name the next day. There were no violent crimes at present, but in certain districts there were conspiracies against the payment of rent, and boycotting; and to meet this, trial by resident magistrates and dispensing with trial by jury had been resorted to by the Executive. From these tribunals there was an appeal. The Government would continue to afford protection to every person by enforcing the law steadily and resolutely.—Mr. J. Morley (L.) said it was curious that trial by jury was being suspended in parts of Ireland, although there was no serious crime. Exceptional measures were always justified by long lists of violent offences. The Govt. were taking a disastrous course which would increase existing difficulties and dangers. The land question was most complex and obscure, but he thought a system of continued rent-fixing would have been wiser than the existing system of voluntary purchase. The latter would increase the number of purchase

C—Ireland—ADMINISTRATION—continued.

tenants, who would form a privileged class, and the remaining tenants would be left out in the cold. Compulsory sale was defensible in principle, and he held that the same right of self-government should be given to Ireland as was enjoyed by our colonies. He should support the amendment.—On a division it was negatived by 237 to 134. *Jan. 24.*

In the debate on a Vote on Account, Mr. Dillon (N.) moved a reduction, and attacked the Irish Executive for reviving the Crimes Act of 1887 and for their "policy of violence and provocation." In support of these charges he referred to the conduct of the police at Kilmaine, on the De Freyne estate, and elsewhere, and said that if there were a revival of crime it would be attributable to the policy of repression and violence.—Mr. W. Johnston (C.) urged the Government to deal firmly with the United Irish League.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) said that a great crisis was ahead, and asked whether coercion was to go on for ever. Ireland was crimeless, and disorder only existed in the west, where the poor people ought to be treated generously, in a spirit of wise statesmanship, which would solve the land question.—Mr. Atkinson (C.), Irish Atty.-Genl., said that in parts of the country boycotting and intimidation were rife. The policy of the Government was to maintain the Union, to uphold the law, and to promote by just and rational methods the prosperity of Ireland. The United Irish League were responsible for the revival of the Crimes Act, as he shewed by the speeches of the leaders of that organization. If any charges were made against the police they could be brought in a court of law.—Mr. John Morley said he regretted that the Govt. had not shown more patience, and deprecated excessive force when meetings were suppressed. Some of the cases of police interference were scandalous if true. The restless state of Ireland, he said, would continue as long as it was given the semblance of self-government, while being in reality governed by force. The present system destroyed any chance of happiness and endangered the stability of any Government in England.—The amendment was negatived on a division by 184 to 96, and the vote was then carried by 194 to 51. *Feb. 28.*

On Report of a Vote on Account, Mr. J. Redmond moved a reduction of the Chief Secretary's salary, on the ground that the Govt. had entered once again upon the path of coercion at the dictation of the landlord section. There was practically no ordinary crime in Ireland, and less agrarian crime than at any former time; but there was great discontent, and, no doubt, some cases of boycotting. Instead of introducing remedial measures the Govt. dispersed lawful meetings and suppressed the right of free speech, imprisoning the local leaders in the west. This was, he said, shutting down the safety valve.—Mr. Wyndham said that there were few, if any, overt violent crimes against person and property, but there was a revival of the Plan of Campaign upon certain estates, and individuals had been held up to execration. He justified interference with public meetings when peace or the personal liberty of individuals was endangered. A meeting to interfere with any man's liberty was an unlawful assembly, and the police would stop it. The Govt. were determined to enforce the law, and to protect the liberty of our fellow-subjects in Ireland. It was untrue that without agitation grievances were not attended to. The Purchase and other Acts were instances to the contrary, and two Bills were passed in 1901 to enable the Congested Districts Board to extend its operations. The Nationalist policy was to put difficulties in the way of the Govt. in carrying out their scheme of purchase. Lord De Freyne was a good landlord, and the Govt. would protect such landlords to the best of their ability against those who threatened them with ruin.—Sir R. Reid (L.) advised the Govt. to lay aside coercion, to dismiss the resident magistrates, and to introduce measures to ameliorate the condition of the population.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.) said that remedial legislation was generally the result of agitation. He agreed that offences against the law must be punished, but the best course in the interests of peace would be to extend the benefits which had been conferred on the tenants of the Dillon estate.—After further debate the amendt. was negatived by 215 to 125. *Mar. 13.*

On the motion for adjournment over Easter, Mr. J. Redmond again attacked the policy of the Irish Executive in prosecuting the trusted leaders of the people in Roscommon and elsewhere.—Mr. Atkinson replied that people who were guilty of crime must be punished, and that men in a responsible position must bear the consequences of their actions. They had taken part in an unlawful assembly to promote a combination against the payment of rent. *Mar. 25.*

Mr. Nannetti (N.) moved the adjournment of the House to complain of the Executive having suppressed a meeting in Dublin, and that he was ill-treated by the police.—Mr. Wyndham said the meeting was called in order to intimidate a tradesman who had taken a farm in Sligo against the wishes of the United Irish League.—Mr. J. Redmond said it was not surprising that Irishmen should hold aloof from the Coronation festivities when outrages of this kind were committed.—The motion was negatived by 206 to 66. *May 29.*

In Supply, on the Constabulary vote, Mr. Dillon moved to reduce it by £500,000, maintaining that the force was not required for policing the country, but was kept up merely to support a vicious political and land system. He went at great length into the case of Sheridan, an ex-sergeant who had invented crimes, and upon whose

C—Ireland—ADMINISTRATION—continued.

evidence four innocent men had been sent to gaol. Sheridan had only been dismissed, not prosecuted.—Mr. Wyndham replied fully on the case, which he said was most distressing and revolting. He had set on foot an inquiry into Sheridan's conduct, and the officers who gave evidence were told that they would not be punished if they told the truth; the facts had thus been brought out, and those who ought to have exposed Sheridan had been dismissed.—The case was discussed at great length, and ultimately the amendment was negatived by 195 to 102.—There was a further debate on the Vote for Law charges, which was eventually carried by a majority of 62. July 10.

Upon the vote for the Chief Secretary's Office, Mr. J. Redmond moved a reduction for the purpose of attacking Mr. Wyndham's policy, which he described as a colossal failure. Ireland, he said, was seething with discontent. The ordinary law had been suspended, and tribunals corrupt, servile, and degraded had superseded the Courts. The Govt. Land Bill was a miserable makeshift. It was monstrous that they should throw their weight on the side of the landlords. Two Privy Councillors had actually signed the proclamation suspending the ordinary law. The Govt. had shielded a police officer guilty of crime. Sheridan had no fear of prosecution, because he knew that the Government would shrink from disclosing their disgraceful methods. One of his accomplices had been given a sum of £200, while none of the wrongfully convicted men obtained more than £100. The Govt. dared not face an inquiry into the system carried on under Dublin Castle rule.—Mr. Macartney (C.) complained that the Govt. had interfered with loyal Orange meetings, while disloyal Nationalist meetings had been allowed. Their action in the west did not inspire law-abiding citizens with confidence. The agitation on the De Freyne estate was due to intimidation by speeches made at public meetings, and by midnight bands. Strong measures taken in time would have prevented it.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said it was the duty of the Govt. to enforce the law, but also to bring the law into harmony with the aspirations of the majority of the people. Land purchase would be the cheapest policy in the long run. He regretted that the Nationalists during the war had to some extent alienated British sympathy, and he counselled them to endeavour to win the confidence of the people of Great Britain. There were great grievances awaiting redress, but the Irish Executive must be bound to act fairly to the minority as well as to the majority.—Mr. Wyndham said that Mr. Haldane's philosophical impartiality was not likely to be appreciated in Ireland. He explained the reasons for proclaiming the Orange meeting at Rostrevor. As to Sheridan, he had already twice vindicated the action of the Executive, and he again explained the main features of the case. In Ireland, he said, there was a fastidious attempt, by manufacturing collisions with the authorities, to induce Parliament to disturb existing rights or to hypothecate public credit. The refusal of Parliament to sanction compulsory purchase did not justify the continuance of a combination which was destroying all liberty and checking all progress. The land war would result in the destitution of the tenants, the removal of capital, and constant collisions with the law. There could be no progress until the policy of social proscription was repudiated by the good sense of the people and suppressed by the Govt.—Mr. T. W. Russell said the situation in the West was fraught with danger, and the policy of the Govt. had resulted in the suspension of the Constitution and the beginning of a war in Ireland of which no one could foresee the end.—Col. Saunderson (C.) said the history of the De Freyne case showed that the movement was purely political. July 23.

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Wyndham's speech was a declaration of war on the Irish people, and if more leniency were not shewn it would be their duty to use force, if they could, to obtain redress.—Mr. Asquith (L.) recognised that Mr. Wyndham had the credit of unmasking Sheridan's villainies, but condemned the after policy and the absence of prosecution.—Mr. W. O'Brien (N.) said there were dozens and scores of similar cases. He said the landlords' combination was a conspiracy headed by a pair of perjured Privy Councillors.—Mr. J. Morley (L.) said that the two Privy Councillors ought not to have signed the coercion proclamation. The Govt. seemed to recognise no responsibility to Irish opinion. His belief in the efficacy of Home Rule was unchanged.—Mr. Wyndham, in reply, said the Govt. and not the Privy Council were responsible for reviving the Crimes Act. The agitators were doing their best to ruin the country.—The reduction was negatived by 196 to 135. July 25.

On the 3rd R. of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and others drew attention to the conduct of the Govt. in Ireland. Aug. 8.

Mr. Devlin (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to riotous proceedings in Belfast, and the alleged neglect of the Executive.—Mr. Sloan (C.) opposed the motion, and said that he had seen more disorder in the House of Commons than he had ever seen in Belfast.—Mr. Wyndham said the whole question was unimportant, and that the disturbances had been exaggerated.—The motion was negatived, after closure, by 200 to 98. Oct. 23.

Mr. W. O'Brien (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the conduct of the Irish Executive with reference to Sergeant Sullivan, R.I.C., who was charged with forgery and perjury and manufacturing outrages. He accused the Executive of packing the jury that had acquitted Sullivan and of improperly keeping him in the force.—

C—Ireland—ADMINISTRATION—continued.

Mr. Atkinson (C.), Irish Atty.-Genl., said the facts had been misinterpreted. Sullivan had been prosecuted and acquitted, and if there were new evidence of guilt the matter should be brought to the test by civil action. He denied that the jury was packed or that the Executive officers had done anything unjustifiable.—Mr. Wyndham said that the charge against Sullivan was originally preferred four years ago.—The motion was rejected by 215 to 117. *Oct. 20.*

C—CONGESTED DISTRICTS.—In Supply, on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Lunden (N.) moved a resolution declaring that the operations of the board were slow and partial and had failed to benefit many districts.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Wyndham (C.), Chief Sec., while admitting that much remained to be done, justified a cautious procedure in the experimental stages of the work. Already considerable progress had been made, for up to March, 1901, 29 estates had been purchased, and several had been bought since. Delay and difficulty necessarily often arose when land was to be acquired. He recognized that the condition of the people in the west ought to be improved, and he would never rest until it had been done.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) regretted that it was not proposed to give the Board greater powers and additional funds.—Resolution rejected by 148 to 94. *Mar. 14.*

C—CRIMES ACT.—Mr. Wyndham announced that 36 urban and rural districts in Ireland and the cities of Waterford and Cork had been proclaimed under section 2 of the Act of 1887, and the counties of which those districts formed part under sections 3 and 4. The object was to bring the offence of boycotting or advocating boycotting under the provisions of the law.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to this action of the Irish Executive in suspending in Ireland those portions of the British Constitution which were of the greatest value. The right of trial by jury in case of alleged conspiracy and unlawful assembly was to be abrogated. The tenantry were engaged in a great trade union contest, and ought to be tried as trade unionists, and not under section 4 of the Crimes Act. This Act was being revived in the Coronation year, and Ireland would stand aloof in sullen discontent from the festivities. The Govt. were influenced by interested persons actuated by ignoble motives. At the coming local govt. elections no man would be elected who was not prepared to defy the Coercion Act, and for every branch of the League suppressed two would spring into existence.—Mr. Wyndham denied that the Irish Govt. were acting from political considerations. The lives of the people in Ireland were being made miserable, and it was necessary to uphold the law. Their information shewed that boycotting had increased seriously, although ordinary crime was rare. This insidious evil necessitated severe measures. The Govt. had not proclaimed the United Irish League, deeming it right to proceed by steps. He did not minimize its evil social effects, but they ought not to be exaggerated. The number of derelict farms was not nearly as large as in former times. The Executive intended to grapple with the evil of boycotting, which embittered the lives of peasant, tradesman, and labourer, and filled the people with brooding apprehension, thus impeding political development and social regeneration.—Mr. T. W. Russell said that Coercion had never before been resorted to upon such slender grounds.—Mr. Dillon said that three-fourths of the Irish people were disloyal, and as they were misgoverned and coerced, it was not a matter for surprise.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the Govt. case was exceptionally flimsy and unsubstantial. The true way to deal with Irish discontent was to grant self-government.—Mr. Redmond's motion was rejected by 253 to 148. *Apr. 17.*

The Speaker informed the House that Mr. Haviland Burke, M.P., and Mr. Reddy, M.P., had been imprisoned on charges of intimidation and unlawful assembly.—Mr. MacNeill (N.) complained that no notification had been given of the imprisonment of other members. *Oct. 16.*

Mr. P. O'Brien asked whether a day would be given to Irish members for discussing the state of affairs in Ireland.—Mr. Balfour declined, and an excited debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Balfour stated that if the official leaders of the Opposition asked for a day for a motion condemning the policy of the Govt. in Ireland he would accede to the demand. *Oct. 16.*

In answer to Mr. MacNeill (N.), Mr. Wyndham stated that the authorities had not influenced the magistrates one way or the other. Several supplementary questions were put, and the Speaker at last declined to allow any more to be asked without notice.—Mr. P. O'Brien repeated his demand for facilities for discussing the state of affairs in Ireland.—Mr. Balfour replied that he could not grant a day, except upon the demand of the Opposition as a whole.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said an opportunity should be given for the discussion, and he cordially supported the appeal.—Mr. Balfour said that if the demand was supported by the leader of the Opposition it would certainly be granted, but this support was rather ambiguous. When his position was made quite clear he would give him a definite answer. *Oct. 20.*

On the motion for the appointment of a member on a Select Committee, Capt. Donelan (N.) proposed to substitute Mr. Reddy, who was in prison under the Crimes Act.—The motion was rejected by 222 to 76. *Oct. 20.*

Mr. P. O'Brien (N.) again pressed for a day for a discussion on the state of

C—Ireland—Crimes Act—continued.

Ireland.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he associated himself with the Irish members.—Mr. Balfour denied that the day was refused because it was asked for by Irish members. He declined to find a day for a section or fraction of the Opposition unless the demand was made under the auspices of the leader of the Opposition, who ought to make up his mind as to the course he would take.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he had not altered his opinion, and he supported the demand for a day. *Oct. 23.*

Mr. Wyndham stated that the city of Dublin had been proclaimed under the Crimes Act because illegal and criminal matter had been published in the *Irish People*.—Mr. W. O'Brien (N.) moved the adjournment, to call attention to the proclamation of Dublin under the Act. He accused the Govt. of persecuting the 'tenants' party in Ireland. There was no agrarian crime in the country, for the United Irish League had prevented it. Members had been imprisoned for advocated the doctrines of trade unionism, and the Govt. were trying, but in vain, to terrorise the people's leaders by subjecting them to brutal and disgusting punishments.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Wyndham replied. He denied that the Act had been administered unjustifiably or partially. The Govt. held that intimidation ought not to be used in order to coerce persons into courses, whether good or bad, from which they had a right to refrain. The real object of the agitation was to expel what was called the British garrison, and ultimately to render the government of the country impossible. He declined to purchase peace by refraining from protecting the victims of intimidation and prosecuting those who were guilty of that offence.—Sir H. C. Bannerman contended that the case made out by Mr. Wyndham for enforcing the Crimes Act was a very poor one. Harsh measures would not restore social order. The proper course to take would be to remove the causes to which the disturbance was due.—The motion was rejected by 121 to 21. *Oct. 27.*

C—FINANCIAL RELATIONS.—Mr. Clancy (L.) moved a resolution in favour of a re-adjustment of the financial relations between England and Ireland, and argued that the over-taxation of Ireland had been established, and that the grievance was increasing from year to year.—Mr. H. Law (N.) seconded.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) said that Irish members had not suggested any practical remedy, which in his opinion was the resumption by the State of monopoly values.—Sir M. H. Beach (C.) Chan. of Exchr., refused to admit that the financial condition of Ireland had changed for the worse since 1894, when the Royal Commission reported. The Irish revenue had only increased by 4.33 per cent. of the total increase, and was under the 5 per cent., which the Commission held to be the taxable capacity of Ireland. Ireland only paid 1s. 5d. per head out of every 21s. levied, and the proper proportion was 1s. 8½d. Expenditure for local purposes, out of revenue, had increased by over 1½ millions, and Ireland's contribution for Imperial purposes was less than one-fortieth of the whole. The people were also better able to bear taxation than they were formerly, as was shown by the deposits in banks, railway receipts, and increased farm stock. The income-tax payers in Ireland were also relieved from some payments which were levied in Great Britain. The new coal tax also did not affect Ireland, and the duty on maize had been reduced in the interests of the Irish poor.—The motion was negatived by 168 to 117. *July 25.*

C—JUDGE MORRIS.—Mr. O'Malley (N.) moved that the House should go into Committee to consider the address delivered by Judge O'Connor Morris to the grand jury at Sligo on January 24th, and other questions involving his fitness to hear appeals in agrarian cases.—Mr. Healy, Mr. Flynn, and Mr. Hayden (N.) supported the motion, as also did Mr. T. W. Russell, who said that the Judge had denounced the scheme of voluntary purchase from the bench.—Mr. Atkinson (C), Atty.-Genl. for Ireland, said that no charge of corruption or dishonesty had been brought, and except upon such charges his removal would not be justifiable, even if he had been guilty of indiscreet utterances. It was quite possible for a Judge who had strong views as to the inexpediency of a law to administer it with perfect fairness.—The motion was rejected by 196 to 109. *Mar. 11.*

C—LABOURERS' BILL.—Mr. Moore (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to deal with the difficulty which has arisen in those parts of Ireland where local authorities refrained from putting the Labourers Acts in force.—The Bill was opposed by Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.)—Mr. Atkinson (C.), Irish Atty.-Genl., said he sympathised with the object of the Bill, and would not oppose the 2nd R., adding that it would require considerable amendment in Committee.—The debate was adjourned. *Feb. 25.*

C—*LAND PURCHASE BILL.—Mr. Wyndham introduced the Irish Land Purchase Acts Amendment Bill. He said there was need for fresh legislation, owing to the enormous number of appeals under the Land Acts, the resulting diminution of incentives to industry, and the practical prohibition of any expenditure of capital on the part of the landlords. With regard to the Purchase Acts, the number of landlords willing to sell at present rates was nearly exhausted, owing to the fall in the value of land stock, and to costs, and other difficulties. Under the existing Acts 30,000 purchasers were paying rent to the State, and there were practically no bad debts. The first provision of the Bill was that under certain conditions the Govt. would be empowered to take over

C—Ireland—LAND PURCHASE BILL—continued.

the whole of an estate, with a view to resale to the tenants, at a price to be estimated by the Land Commission. This would save the landlord the cost of preliminary negotiations and other risks. If he was satisfied with the estimate, the assent of three-fourths of the tenants to the purchase would have to be obtained, and the sale to the Land Commission would then be effected. The Commission would have power to effect any necessary improvements, amalgamation, or enlargement: to execute works on the estate, and to arrange for pasturage, turbarry, allotments, &c. Landlords who sold their property might continue to reside on their demesnes, buying back a certain proportion of the land. The definition of congested districts would also be enlarged, and some restrictions relaxed. Any losses up to a stated amount to be made good by Parliament. From the date of an agreement for sale to the Land Commission, the landlord would be paid 4 per cent. on the agreed price, and the advances would be in cash instead of in Land stock. Having explained in great detail the remaining provisions of the Bill, including those relating to finance, and the refixing of judicial rents he commended it to the acceptance of the House, as a Bill that would greatly facilitate negotiations between landlord and tenant and do much for the poorer districts of Ireland.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) said he did not believe it would solve the land problem, but said that some of its provisions would have useful results. He urged that the views of the representatives of the tenant farmers should be listened to.—The Bill was read a first time. Mar. 25.

Mr. Wyndham stated that if there was a general desire among Irish members that the obviously contentious clauses of the Bill should be dropped, with a view to its passing this Session, he would do so. June 19.

C—LAND QUESTION.—DE FREYNE ESTATE.—Mr. T. W. Russell referred to the impending evictions on the De Freyne Estate, and asked the Chief Secretary to take steps to settle the dispute.—Mr. Wyndham replied that he could not intervene, whereupon Mr. Russell moved the adjournment of the House. He said the tenants were quite unable to pay the law costs which they had been forced to incur, that the rents were unfair, although fixed by the Land Commission, and the tenants' discontent was rendered more acute by the knowledge that their neighbours on the Dillon estate were so much better off.—Mr. Wyndham said the combination of the tenants to refuse to pay their full rents had been carefully organized, and there was no justification for it. There was a deliberate attempt to override the law, which the Govt. was obliged at all costs to uphold. His advice to the tenants was to pay up. Several Catholic clergymen had advised them that they were committing a moral wrong. The costs should be met out of the funds which had been collected for the combination. The attack upon Lord De Freyne was believed to be a test case. Tenants who entered into an illegal combination had no claim that their holdings should be purchased by the State.—After further debate, the motion was negatived by 231 to 132. July 2.

C—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—The Bill was considered on report, and new clauses were dealt with.—Mr. Caldwell (L.) protested against transacting Irish business in the absence of all but a few of the Irish members.—Mr. Healy (N.) described the Bill as a most useful measure, which reflected credit upon the Govt.—Read a 3rd time. Dec. 12.

The Bill subsequently passed into law (see *Statutes* 2 Edw. VII., cap. 38, *post*).

C—RURAL DWELLINGS BILL.—Mr. Macartney (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to enable district councils in Ireland to advance money to occupiers who wish to purchase their dwellings.—Mr. Wyndham stated that in Committee it would probably be necessary to incorporate the Act of 1899 relating to the same subject.—Agreed to. Apr. 30.

C—ARREST OF MR. MCHUGH, M.P.—The Speaker stated that he had received a letter from two resident magistrates in Ireland announcing the committal to prison of Mr. P. M'Hugh, M.P. for N. Leitrim, for refusing to give bail for good behaviour after having grossly insulted the Bench.—Mr. J. Redmond contended that it was a case of committal for contempt of Court, and moved that a Committee of the House should be appointed upon it.—Mr. Balfour said that if it were a simple case of committal for contempt, he should have moved for a committee. This, however, was not a case of that kind. He would not, however, oppose the appointment of a committee.—The motion was agreed to.—(The Committee subsequently reported that in their opinion no case of privilege had arisen.) June 19.

ITALY.—See under FOREIGN POLICY.

L—Japan, Agreement with.—In reply to Lord Spencer, Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Sec., said that the agreement of Jan. 30 made with Japan spoke for itself, and no further papers would be presented. No other Powers had interests in the far East at all comparable with those of Great Britain and Japan. The agreement involved a new departure, but no country could say that all foreign alliances were to be avoided. The point was whether the objects of this alliance were commendable, and whether the price paid was too high. The objects were stated very clearly in the agreement. They were, firstly, the maintenance of the *status quo*, and secondly, of the commercial policy of "the open door." The third object was the maintenance of peace in the Far

L—Japan—continued.

East. Japan possessed a powerful navy and army, and could hold her own against any one Power, but if attacked by more than one she would be in very imminent peril, and in that case we should come to her aid, as we could not tolerate the obliteration of a friendly country by a coalition. The agreement would make for the peace of the world, and should that unfortunately be broken it would tend to restrict the area of hostilities.—Lord Rosebery (L.) said his first impression of the treaty was favourable, and he was surprised that it had not been made long ago. He asked whether China included Manchuria, and whether the change of policy in regard to Wei-hai-wei was connected with the agreement.—Lord Lansdowne replied that the agreement undoubtedly applied to Manchuria. The decision as to Wei-hai-wei was impending when the agreement was made. Feb. 13.

C—Lord Cranborne (C.), Under Secy., referring to the treaty with Japan, said that Manchuria was included in its scope like any other province of China. The substance of the agreement had been communicated to Germany, and the Anglo-German Agreement was still in force.—Mr. Norman (L.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the agreement, under which, he said, we might, in certain circumstances, become involved in war with Russia and France, and British policy would be tied to Japanese policy. The treaty, he said, was aimed at Russia, at a time when many hoped for a better understanding with that country.—Lord Cranborne described the agreement as consecrating the friendship between England and Japan. It imposed important obligations on England, and had therefore been published. Its object was to maintain the *status quo* in China, and the principle of the "open door." Those two principles and Japan's special interests in Korea were admitted by Russia in 1898, and had been accepted by almost all the Powers. We wanted to have the whole of China open to our trade, but while our interests were mainly commercial, Japan's interests were governed by geographical considerations; but both countries were vitally interested in the maintenance of the integrity of China. The agreement would only come into force when the rights of the contracting parties were threatened by the aggression of another Power. When a single Power attacked one of the allies the other was only bound to maintain neutrality, but when a second Power intervened and there was a coalition against either Great Britain or Japan, the obligation of armed interference came into force. All through the difficulties in China we had acted in cordial agreement with the United States, and that he believed the treaty would be approved by the United States Govt. Our policy in the Far East was not aggressive, and our only desire was to ensure, if possible, progress and peace.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.) said that no adequate reason had been given for this very serious step, involving an obligation to go to war in certain contingencies, and it might arouse jealousy among the Powers, some of whom were in touch with us in every part of the world, whereas Japan's interests were solely in the East, and she ran but a small risk as compared with ours. This was the first offensive and defensive alliance made since the great war. It deprived us of our freedom of individual action, and it might have been better to deal with the question by an interchange of diplomatic notes. This country desired to associate itself with Japan, while maintaining friendly relations with Russia, but that desire might have been fulfilled without a contract of binding validity.—Mr. A. Balfour said that the reason for the treaty appeared on the surface. Our interests and those of Japan were identical, and both countries wished to maintain the *status quo*. The treaty made strongly for peace. If two Powers attacked Japan in coalition that country would either be crippled, or would have to meet the demands of her antagonists. We could not contemplate either contingency with equanimity. The treaty guarded us against the danger of an adventurous policy in China, and would place on a solid foundation interests that were common to all commercial nations. No interchange of notes could have achieved the same result.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) argued that a war in which we were involved, would not be waged in the Far East but in Central Asia, and upon our Indian frontier. By this treaty the Govt. were staking upon the throw of the die the peace and future of our Indian Empire.—The motion was withdrawn. Feb. 13.

Sir M. H. Beach stated that the Govt. had reason to believe that the Australasian colonies cordially approved of the agreement. Feb. 27.

Lord Cranborne stated that there was nothing in the Agreement to prevent either Power from taking action in defence of its own interests; but under Article V. the two Powers would communicate frankly with each other if their interests under the agreement were jeopardised. Mar. 14.

Lord Cranborne stated that the obligations assumed by Great Britain and Japan respectively under Articles I. and III. of the Agreement were reciprocal. Mar. 21.

See also under FOREIGN POLICY, CHINA, AND RUSSIA.

L—King's Illness, The.—Lord Salisbury spoke of the deep sorrow which had been cast by the King's illness on the political, social, and affectionate feelings of the people. All that could be done was to hope and pray for the best. An operation of singular severity had been performed with success, and there was every hope of a prosperous issue. The great celebrations in honour of the Coronation must be

L-King's Illness, The—continued.

postponed until His Majesty was restored to health, and his progress would be accompanied by the earnest sympathy and prayers of his affectionate subjects.

C—Mr. Balfour made a statement with regard to the King's illness, and announced that an operation had been performed most successfully and that His Majesty was going on as well as possible. June 24.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Coronation Celebrations would be postponed, except those of a charitable nature. The Bank Holidays would be observed, but the proclamation did not interfere with other business. June 24.

LAUNDRIES.—See under **FACTORIES BILL.**

LEAD-POISONING.—See under **SUPPLY.**

C—“Licensing Bill.”—**Mr. Ritchie (C.)**, Home Secy., introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and to provide for the registration of clubs. The first part of the Bill, he said, aimed at the reduction of drunkenness, which was responsible for nine-tenths of the crimes of violence. Any person found drunk in a public place would be apprehended and charged at once, and if in charge of a child under seven would be liable to a fine of 40s. or a month's imprisonment. If an habitual drunkard he might be committed to an inebriate home, and the wife or husband of an habitual drunkard might claim a protection order. A convicted habitual drunkard would be prohibited from purchasing liquor for three years, and any publican who knowingly served him would be punished. The law with regard to drunkenness on the premises was to be strengthened. Retail off-licences would be under control of the justices, and application for occasional licences must be made in open Court. All clubs were to be registered, and where a club offended its name would be taken off the register. On sworn information that a club was not properly conducted, the police could enter and search the premises under a magistrate's order. —The Bill was read a first time. Jan. 30.

Mr. Ritchie having moved the 2nd R., a general debate took place, the main principles of the Bill being received with approval, except as regards the clause which related to the burden of proof in cases of drunkenness on licensed premises.—**Mr. Ritchie** said that this clause dealt with one of the most flagrant and serious evils. There was nothing unfair in requiring a licence-holder to exercise every care to prevent drunkenness. He could not deal with the beerhouses without raising the question of compensation. If temperance reformers would sanction that principle, the liquor question could be settled satisfactorily. As to clubs, there should be no unnecessary interference with properly conducted ones, but the law ought not to be made too drastic, so as to prevent the development of *bona fide* workmen's clubs. The sale of liquor for consumption off club premises was undesirable, and he would consider amendments on the point. Under Clause 8, grocers' licences would not be swept away, but would be put under magisterial control, and their unnecessary extension prevented. The Bill would not affect any licence-holder who conducted his business legitimately.—Read a 2nd time and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. Apr. 7.

In the Standing Committee, Clauses 1 to 3 were passed unaltered.—Clause 4 (permitting drunkenness on licensed premises). **Sir B. Simeon (L.U.)** moved that the burden should lie on the licensed person to prove that he “did not knowingly suffer the said drunkenness.”—Rejected by 32 to 17.—Clause passed by 34 to 13.—On Clause 6 (under the Inebriates Act, 1898, notice of conviction as an habitual drunkard to be sent to the police, and prohibiting the sale of liquor to him by a licence-holder), **Mr. Boscawen (C.)** formally moved to include clubs in the operation of the clause.—**Mr. Ritchie** said the clause could not be carried further with safety. If any club allowed drunkenness it ought to be dealt with under the clubs part of the Bill.—The amendment, however, was carried by 40 to 9. Apr. 28.

Other amendments were considered at subsequent meetings, and the Bill was ordered for Report.

The Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee, was considered on Report.—**Mr. T. W. Russell (L.U.)** moved to extend to Ireland the provisions affecting bogus clubs.—**Mr. J. Redmond (N.)** and others objected.—Withdrawn.—A clause by **Sir B. Simeon (L.U.)**, that a constable who saw a drunken person about to enter a public-house should at once warn the licence-holder, was negatived.—A clause to enable magistrates to grant costs against persons objecting to the renewal of licences for frivolous or vexatious reasons, was rejected by 207 to 103.—**Mr. Broadhurst (L.)** moved a clause to compel publicans to supply travellers with non-intoxicating refreshments.—**Mr. Ritchie** said it was not a favourable opportunity for making such a considerable change.—After discussion the clause, which the Standing Committee had rejected, was negatived by 173 to 154.—**Sir B. Simeon** moved to modify the clause, putting on a publican the *onus* of proving that he had taken all reasonable steps for the prevention of drunkenness on his premises.—Negatived by 322 to 52. June 17.

On Clause 9 (grocers' licences), **Mr. Harwood (L.)** opposed, as the clause would tend to increase the monopoly in liquor, and a considerable debate took place.—Ultimately, a motion to reject it was negatived by 298 to 68. June 25.

Q—*Licensing Bill—continued.

An amendment was made as to procedure on applications for renewal.—Mr. Disraeli (C.) moved that persons known to have conscientious objections to the sale of intoxicating liquor should not serve as licensing justices.—Negatived.—Several other amendments were disposed of. June 21.

On Clause 16 (occasional licences) an amendment by Lord E. Fitzmaurice (L.) to prohibit holding coroners' inquests in licensed premises, when other suitable premises were available, was carried by a majority of 60.—Mr. Galloway (C.) objected to the provision sanctioning the sale of liquor to members of a club for consumption off the premises; but the provision was retained by a majority of 82.—Mr. Ritchie moved that a club should be liable to removal from the list if the supply of intoxicants was not under the control of a committee.—Agreed to.—Bill read a 3rd time. July 4.

L.—Lord Belper (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, which was supported by the Bp. of Winchester and others, and agreed to. July 14.

The clauses were discussed at length in Committee, and several amendments were made.—The Bill passed through Committee. July 21.

The Bill was read a 3rd time, and on the motion that it should pass, Lord Rosebery moved that it should be necessary to obtain the consent of the husband as well as of the wife before a magistrate could make an order to commit a drunken wife to an inebriate home.—Negatived by 45 to 13.—The Duke of Northumberland moved to strike out the permission to members of clubs to obtain liquor for consumption off the premises.—Negatived by 40 to 12.—The Bill then passed. July 31.

(See *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII. c. 28, *post*).

C.—SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—Mr. H. C. Smith (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in England on Sunday, except to lodgers and *bona fide* travellers.—Mr. Groves (C.) and others opposed the Bill, and the debate was ultimately adjourned. Apr. 30.

C.—London Questions.—ELECTRIC SUPPLY BILL.—The London County Council Bill, to confer upon the County Council and upon the local authorities of London the same rights with regard to the purchase of undertakings for supplying electric light as are possessed by provincial municipalities was read a 2nd time, though opposed by the Govt., by 173 to 143. Mar. 14.

C.—*METROPOLIS WATER BILL.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., introduced a Bill to establish a Water Board for London and adjoining districts, and to transfer to it the existing water companies. He gave a short history of the question, stating that the Govt. had no hostility towards the London County Council, but considered that any body administering "Water London" must represent the whole area interested. The Council only represented inner London. The Bill provided that the new body would represent the whole area, and it would rest on the principle of popular election. The Govt. took the sanitary authorities for all the area, i.e., the metropolitan boroughs, the City, the urban sanitary authorities for the outside areas, the London County Council, and the councils of the adjacent counties. Of the 28 London boroughs, six would have two representatives on the board, and the remainder one each; the City, two; the Essex County Council, one; West Ham, two; East Ham, Leyton, and Walthamstow, one each; the county councils of Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, the Thames and Lea Conservancies, one each; the London County Council, ten. The urban districts in the outside areas would be grouped, each group being represented by a member. The total number would be 67, and there might be, in addition, a chairman and vice-chairman elected from outside. The first board would hold office for four years, but afterwards each would go out of office triennially. The Water Board would buy out the water companies within a fixed time, the purchase being by agreement or, failing that, by arbitration. On Jan. 1st, 1903, the powers and obligations of the companies would be transferred to the Board. The arbitrators would be Sir E. Fry, Sir H. Owen, and Sir J. Wolfe-Barry. No allowance would be made for compulsory purchase, and the price was not to be enhanced or diminished on account of the Bill being introduced. On questions of law an appeal would lie to the Court of Appeal. The borrowing powers of the companies would cease, and be transferred to the Board, who would issue 3 per cent. stock, and would have power of rating if their income was insufficient for the expenditure. The shareholders in the companies would be paid in Water Stock. Money borrowed for the purchase or for redemption of stock would be repaid within 80 years. He recommended the Bill as an honest attempt to deal with a very difficult question.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.) said the Bill was better than previous schemes; the question of the valuation seemed to be met satisfactorily. He thought, however, that the duties of the board might be entrusted to the London County Council.—After much debate, the Bill was read a first time. Jan. 30.

On the 2nd R., Mr. Buxton (L.) moved an amendment, approving the adoption of the principle of purchase, and the creation of a special Court of arbitration, but declaring that the authority proposed for the purchase and control of the water supply of London was unsatisfactory and repugnant to the general principles of municipal Govt. He argued that the purchase would be at an extravagant price, and objected to

C—London Questions—*METROPOLIS WATER BILL—continued.

the creation of an inefficient controlling body. The London County Council ought to deal with this question. To give for a fluctuating stock a secured 3 per cent. was outrageous. The Water Board would be an unwieldy body for which he knew of no precedent, and it would be dominated by the paid officials.—Mr. Whitmore (C.) justified the inclusion of the London borough councils, but recommended a reduction of the number of members, and suggested that the Local Govt. Bd. should appoint the chairman and vice-chairman.—Dr. Macnamara (L.) supported the provision that shareholders should not have 10 per cent. beyond the fair purchase price for compulsory purchase. He held that population ought to be the sole basis of representation.—Mr. Boulnois (C.) opposed the Bill as unfair to the companies, who deserved well of the public.—Sir R. Reid (L.) said the shareholders should have such a sum as would produce the same income as they now received.—Mr. Haldane (L.) described the measure as a "hot water" Bill for the Govt., owing to their distrust of the county councils.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.) contended that the Bill contained the elements of a fair compromise. For 35 years commissions and committees had recommended that the water supply should be controlled by one public body. The London County Council were given ten members on the new board, a representation five times greater than that of any other body. On the arbitration question, shareholders would derive no additional security by the incorporation of the Lands Clauses Act. *Feb. 27.*

Sir J. B. Maple (C.) made suggestions for amending the constitution of the Water Board, and advocated a salaried chairman, vice-chairman, and deputy-chairman.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said that a new authority was unnecessary, and that it was based on the wrong principle of indirect representation, and that it would be unwieldy, unmanageable, and wasteful. He also argued that the valuation of the undertakings ought to be a cash valuation, and that the shareholders should not be guaranteed a permanent income, equivalent to that which they now received. The London County Council should have been made the purchasing authority, as the borough councils had no just claim to representation.—Mr. Burns (L.) also described the Bill as an undeserved blow to the County Council.—Mr. Long repudiated any hostility to the County Council, but said that it was not created with a view to the control of the water supply. The rights given to the London boroughs were enjoyed by all provincial municipal boroughs. The board would not be at all too large for the work it would have to do through five or more committees. The Bill would do justice between the companies and the London public, and no one would be better or worse off through its operation. The Arbitration Court would go upon the lines of arbitrations under the Lands Clauses Act, and the principles of that Act, as far as applicable, would be observed.—After other speeches, the closure was carried by 223 votes to 145, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 86.—Second Reading passed.—Mr. Long then moved to commit the Bill to a joint committee of Lords and Commons, which he said would be an economy of both time and money.—Mr. Dillon moved to refer it to a Select Committee.—Rejected by 193 to 120.—The Bill was then ordered to be sent to a joint committee. *Mar. 3.*

L—Lord James of Hereford (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, which was agreed to, and it was also resolved to concur in the appointment of a joint committee of Lords and Commons. *Mar. 13.*

C—Mr. Long moved the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of five members, to be joined with a committee of the Lords.—The motion was agreed to after a division. *Mar. 21.*

In the Joint Committee, the Chairman, Lord Balfour, stated that the Committee had, by a majority, decided to delete the representation of the metropolitan boroughs from schedule III. (that dealing with representation). They had also deleted the representation of the urban districts and boroughs in the counties of Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, other than the borough of West Ham. *Apr. 30.*

C—In Committee of the House, on cl. 1 (establishment of a Water Board)—Capt. Norton (L.) moved to report progress, on the ground that the evidence before the joint committee had only just been published.—Mr. Long submitted that the committee's proceedings were public and reported in the newspapers.—The motion was rejected by 123 to 86.—Mr. Buxton (L.) then moved that the consideration of the clause be postponed on the same grounds.—Negatived, after debate, by 163 to 101.—Mr. Lough (L.) moved to entrust the purchase of the water companies to the London County Council.—Rejected. *July 11.*

Mr. Lough moved that the municipal authorities should have the duty of distributing the water supply within their areas.—Negatived by 99 to 70.—Mr. Buxton proposed that the Board should consist of 35 members instead of 73.—Withdrawn, to be considered later.—Mr. Whitmore (C.) moved that the first chairman and vice-chairman should be nominated by the Local Govt. Board.—Carried by 155 to 120. *July 18.*

The Committee stage was resumed. Sir J. D. Poynder (C.) moved that the London County Council should be represented on the board by fourteen members instead of ten with a view to afterwards reducing the total number from 73 to 38.—Mr.

C—London Questions—METROPOLIS WATER BILL—continued.

Long defended his proposals on practical grounds, and as being approved by the vast majority of London members. The water area was much larger than the area controlled by the County Council. A board of 73 members would not be at all too large to perform its duties. After closure the amendment was rejected by 153 to 48.—An amendment by Mr. Lough (L.), to reduce the representation of several borough councils to one member each was accepted.—Mr. Buxton (L.) proposed to amalgamate some boroughs so as to reduce their representation.—Negatived by 180 to 87. *Dec. 4.*

Mr. Long undertook to reduce the representation of the outer areas by four members, and to add four to the representation of the County Council.—Mr. Rea (L.) moved to disallow salaries for the chairman and vice-chairman.—Mr. Long agreed to leave the question to the board's discretion.—Clause 1 was carried by 124 to 40.—On Clause 2 (transfer to the Board of the companies' undertakings), Mr. Lough moved an amendt. against giving any compensation for compulsory purchase.—Mr. Long said the principle of the Lands Clauses Act would apply, but there would be no fixed 10 per cent. charge for compulsory purchase.—The amendment was rejected by 121 to 36.—Clauses 2 to 4 were agreed to. *Dec. 5.*

The 12 o'clock rule having been suspended (122 to 11), Clauses 5 and 6 were passed.—On Clause 7 (issue of water stock) Mr. Moulton (L.) moved an amendment to vary the direction to the arbitrator.—Rejected by 119 to 48.—Other amendments were discussed and rejected, and the Bill passed through Committee. *Dec. 8.*

The 12 o'clock rule having been suspended (89 to 23), the Bill was considered on Report.—Mr. Cremer (L.) moved to omit Clause 1, which provides for the constitution of the Water Board.—Mr. Long shewed how the objections of various critics had been met by him, and agreed to accept amendments on various points, such as excluding the directors of water companies from service on the first board.—The clause was carried by 113 to 50.—Mr. Long moved to give the first Water Board the right of electing the chairman and vice-chairman, and to add four members to the London County Council's representation.—Agreed to.—An amendment by Mr. Causton (L.), to get rid of the representation of the borough councils, was rejected by 111 to 56.—Another amendment having been negatived by 139 to 56, Mr. Long proposed that any agreement as to purchase should be valid only if confirmed by the Court of arbitration.—Agreed to.—A number of other amendments having been disposed of, the 3rd reading was carried by 104 to 28. *Dec. 10.*

—Lord Balfour (C.), Sec. for Scotland, moved the 2nd R. of the Bill.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) moved its rejection, objecting to the constitution of the new Board and the bargain which had been made, which, he said, was all in favour of the water companies.—Lord Balfour defended the constitution of the Board, and claimed that it would be able to carry on its work with thorough efficiency.—The amendt. was negatived by 51 to 18, and the Bill was read a second time. *Dec. 12.*

In Committee, various amendments similar in substance to those proposed in the House of Commons were considered and rejected by large majorities. The Bill passed through Committee. *Dec. 15.*

The Bill was read a third time and passed *Dec. 16* (see *Statutes 2 Edw. VII., cap. 41, post*).

C—RAILWAY BILLS.—The Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill was opposed, but was read a second time by 174 to 10.—The Brompton and Piccadilly Circus Railway Bill was also opposed, but was read a second time.—On the Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill, Sir J. Dickson-Poynder moved an instruction to insert provisions for workmen's trains and fares.—Agreed to.—The London United Electric Railways Bill was opposed, but the 2nd R. was carried by 250 to 69. *July 16.*

C—TRAMWAYS BILL.—The London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill was read a 2nd time, and an instruction to the Committee to omit the provision sanctioning the construction of a tramway on the Victoria Embankment was negatived by 178 to 159. *Apr. 21.*

After a further discussion on the same point the Bill was read a third time. *June 5.*

—On the 2nd R. Lord Newton (C.) moved an instruction to disallow any tramway south of the Strand.—After discussion, this instruction was carried by 77 to 32. *June 23.*

C—Machinery, Rating of.—Mr. Chapman (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to exempt from rating machinery which can be taken away without necessitating the removal of any part of the building in which it is contained. The principle of the Bill, he said, had been affirmed on several occasions by the House.—Sir J. Joicey (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, as relieving manufacturers at the expense of the other ratepayers.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., said the Govt. treated the question as an open one, and as proper to be dealt with locally.—The Bill was read a 2nd time by 170 to 135. *Apr. 9.*

C—Malta.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Boland (N.) moved an amendment representing that the Maltese had been deprived of the right of public meeting, at which the proposed abrogation of the Italian language in the Courts and the increase of taxation could be discussed.—Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.), Colonial Secy., said the

C—Malta—continued.

grievances had been grossly exaggerated. The right of public meeting had not been restrained, and there was no serious discontent among the Maltese. Malta, he said, was held as a fortress, and seditious agitation could not be tolerated, but very generous treatment had been accorded to the inhabitants. The elected members of the Council, who had caused all the difficulty, did not represent the great majority of the people, or the most highly educated. With regard to the language question, Italian was not the native language of Malta. The real language was an Arabic *patois*, and those who spoke English outnumbered those who spoke Italian. The latter was the official language formerly, but in recent years the English had increased largely, and new regulations were necessary. Parents had been given the right to choose whether their children should learn Italian or English, and this right would not be given up. The intention to substitute English as the official language at a future time, if desirable, had been proclaimed, but the proclamation had no binding force, and in deference to Italian sensibilities and our friendship with Italy he would withdraw it. If the agitation continued, and the elected members refused to pass the estimates, it might be necessary to increase the power of the governor, or to modify the Constitution.—The amendment was withdrawn. Jan. 28.

C—Marriage Laws.—Mr. Rutherford (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the object being to legalise these unions. The Bill did not compel the clergy to solemnize them, and he denied that this change of the law would have a prejudicial effect on family life. What was right and moral in the colonies could not be wrong and immoral here.—Sir F. S. Powell (C.) moved an amendment against the 2nd R., and argued that the Bill would lead to all the restrictions of affinity being swept away.—Other members having spoken, Lord H. Cecil (C.) said that we were not bound to follow the example of the colonies. The proposed change was socially inexpedient; and would create a schism in society.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) said the religious opinion of the world was in favour of allowing these marriages, and also the opinion of the working classes.—The closure having been carried by 223 to 145, the amendment was negatived by 246 to 125, and the 2nd R. was carried by 249 to 124.—Complaint was made of delay caused by the opponents of the Bill in the last division, which prevented a motion for the commitment of the Bill coming on. July 5.

Mr. Dillon (N.) asked leave to move the adjournment to call attention to the dilatory conduct above referred to, but the Speaker ruled that the question could not be thus raised.—Mr. Balfour declined to accede to a request for facilities for the motion to commit the Bill, for which there was no precedent, and because he did not think the Bill was suitable for a Grand Committee. He regretted the action which some members had taken on the 5th July. Feb. 6.

L—Earl Russell (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to amend the law of Divorce, marriage, and legitimacy.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, described the Bill as practically abolishing the institution of marriage, and as an outrage upon the House.—The 2nd R. having been negatived, the Ld. Chancellor moved its rejection, which was carried *nem. diss.* May 1.

The Archbishop of York called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws, and asked H.M. Govt. to consider the advisability of giving effect to its recommendations.—Lord Salisbury said the Report was 35 years old, and the subject was one of the most thorny and difficult. He could give no promise in the matter. May 5.

—**Midwives Bill.**—Lord C. Manners (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to secure the better training of midwives and to regulate their practice by the establishment of a central representative body which would frame rules with regard to the issue of certificates, &c.—Sir J. Tuke (C.) opposed the Bill, contending that it ought to have forbidden uncertified persons to act as midwives.—A long discussion ensued.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Secy., said the general feeling of the House was distinctly favourable to the Bill, and the details could be discussed in Committee.—The 2nd R. was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to the Committee on Law. Feb. 26.

On its return, Dr. Ambrose (N.) proposed that after January 1st, 1905, no woman should be entitled to attend midwifery cases habitually and for gain unless certified under the Act.—Agreed to, the date being altered to January 1st, 1910. June 6.

L—The Duke of Northumberland moved the 2nd R., which, after some discussion, was agreed to. June 20.

In Committee, some amendments were introduced, and the Bill passed through Committee. July 3.

The Bill was read a 3rd time.

(See *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII., c. 17, *post*.)

C—Mines Bills.—Mr. Jacoby (L.) moved the 2nd R. of the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, which had been before the House on many occasions.—Mr. Tomlinson (C.) moved its rejection, and the familiar arguments on both sides were brought forward by numerous speakers.—No member of the Govt. took part in the debate.—On a division, the Bill was rejected by 208 to 207. Mar. 5.

C—Mines Bills—continued.

Mr. Pickard (L.) moved the 2nd R. of the Coal Mines (Employment) Bill, the object of which was to prohibit the employment in mines of youths under twenty-one for more than eight hours a day, and to prohibit the future employment below ground of any person under eighteen.—Mr. Banbury (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, as it violated the principle of personal liberty.—Mr. Ritchie said the Bill would create a privileged class of miners, who would control all the mines in the kingdom, regulate the output, fix the rate of wages and the price of coal, placing all the manufacturing industries at their mercy, which might have the effect of handicapping our manufactures.—The Bill was rejected by 224 to 158. Mar. 12.

C—Navy, The.—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), Secy. to the Admy., on going into Supply, explained the Navy Estimates for 1902-3. He said they reached a total of £31,255,000, or an effective increase, in the amount available for expenditure, of £1,134,000 on last year. The *personnel* was raised by 3,875, giving a total of 122,500 men. As to the Reserve, changes had been made in order to render the service more popular; the decline in entries had been arrested, and a number of seamen pensioners had passed into the Fleet Reserve. Service in the Fleet Reserve was to be made compulsory, and a new source of supply from great colonies was hoped for. A Bill would be brought in to make it legal to engage Reservists, not in Newfoundland alone, but also in every other colony and dependency. It was also believed that voluntary means would provide a large number of civilians and sailors, competent to serve in time of war, and a committee was inquiring into the subject with a view to reviving the volunteer movement for the Navy under improved conditions. Improvements would be made in the engineering branch, and the sailors' food would be more varied and attractive. The shipbuilding and ordnance votes amounted together to £18,500,000. The latter had been reduced, because nearly all the required armour-piercing projectiles had been provided, as well as the reserve ammunition. The vote for construction last year had all been expended, and even exceeded, so rapid had been the progress made. The difficulty of procuring armour had been surmounted, and the relations between the Admiralty and the great contractors were perfectly harmonious. The dockyard machinery had been made more efficient and modern. As to the future, the Admiralty, he said, were not entitled when circumstances were normal to ask for a large increase in new construction, and they preferred to proceed progressively on a settled plan rather than by leaps and bounds. In 1901-2 they would have launched 49 ships; in 1902-3 there would be under construction 87 ships, including 27 vessels proposed to be laid down, and under their new programme 18 new ships would be commissioned. This programme was worthy even of a country that depended so greatly upon its naval power. In addition, a hospital ship would be provided in the Mediterranean, and three other hospital ships would be commissioned in the event of war. A repairing vessel to accompany the Fleet would also be completed, and another depot ship for training stokers. Besides the building programme, reconstruction of some existing ships would be undertaken, including the *Royal Sovereign* class. In several vessels 4.7 guns were to be replaced by 6 in. guns. Submarine boats had made good progress, and more would be built. Destroyers would be strengthened, and a new type had been designed which would be stronger than those previously built. The Mediterranean Squadron and the Home Fleet had been strengthened, and steps were being taken to remedy the admitted deficiency in cruisers. The Admiralty, he ended by saying, welcomed instructed criticism.—An amendment, that Roman Catholic chaplains should be given the same rank and pay as those in the Army, having been discussed and withdrawn, Mr. Lough (L.) moved an amendment representing that the growing expenditure on the naval defences of the Empire imposed an undue burden on the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) opposed, and said the shipbuilding programme was grotesquely insufficient for our needs, and was not even up to the two-Power standard.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said he disagreed with those who were in favour of reducing the expenditure on the Navy. The needs of the Empire, and the risks to which the population and the commerce of the country were exposed, had increased largely, as also the territorial extent of the Empire, and for our protection the Navy was our only efficient instrument. Moreover, the great growth in naval power of other nations could not be ignored. The two-Power standard was the *minimum* standard of naval efficiency for this country.—The amendment was negatived by 129 to 54.—Various other subjects were discussed in detail.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said that the Estimates were not too large. Our expenditure on the Navy represented only 2 per cent. on the national income, and it was not too much to pay for the security of the Empire.—The debate was adjourned. Feb. 21.

The discussion was resumed, and various grievances were brought forward by Mr. Kearley (L.), Mr. Power (N.), and others.—The closure was ultimately carried (179 to 95), and the motion to go into Committee was passed by 223 to 51.—In Committee, on the vote for 122,500 officers, seamen, and Marines, Mr. Arnold-Forster gave a detailed reply to various criticisms, and claimed that the naval progress of foreign countries was very closely watched by the Admiralty. He defended the action of the Dept. with regard to the *Cobra*, and denied that there was any reason to doubt

C—*Navy, The—continued.

the stability of other ships.—A motion by Mr. Dillon (N.), to reduce the *personnel* by 500 men as a protest against the continuous growth of the Navy was rejected by 188 to 41.—The closure having been carried (153 to 73), the vote was passed by a majority of 143. Feb. 24.

On the Wages Vote, £5,962,000, Mr. Robertson (L.) called attention to the relative numbers of men in foreign fleets as compared with our own.—Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that there were 51,000 men on the active list in the French Navy, and 59,000 in the Russian Navy, with large reserves. The German Navy had 31,000 men. He announced certain changes which would improve the engineering branch of the Navy.—Sir M. H. Beach said the Govt. were carefully considering the question of the colonial contributions to the cost of the Navy.—A reduction of the vote by £5,000 was negatived by 263 to 47, and the vote was agreed to. Feb. 25.

On the vote of £1,100,000 for naval works, &c., Mr. Pretyma (C.), Civil Lord, gave information as to the works at Wei-hai-wei. The latter, he said, would be used as a coaling-station and sanatorium, and possibly for stores.—The Nationalist members holding that an insufficient amount was spent by the Admiralty in Ireland, a motion to reduce the vote was negatived by a majority of 104, and the vote was agreed to.—The vote for the *personnel* of the dockyards was discussed, and agreed to. Mar. 10.

The Estimates were further considered, and several votes were passed.—The subjects discussed included medical establishments, the cost of provisions, the Marines, and Naval education and scientific services.—Two divisions were challenged by Nationalist members. Mar. 11.

Lord Wemyss moved a resolution against trusting to the Navy alone for security against invasion.—Lord Selborne (L.U.), First Lord, having replied, the previous question was carried by 53 to 6. Apr. 28.

Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that an Admiralty committee would inquire into the question of the subvention of merchant steamers for war purposes, and report on any changes to be made in the existing form of agreement, so as to secure better ships and prevent transfer to a foreign flag without permission of the Admiralty. Apr. 28.

Lord Wilton (C.) called attention to the armament of certain ships.—Lord Selborne replied that everything possible would be done to expedite re-armament when necessary. Apr. 29.

Lord C. Beresford (C.) made a personal explanation as to his having written a letter on the subject of the Mediterranean Fleet, and admitted that he ought not to have written the letter, as it was against the regulations. May 5.

Lord Selborne stated that the action of the Admiralty in regard to the defences at Malta and the increase in the Mediterranean fleet had not been due to Lord C. Beresford's letter, but had been decided upon before it was written. May 12.

Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that the agreement between the Admiralty and the White Star Company was about to be renewed, and that a new provision would be made under which no ship could be transferred to a foreign flag without the consent of the Admiralty. May 12.

On the shipbuilding vote, £4,812,700, Sir C. Dilke argued that the construction programme was far too small, and below the standard of previous years.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) raised the question of merchant cruisers under the control of the Atlantic shipping combination.—Mr. Arnold-Forster said the Admiralty were fully alive to future needs. Since April, 1901, 35 ships had been completed, and in 1902-3 75 ships would be under construction, which was a colossal addition to the Navy, and 27 other ships were contemplated. The idea that we ought to have a force equal to a combination of all other Powers could not be realised, but our position was, that we were spending 18 millions on new construction and ancillary votes, while the total German expenditure was only 10 millions, and that of France 12 millions. The Admiralty were not neglecting their duty in shipbuilding. The programme was framed to accord with the standard of comparative strength approved by the House. He admitted that there had been arrears and he regretted it, and that delay had occurred through the consideration of the type of boilers, but the outlook was now more cheerful.—Mr. Allan (L.) repeated his protest against the use of Belleville boilers and against putting combined cylindrical and water-tube boilers in six new cruisers.—Lord C. Beresford said that the speed of our Fleet was equal, though not superior, to that of the French navy.—Mr. Arnold-Forster, in further reply, said the submarine vessels had passed satisfactory tests. Belleville boilers would not be fitted in new ships; they were not all bad, but the expert committee did not recommend that they should be put into new vessels.—On the vote of £7,665,800 for contract work, &c., the subventions by Govt. for merchant cruisers was discussed, and Mr. Arnold-Forster said the Govt. would not at present relinquish their rights over these ships. He declined to say what action the Admiralty would take if the ships were transferred to another Power.—Sir J. Colomb moved to reduce the vote by the amount of subsidy to the White Star Line.—Negatived by 150 to 73.—Vote agreed to. May 29.

A discussion took place on the types of boilers, and Lord Selborne explained the steps taken by the Admiralty in regard to the water-tube boiler. They had

L—Navy, The—continued.

followed, he said, the advice of the Boiler Committee in selecting a combination of water-tube and cylindrical boilers.—Lord Spencer expressed his opinion that the tubulous boilers had great advantages over cylindrical boilers.—Lord Selborne said the report would be laid before Parliament. June 3.

A discussion took place on the question of armour, and armour-piercing shot.—Lord Selborne said that no important improvement in projectiles was neglected by the Admiralty, and that the Ordnance and the Explosives Committees were working in combination for the elucidation of important problems. June 17.

C—In Supply, on the Admiralty Vote, Lord C. Beresford initiated a debate on the question of the efficiency of the Navy. He said that the present system of administration was "rotten," and that many past improvements in the Fleet had only been brought about by agitation, giving instances. He maintained that the number of our reserves was much too small, and that the engine-room department was short of its proper complement. No one was directly responsible for efficiency in the Navy. He desired to see a fighting department, or a War Lord, or a general staff, charged with the duty of putting the requirements of the Navy before the political and financial authorities. The object to be aimed at was real and direct responsibility for efficiency. Treasury control was fatal to efficiency.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman agreed that efficiency was a most desirable thing, and as long as there were able officers and discreet administrators at the Admiralty, the Fleet should be kept efficient. The present system enabled the professional advisers to impress upon their chiefs what they considered to be necessary for efficiency, and he believed that their opinions were always fully considered by the heads of the War Office and the Admiralty.—Sir C. Dilke said there must be something wrong with the system which permitted extraordinary fluctuations of expert opinion.—Mr. Allan said the Admiralty was not "run" on modern business lines.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) denied that every improvement had been the result of public agitation, but the Estimates might be laid before a committee having power to call before it any public servant from whom explanations were wanted.—Mr. Arnold-Forster said that everybody was in favour of efficiency, and that the Navy was efficient at the present time. He replied in detail to Lord C. Beresford's charges. He declared that the Intelligence Department of the Navy had been strengthened. He did not regard with favour the suggestion that the work of the Admiralty should be overlooked by a committee of the House. He held that it would be disastrous, and that if the House could not trust the present Board, it should appoint another. The Board was aware of the deficiencies of the Navy, and was making strenuous efforts to remedy them. June 20.

L—Lord Brassey called attention to the expenditure on shipbuilding in the cruiser classes, and to the decline in the construction of merchant steamers under the British flag suitable for the reserve list.—Lord Selborne said that merchant steamers could not be regarded as substitutes for cruisers; and the shipbuilding vote ought not to be diminished in consequence. The British mercantile marine was still largely superior to that of any foreign nation, but in ships with a speed of over 20 knots it had fallen far behind. This was owing to foreign nations having granted subsidies on a high scale. Referring to the Atlantic combination, he said that the Admiralty had taken immediate steps to safeguard for three years those merchant cruisers which might be affected by it. The combination was not regarded with hostility, but with anxiety, and the Admiralty were carefully studying this question and many others. July 18.

NAVAL RESERVE VOLUNTEERS BILL.—Lord Selborne moved the 2nd R. of this Bill, to permit the enrolment in the Royal Naval Reserve of British subjects wherever domiciled.—Agreed to. June 17.

Old Age Pensions.—See under AGED PENSIONERS BILL.

C—*Osborne Estate Bill.—On the 2nd R. of a Bill to vest the Osborne Estate in the public authorities, Mr. Caldwell (L.) drew attention to the fact that under the will of Queen Victoria the King and the Prince of Wales were only tenants for life, the first tenant in tail being the Prince of Wales's eldest son, who, being a minor, could not consent to the alienation of the property, and held that the interests of the tenants in tail ought to be considered.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Chan. of Exch., admitted that the Bill sanctioned a variation of the will of Queen Victoria, and explained that in order to carry out His Majesty's wishes a committee had been appointed to make recommendations. The portion of the house in which Her late Majesty died would not be open to the public, but the grounds would be open, and a plan was under consideration for stationing a training ship in Osborne Bay for naval cadets.—The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee, Nov. 21, and subsequently passed. (See *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII., cap 37, *post*.)

C—*Patents Bill.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. of the Bd. of Trade, moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to amend the Patent laws.—After debate, the motion was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. July 3.

The Bill was read a third time, Oct. 21, and subsequently passed the House of Lords. (See *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII., c. 34, *post*.)

C—Persia.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. Walton (L.) moved an amendment in favour of taking adequate measures to safeguard British commercial and political interests in Persia. He alleged that through Russian influence in N. Persia, our trade had been almost killed, and that our commercial position in the south was in danger. An agreement with Russia as to railway construction was required. British influence had declined in Persia, and Russia, by guaranteeing a loan, had been able to injure British commerce.—Lord Percy (C.) seconded, and urged that pressure should be put upon Persia to construct roads to the southern markets.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said there were three policies open to Asia:—First to perpetually resist Russian expansion; the second and best policy was to have an understanding with Russia on the Asian question as a whole, and the third policy was to allow things to drift. The latter was the worst of the three, and Russia always gained by it. Russian expansion should come, if at all, by agreement with the British Govt. He approved of maintaining the independence of Persia, and said the Govt. ought to do their utmost to encourage trade.—Lord Cranborne (C.), Under Secy., said there were many intricacies in the Persian question. We did not enjoy a monopoly of influence in Asia, and our position must inevitably undergo a change as other countries pushed forward. Our object in Asia was to maintain the *status quo*. It was not a policy of drift. We had vast interests in Persia, and there was no reason why friendly relations should not be maintained with Russia; but they were not to be bought at the cost of any of our treaty rights, nor could we go cap in hand to Russia or any other Power to ask for an understanding. In 1888, a mutual assurance had been given that the policy of Great Britain and Russia was to maintain the integrity of Persia; and it had been acted upon by both sides. To establish spheres of influence in Persia was not the way to make a country friendly. We should rather study the interests of Persia, and so induce her to do what otherwise she might not be disposed to do. There were limits to the policy above described, and it could not be pursued independently of other countries, for the balance of power must always be considered. In the Persian Gulf and the provinces abutting on India we must remain in a position of ascendancy. The Govt. desired and welcomed the development of Persia, but they could not guarantee the loan referred to, as the security was not a good one. Consular agencies had been extended, a telegraph convention was being arranged, and the Customs had been reformed. Our commercial policy in Persia was calculated to benefit every interest, and the Govt. would continue to uphold the position which they considered it essential that this country should maintain, especially in the Persian Gulf.—After a brief discussion, the amendt. was withdrawn. *Jan. 22.*

C—Poor Law.—OUTDOOR RELIEF BILL.—Sir E. Strachey (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill directing Boards of Guardians granting outdoor relief to a member of a Friendly Society not to regard the receipt of sick pay up to 5s. a week as a factor which should influence their decision.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., supported the Bill, and the 2nd R. was carried by 262 to 19. *May 9.*

See also under AGED PENSIONERS BILL, *ante*.

C—Post Office.—TELEPHONES.—In the debate on the Address, Sir J. Dimsdale (C.) moved an amendment in favour of an inquiry into the agreement between the Govt. and the National Telephone Company, and urged the suspension meanwhile of further transactions or negotiations. He said Ministers had led the public to expect a genuine competition, but the Post Office had rather entered into a partnership with the company, under which the telephone charges were to remain practically unaltered.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.), Financial Secy. to the Treasury, defended the policy of the Govt. He said it was not their duty to drive the company out of London, or to initiate a "cut-throat" competition at the cost of the tax-payer. The immediate purchase of the company's rights had been condemned by the Committee, whose object was not to crush the company, but to promote an efficient system as a whole. The agreement had remedied all the evils dwelt upon by the Committee, and the London subscribers would now have a service unsurpassed in efficiency. The purchase terms arranged were exactly the same as those inserted in any municipal licence, and were such as the Telephone Act contemplated. Compulsory purchase at present would have necessitated heavy compensation, while the agreement secured an immediate return on capital, and provided for free inter-communication between the subscribers on both systems, on fair terms. He denied that the Govt. action had swelled the value of the company's shares. The charge of £17 for unlimited user was not unreasonable, and the toll rates brought the telephone within the reach of the masses. The toll rates, of course, were experimental, and, if possible, would be reduced to the poor user. The unlimited user rate ought not to be reduced until experience had been gained, and report would be made to Parliament from year to year.—Mr. Kearley (L.) and Mr. Buxton (L.) contended that the charges were too high, and that the local authorities ought to have been consulted.—Mr. Hanbury said the main object of the Govt. was to give a cheap and good service for the public. A low flat rate was inconsistent with a moderate toll rate and a popular service, and would make telephones the monopoly of the rich. An unlimited service could not be given for £10. The service in London would, he believed, become the best in Europe.—Sir J.

O—Post Office.—TELEPHONES.—*continued.*

Dimsdale offered to withdraw his amendment, but after further debate it was pressed by the Opposition, and was ultimately negatived by 227 to 139. Jan. 27.

L—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—Lord Londonderry (C.), Postmr.-Genl., stated that the Post Office authorities believed that wireless telegraphy would be of enormous importance in the future and would give it every facility, and utilize it as much as possible for the benefit of the public. Mar. 3.

C—*Procedure, Rules of.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), First Ld. of the Treasury, introduced the new rules of procedure proposed by the Govt., describing them as considerable and important, and justified by the failure of the existing procedure to meet the changed circumstances of the times. Having quoted figures to show how the work of the House had increased, he first explained the minor alterations proposed. First, he would move to abolish the right to challenge a division on the question that a resolution in Committee be reported to the House, and the practice of taking two divisions on the second or third reading of an opposed Bill. It would also be made unnecessary to take the names of members who challenged a division frivolously, when the question was decided by their standing up in their places. Passing to the second group of proposed reforms, he should move that the question of sending a Bill to a standing Committee should be put without debate, and also the report stage of money resolutions, except Budget resolutions or Supply. The first reading of ordinary Bills, it was proposed, should be taken as a matter of course, and the procedure on report should be greatly limited. As regards Bills that had gone through the Committee of the whole House, a committee would be appointed to consider Consolidation Bills, and the appointment of an Assistant Chairman of Committees would be moved, who should act if the Speaker and the Chairman happened to be ill at the same time. In future, questions of privilege not involving controversies between the two Houses would be referred to a Committee of Privileges, and not sprung upon the House without notice. Coming to disciplinary measures, the Govt. proposed to strengthen the hands of the Speaker and the House, in cases of disorderly conduct, by making suspension for a first offence last for 20 days; for a second offence for 40 days, and for a third offence 80 days. The suspended member would only be allowed to resume his seat after sending to the Speaker a letter expressing regret for his conduct. The Speaker would be given power to suspend a sitting for such a time as he might deem necessary in case of disorder. As to the general rearrangement of business, the Govt. wished, first, to increase the convenience of Parliamentary life, so that a member of Parliament should be able to know when he was to dine and sleep; and secondly to introduce the element of certainty into business. He proposed that on every day except Friday there should be two sittings, that the House should meet at 2 o'clock, take private business till 2.25, then urgent questions about the business of the House and public business at 2.30, going on uninterruptedly until 7.15, when questions would be proceeded with, and might go on until 8 o'clock. The sitting would then be suspended and resumed at 9, when unfinished private business would be taken, and public business would be resumed until 12. In every week before Easter one whole day (Thursday) of two sittings would be given up to Supply. The afternoons on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays would be for Govt. business, and also Monday evenings. After Easter the Govt. would take two evening sittings, and after Whitsuntide the whole time of the House, except on two days. There would be no evening sitting on Friday, which would take the place of Wednesday under present arrangements. Members might ask to move the adjournment at 2.30 o'clock on any day; and if they obtained leave to do so their motion would be discussed at the beginning of public business at the evening sitting. Only such questions as might be "starred" would be answered orally, the others being answered in print. The rule allocating a certain number of days to Supply was to be made a standing order. Discussion on a Vote on account would be confined to one night, and Report of the vote to a similar time. Supply would always end at midnight. This scheme did not exhaust the possibilities of Parliamentary reform, but it would relieve the House of many difficulties. He moved to give precedence to the new rules when set down for discussion.—Carried by 289 to 98. Jan. 30.

Mr. D. Thomas (L.) moved that exemption from service on private Bill committees ought not to be granted to any member on the ground of the peculiar nature of his profession or business.—Negatived after a short debate by 245 to 48. Feb. 4.

Mr. Balfour moved that the new procedure rules be considered, upon which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment that they should be referred to a Select Committee; for which course, he said, there were precedents. The proposals infringed on the general right of the House to interrogate Ministers. He argued that the House ought not to pass rules aimed at any particular section of the minority, nor to be influenced by considerations of the social or personal requirements of members, and they must not enhance the power of the Executive. The present punishment for disorderly conduct was too light, and the period of suspension ought to be longer; but the new rules were too severe, and in particular the apology exposed them to

C—*Procedure, Rules of—continued.

unnecessary humiliation. The substitution of Fridays for Wednesdays for private members' Bills was not justified, and was due to the mere bidding of fashion. Sittings at 2 o'clock on four days in the week would be very inconvenient to business men, and the double sitting would facilitate obstruction. Also, the proposals with regard to private Bills were calculated to cause confusion, and the House ought not to give up the right to question Ministers at the beginning of the day's work. He also opposed the plan of deferring motions for adjournment until 9 o'clock, as it would deprive them of their usefulness.—Mr. J. Chamberlain said that in 1882 Mr. Gladstone's drastic proposals for the reform of procedure were not referred to a Committee. Such a course would shelve the whole question twelve months. As to increasing the powers of the Govt., they were the servants of the majority, and could not disregard its wishes, nowever great their power. It was essential to provide stringent penalties for disregarding the authority of the Chair. An apology was only what every gentleman would volunteer to give, and was a sort of guarantee that the offence would not be repeated. The main proposals were made to suit the convenience of members, and to let them know beforehand when their presence would be necessary. The Govt. would consent to refer the arrangements for private Bill business to a committee, but not the whole subject. As to questions to Ministers, the great majority had no public interest, and could well be reduced by one-half. The Govt. did not pretend that their scheme was perfect, and were ready to consider amendments dispassionately.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) said that creeping paralysis was spreading through the House, and that it was falling into contempt as a mere machine for registering the decrees of the Cabinet. The Irish members were not responsible for the breakdown of the machine, which was vainly endeavouring to perform the work of half-a-dozen Legislatures. The new rules would not restore efficiency. Parliament should be relieved by devolution of part of its burden. The punitive rule was directed against the Nationalists, but no increase of penalties would deter them from making protest against acts of oppression. In such cases they would treat the rules with contempt, and would scorn to apologize.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said the Govt. scheme would not make the House more efficient, and would lead to the proceedings being less fully reported than at present. Feb. 6.

Mr. Dillon said the new rules were more revolutionary than any ever before submitted, and he denied that there was any emergency to be met. A Select Committee ought to be appointed. All abuse as regards questions could be prevented under existing regulations. The new penalties were directed against one section of the House, and were not justified by any action they had taken.—Mr. T. Bowles (C.) denounced the proposals of the Govt. as the weakest devices ever suggested by a worried Whip to a tired Minister.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said they would aggrandize the power of the Executive, who would have a much larger control over the time of the House than they had now. The right of interrogating Ministers at the commencement of public business was vitally important, and ought not to be deferred until after 7 o'clock. Motions for adjournment ought also to be taken promptly on urgent questions of public importance. The rules ought not to be altered to suit those members who shirked work. The function of the House was to discuss great subjects adequately. The change to Friday for unofficial members' Bills would make it often difficult to keep a House, and the Govt. would be able to evade questions which they did not like. He protested against requiring a suspended member to apologize. Some members would not do so, and were they to be excluded for a whole Parliament?—Sir A. Rollit (C.) argued in favour of carrying over Bills from one Session to the next.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the chief objection to the Govt. scheme was that it might prevent effective criticism of the Executive.—Mr. A. Balfour said that to send the rules to a Select Committee would only involve delay, and it was not justified by precedent, instancing the closure rules of 1882. The apology asked for referred only to resistance to the Speaker's ruling, and involved no humiliation. The punitive rules were not directed exclusively against the Nationalists, nor was their object to increase the power of the Executive. The power of moving the adjournment would remain unlimited, and as to questions, he believed that all important ones could be disposed of between 7.15 and 8 p.m. Governments had nothing to lose by criticism, for it enabled them to dissipate calumnies. The new rules would allow members to fulfil their duties without sacrificing all their comfort; but they would not allow obstruction or assist Govt. legislation.—The amendment was negatived by 250 to 160. Feb. 7.

On the first rule, providing for the appointment of a Deputy-Chairman, Sir S. Hoare suggested that he should be an officer of the House, and have an adequate salary.—Mr. Balfour said this was outside the scope of the Govt. plan.—Mr. MacNeill (N.) moved that company directors should not be eligible for the post.—Mr. Balfour said that such an amendment could not be made unless it were to apply to all Parliamentary officials.—Negatived by 207 to 120.—Mr. Dillon (N.) moved that he should not have the power to grant the closure or to name a member for disregarding his ruling.—Negatived by 242 to 122. Feb. 10.

C—*Procedure, Rules of—continued.

The motion to appoint a Deputy-Chairman was carried by 275 to 91.—The amendments prescribing penalties for disorderly members were next considered.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.) moved the first Govt. amendment, that when a member defies the authority of the Chairman in Committee, a division on the question of reporting his conduct to the Speaker shall not be required.—Carried after debate by 282 to 103.—The amendment to increase the periods of suspension for disregarding the authority of the Chair, and requiring a suspended member to write to the Speaker expressing his sincere regret for the offence, was next moved.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) denounced the last proposal as one imposing penalties on constituencies.—Mr. W. Churchill (C.) thought the Govt. were going too far in quadrupling the existing penalties.—Several other supporters of the Govt. disapproved of the exaction of an apology.—Mr. Balfour said that a constituency deserved no sympathy if it chose a member who would not be orderly. There was no humiliation in an apology, and no man who was not prepared to submit to the ruling of the Chair in any circumstance was fit to be a member of that House. The Govt. had no intention to insult the Nationalist or any other party when they framed the rule. It was not provocative, or likely to be harshly used.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that the alteration was not justified, and that the existing rule had worked well.—Mr. Chamberlain said the Govt. based the new rules solely on the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Chair, and it was highly improbable that they would not be applied fairly to all sections of the House. An expression of regret would not amount to an admission that the offender was originally wrong, but merely that he had broken the law by disregarding the authority of the Chair. In that there was nothing humiliating.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said the exaction of an apology was unexampled and fraught with peril, for the interests of constituencies were concerned, and there might be conflicts between them and the House.

Feb. 11.

Mr. J. Redmond (N.) said the amendment was a declaration of war against the Irish party, and contended that in requiring an apology the House was exceeding its functions. Attempts to exclude members had always resulted in humiliation and disorder. Under the new rule all the Nationalist members might be excluded for a whole Parliament. If that happened, the constitutional movement in Ireland would be destroyed.—After further debate, the closure was carried by 270 to 157, and the amendment, abolishing the existing penalties on suspension, was then passed by 261 to 168.

Feb. 13.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Govt. desired to alter their proposals with regard to the punishment of suspension, so as to make the rules work smoothly, and also to prevent any authority or body outside Parliament from nullifying the decision of the House. Under present usage an application for the Chiltern Hundreds would not be refused to a suspended member who refused to apologize, and he might be re-elected without having purged his offence. He therefore proposed that the full period of disqualification should extend to 120 days, and the Chiltern Hundreds would be refused to the suspended member until that time had expired. He still thought the requirement of an apology was necessary, but would substitute the words "adequate apology" for "sincere regret," leaving it to the Speaker to decide on its adequacy.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the alterations justified the Opposition. He moved the adjournment of the debate.—After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.—Mr. Balfour then moved to give the Speaker the right to adjourn the House without question put, or to suspend any sitting for a time.—After further conversation, an amendment by Mr. Lough (L.) was accepted, limiting the exercise of the new power to cases of great disorder.—After other amendments had been rejected, the rule was carried by 222 to 81.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.) moved a new rule enabling a Bill to be presented without an order of the House, and providing that it should be deemed to have been read a first time.—A proviso to exclude Govt. Bills was negatived by 221 to 151, and the rule was carried by a majority of 69.

Feb. 17.

Mr. Balfour moved to postpone the operation of some of his proposals.—Carried.—He next moved to strike out the direction that the House should meet on ordinary days at 3 o'clock, as a preliminary to the new rule that on four days in the week the sitting should begin at 2 o'clock.—A general discussion took place on the substitution of Fridays for Wednesdays, as the days on which to discuss private members' Bills.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) supported the Govt. proposal in the main, but appealed to them not to treat their scheme as a party question.—Mr. Balfour said the Govt. did not pretend that they had devised a perfect scheme, but claimed for it that it would meet general convenience, and that it would not affect injuriously the transaction of business, or hamper the work of Grand Committees and Private Bill Committees. Certainly, it would give no great advantage to the Govt., but it would introduce the element of certainty into the conduct of business.—Sir W. Harcourt admitted that the scheme contained some good features, but held that the existing procedure was preferable.—After further debate, the motion was carried by 230 to 112.—The new rule providing for sittings at 2 o'clock and 9 o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays was then discussed, and Mr. L. Hardy (C.)

C.—Procedure, Rules of—continued.

moved to omit Wednesdays from the rule so as to leave the existing arrangement in force.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman argued against the contemplated alteration in the Wednesday rule.—The debate was adjourned. *Feb. 18.*

Sir W. Harcourt spoke in favour of retaining the existing arrangement for Wednesday, and several Unionist members supported the same view.—Mr. Balfour, however, said he could not leave it an open question. The convenience of members was one consideration that had led to the proposed rule, but another difficulty was that of obtaining a representative attendance in Supply on Fridays at 9 o'clock, and the Govt. therefore did not think it right to allocate Fridays for the estimates. In recent years the custom of taking a holiday at the end of the week had largely extended among all classes, and the House could not ignore the change. Four consecutive days' sittings were a strain upon Ministers and officials, and members who were constant attendants; but against this was the advantage of a fixed interval for dinner. The fear that Bills introduced by faddists and revolutionists might be read a second time on Fridays, and referred without debate to Grand Committees, would be met by a proposal of the Govt. that the new rule as to committal of Bills should not be pressed.—The amendment was negatived by 263 to 166.—Mr. Dillon proposed that the House should continue to meet at 3 o'clock, instead of at 2.—The amendment was supported by Mr. Duke (C.), and Mr. L. Walton (L.), on behalf of legal members, but on a division was negatived by 256 to 109, and the proposal to meet at 2 o'clock was agreed to.—Mr. Broadhurst (L.) opposed the plan of having an interval for an hour at 8 o'clock, and moved that the sitting be continuous, and terminate at 11 o'clock.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported the amendment, and charged the Govt. with sacrificing the interests of public business to promote the comfort of their supporters.—The closure having been carried by 211 to 106, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 107. *Feb. 20.*

Mr. Balfour announced that as the plan for taking questions at 7.15 p.m. had not been favourably received, the Govt. had resolved to allow questions to be put at 2.15 o'clock, answering those orally marked by an asterisk by the questioner. Urgent questions, and those relating to business, might be put afterwards. After 2.55 the adjournment of the House might be moved and, if leave was given, the question would be discussed at the evening sitting. Forty minutes would be allotted to "starred" questions, and priority might be decided by the officials of the House, or by a small committee, of which the majority might represent the Opposition. If questions were restricted, public business could always be begun at 3 o'clock, and could be proceeded with at 7.30 and not until 8, as first proposed.—The discussion of the question was deferred.—Mr. Balfour moved that the Friday sitting should begin at 12 o'clock and end at 6.—Carried by 192 to 112.—The new standing order giving Govt. business precedence before Easter, except on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and on Friday, and after Easter precedence on Tuesday evenings, and after Whitsuntide precedence at all evening sittings, was then put.—Numerous amendments were considered, and rejected by varying majorities.—The debate stood adjourned. *Apr. 8.*

Further amendments were debated, and also rejected.—Mr. Balfour agreed to accept one confining the operation of the rule to the ordinary Session, and before Michaelmas. *Apr. 10.*

Sir E. Strachey (L.) moved an amendment providing that a third day should be set aside for private members in the last weeks of the Session.—Mr. Balfour said that in a normal Session there were 120 working days, or 960 hours, available for business, out of which only 276 hours were given up to the Govt.—The amendment was rejected by a majority of 59.—The new standing order was finally agreed to by a majority of 59, after closure.—The standing order allocating Thursdays to the Estimates, and providing that 20 days, or at most 23, shall be devoted to them, was then discussed.—Major Rasch (C.) proposed that no member should in Committee speak more than once or for longer than 20 minutes.—Mr. Balfour, while favouring a limit to the length of speeches, said that if this amendment were carried, Ministers would be unable to defend themselves and their departments against criticisms.—The amendment was rejected by a majority of 244. *Apr. 11.*

On the proposal to allot 20 days, or at most 23, to Supply, an amendment to enlarge the number of days was rejected by 237 to 140.—Mr. Balfour announced that an Autumn Session would be necessary. *Apr. 24.*

Mr. T. W. Russell moved to set apart five days for the Irish Estimates.—Mr. Balfour declined to accept this proposal. While admitting that Ireland had special claims to consideration, the discussion of Irish grievances was not confined to Supply.—The amendment was negatived by 218 to 135.—Mr. Balfour agreed not to count days devoted to supplementary estimates for exceptional purposes.—Other amendments were discussed, and negatived by varying majorities. *Apr. 25.*

Other amendments to the Supply rule were considered, and negatived after divisions.—The standing order was agreed to by 222 to 138.—The rule providing that on days when there are two sittings of the House questions shall be taken at 2.15 p.m.,

C—*Procedure, Rules of—continued.

and that those not disposed of at 2.55 p.m. shall be answered in writing, was then considered and amendments were rejected. *Apr. 28.*

The 12 o'clock rule having been suspended (253 to 154), the debate on the rule dealing with questions was resumed, and several further amendments were considered, and rejected.—Mr. Balfour agreed not to press the provision for discriminating between certain classes of questions.—The House sat till 5.40 a.m. *Apr. 29-30.*

A new standing order regulating private business was agreed to.—After an amendment by Mr. Dillon had been discussed and rejected, it was resolved by a majority of 91 that at evening sittings a "count out" should have no effect until 10 o'clock. *May 1.*

The remaining rules were disposed of.—The proposal for afternoon and evening sittings on Wednesdays and Thursdays, as well as on Mondays and Tuesdays, was opposed by Mr. Dillon, as a change which would impair the usefulness of the House.—The change in the hours of sitting was passed by 206 to 134.—Mr. Balfour stated that the punitive rule would be proceeded with at some future date. *May 2.*

Mr. Balfour moved to convert the new sessional orders into Standing Orders. The resolutions included those giving power to the Speaker to adjourn the House or suspend the sitting when grave disorder arose; allocating Parliamentary time as between the Government and unofficial members; regulating the procedure for the conduct of business in Supply and of private business, and preventing counts-out at evening sittings before 10 o'clock.—Mr. T. Bowles moved a hostile resolution, and raised objections to each of the new rules.—Mr. Balfour justified his motion by precedents, and affirmed that the new rules had worked well, and had not injured private members' privileges.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman described the new rules as vitally affecting the rights of the House, and asked for further experience of their working before giving them lasting force.—The amendment was rejected by 144 to 60.—Mr. Yoxall moved to exclude from the motion the order giving power to the Speaker to adjourn or suspend the sitting.—Negated by a majority of 100.—Other limiting amendments having been rejected the motion was carried by 155 to 61. *Dec. 1.*

L—Railways.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) called attention to the possible injury done to houses and property in London by underground railways, and moved a resolution declaring that the liability of railway companies at common law for damage should not be impaired.—Lord Dudley (C.), for the Govt., suggested that the whole matter should be left to the expert staff of the Board of Trade, who would be able to adjudicate fairly in the general interests.—After further discussion, the motion was withdrawn. *Mar. 11.*

Lord Camperdown (L.U.) moved that special clauses referring to the damage done by underground railways should be laid before the House before insertion in Railway Bills.—Lord Morley said that two committees on tube railways had carefully considered the clauses giving future protection to the owners of property, and that it would be better to leave the clauses for full consideration on third reading.—Motion withdrawn. *May 15.*

C—Capt. Norton (L.) moved a resolution calling on the Govt. to obtain returns of excessive hours worked by railway servants.—Mr. Bell (L.) seconded, and brought forward instances of excessive labour performed by engine-drivers and others.—Col. Lockwood (C.), and Mr. Jackson (C.), as railway directors, denied that the companies wished to work their men for long hours, and that there was any evidence of accidents being due to that cause.—Mr. Bryce (L.) supported the motion.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, said that the Act of 1893 had been a success, but it would be well to test its results by returns, upon which, if necessary, the House could take action. He suggested an alternative form of return, similar to those hitherto made.—Amendment of the motion not being admissible, it was put to the vote and carried by 151 to 144. *Feb. 25.*

O—Redistribution of Seats.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Sinclair (C.) moved an amendment in favour of a measure for redistribution of seats, and for providing for the representation in Parliament of the British dominions beyond the seas. *Jan. 28.*

Mr. Kimber (C.) said that England was entitled to 499 members, Scotland 72 members as at present, while Ireland was represented by 103 members, an excess of 51.—Mr. A. Balfour said it must be admitted that this was a very important subject, and that the anomalies of representation were growing, and some constituencies called for a rearrangement. Legislation ought not to be undertaken in the earlier years of a Parliament, as redistribution must be followed by a dissolution. He did not approve of numbers alone being the basis for a change, but argued that the character of communities, the history of localities, and other considerations must be taken into account. Nor did he trust entirely to arguments founded upon nationalities. Members represented not nationalities, but constituencies, and the question ought not to degenerate into a struggle between the three countries. Its consideration could not be postponed indefinitely, and he hoped that before this Parliament came to an end there would be an opportunity of discussing the subject in a practical spirit.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said that all were agreed that the representation

C—Redistribution of Seats—continued.

was anomalous, but he urged that the subject, must be taken as a whole, without regard exclusively to national considerations. He hoped that in any change the Universities would be dealt with, and also the question of plural voting.—Mr. Bryce (L.) argued that the representation of Ireland ought not to be diminished, as it was part of the Act of Union, and Ireland was entitled to claim the fulfilment of her bargain.—After further debate, Mr. Sinclair offered to withdraw the amendment, but the Opposition objecting, it was negatived by 302 to 23. *Jan. 29.*

L—Royal Declaration Bill.—In reply to Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury stated that the Govt. had not gone on with the Declaration Bill, because it was clear that it could not be passed. *May 12.*

C—Russia and Turkey.—In reply to a question, Mr. A. Balfour stated that no negotiations were in progress for an alteration of the existing arrangements in regard to the egress of Russian warships from the Black Sea. *Oct. 21.*

RUSSIA.—See also under CHINA and JAPAN.

L—Salisbury, Resignation of Lord.—The Duke of Devonshire announced the resignation of Lord Salisbury of the office of Prime Minister, and the appointment of Mr. Balfour. He said that he had elsewhere expressed his sense of the great loss which the country had sustained in the retirement of a statesman so highly endowed with such remarkable powers. The Govt. had no new policy to announce. The Duke of Devonshire further stated that he would, at Mr. Balfour's request, undertake the duties of leadership of the House of Lords.—Lord Spencer (L.) bore testimony to the high qualities displayed by Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, and deeply regretted his retirement.—Lord Halsbury, Ld. Chancellor, on behalf of the Conservative Party, said Lord Salisbury had always enjoyed their confidence, and testified to his loyalty to the great traditions of the party.—Lord Rosebery spoke of the great authority which Lord Salisbury wielded in foreign politics, and the richness of his eloquence. *July 14.*

C—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman offered Mr. Balfour his warmest congratulations on his appointment, and wished him all success.—Mr. Balfour acknowledged the compliment in feeling terms. He also referred to Lord Salisbury's retirement, saying that he felt unable to express his feelings on the subject. There was no one in our generation who had done greater service to the State at home, or whose name carried more weight abroad than Lord Salisbury, and his retirement was an immense public loss.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said this feeling was shared by the Opposition, especially as regards Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. *July 14.*

C—Scotland.—Education.—In Supply, on the Scottish Education vote, Mr. Murray (C.), Lord Advocate, said that the educational statistics for the past year showed that there had been a steady advance. The increase in the vote was due to the increased average attendance, to the provision of a certain amount of secondary education and teachers' education.—A discussion followed. *June 26.*

The vote was agreed to after much debate. *July 15.*

L—LICENSING BILL.—Sir M. Stewart (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to reconstitute the licensing authorities in Scotland and to extend their powers. It included, he said, provisions for the reduction of licences, payment of compensation out of a licensing commutation fund, and for enlarging the powers of licensing authorities.—Mr. Whittaker (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, as not sufficiently drastic and as falling short of the recommendations in the minority report of the Peel Commission.—Mr. A. G. Murray (C.), Lord Advocate, said some of the clauses were open to serious objection, and the Govt. would take the questions in hand at the earliest available moment.—The debate was adjourned. *Feb. 12.*

L—PUBLIC HOUSES BILL.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give to the local licensing authority, in places with more than 50,000 inhabitants, discretion to close public-houses between 10 and 11 o'clock.—Lord Wemyss (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill.—Lord Balfour (C.), Sec. for Scotland, said that to close public-houses at 10 o'clock would be a much greater interference with liberty in a large community than in a small one. The Bill would encourage illicit drinking.—The second reading was negatived by 60 to 37. *Feb. 27.*

C—Shipping.—In reply to questions having reference to the North Atlantic steamship combination, Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, said he could not make any public statement on the subject, but no change in the nationality of the ships was necessarily involved.—Sir J. Woodhouse (L.) moved the adjournment to call attention as to the formation of an American shipping combination to control the North Atlantic shipping trade, and asked how the Govt. purposed dealing with the subsidized steamer question.—Mr. A. Balfour said that such information as the Govt. possessed was confidential and unofficial, but the matter had engaged their close attention. The lien which the country had upon the services of subsidized cruisers in time of war would hold good till 1905, and before that time arrived the Govt. would be able to provide other cruisers, if necessary, and they were determined that the efficiency of the Navy should not be impaired. The commercial aspect was complex and novel. The Govt. could not interfere in a trade combination, except after prolonged and

C—Shipping—continued.

anxious inquiry.—Mr. Bryce (L.) agreed that the Govt. ought to proceed with great caution in dealing with commercial combinations. From a naval point of view, the subject was also a very grave one, and any necessary legislation would meet with sympathetic consideration.—Mr. Rea (L.) defended the combination.—Lord C. Beresford (C.) feared it would lead to serious injury to our trade and commerce. He suggested subsidies for steamers trading with Canadian ports.—Mr. Allan (L.) held that there was no ground for alarm.—Motion withdrawn. *May 1.*

On the motion for the reappointment of the Select Committee, a discussion took place on the Morgan combination which had purchased the White Star Fleet.—Mr. E. Cecil (C.) pointed out that subsidies were granted in Germany on conditions that there could be no sale or hire of the vessels to foreign countries without Imperial sanction.—The motion was agreed to. *May 28.*

L—Lord Muskerry (C.) called attention to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and moved for an inquiry.—After discussion, the motion was negative. *Aug. 7.*

LIGHT LOADLINE BILL.—Lord Muskerry moved the 2nd R. of a Bill dealing with ballasting of merchant ships.—After discussion, the Bill was withdrawn, the subject to be considered by a Select Committee. *May 6.*

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—Lord Dudley moved for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether, and, if so, to what extent, British ships were sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition by reason of their being insufficiently or improperly ballasted.—Agreed to. *July 28.*

L—Shops Bill.—Lord Avebury (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of the Shops (Early Closing) Bill, which gave power to local authorities, by means of provisional orders, to enforce the early closing of shops when desired by a two-thirds majority of local traders.—Lord Wemyss (C.) opposed the Bill on the ground that Parliament ought not to regulate the hours of labour of adults.—Lord Belper (L.U.), for the Home Office, said the Bill was the same which had been rejected two years ago.—Lord Spencer (L.) supported the Bill.—Lord Rosebery (L.) asked whether the Govt. would bring in a measure of their own, to which the Duke of Devonshire answered that the Govt. had already a full programme of legislation.—The 2nd R. was negative by 57 to 26. *Feb. 18.*

Lord Avebury moved the 2nd R. of another Bill on the same subject, but objection being taken that its principle was the same as that rejected in February, the "previous question" was agreed to. *May 12.*

C—Shop Clubs Bill.—Major Evans-Gordon (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to prohibit compulsory membership of unregistered shop clubs or thrift funds, and to regulate such as are duly registered.—Mr. Collings (L.U.), for the Govt., assented as the Bill was in harmony with the recommendations of the Committee of 1899. Certain amendments, however, would have to be made in Committee.—The 2nd R. was agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Grand Committee. *Mar. 26.*

The Bill was read a 3rd time. *June 13.*

L—Lord Cross (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, and explained its object.—Lord Wemyss (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, on the ground that it was an unwarranted interference with private liberty.—The amendment was negative, and the 2nd R. was carried by 78 to 17. *July 7.*

The 3rd R. was agreed to. *July 18.*

(See *Statutes*, 2 Edw. VII., c. 21, *post.*)

L—Siam.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Sec., stated, in reply to a question as to the evacuation of Chentabun by the French under treaty, that some matters were still in dispute between Siam and France, but that there was no reason to believe that the French intended their occupation to be permanent. *May 13.*

SLAVERY.—See under **SUPPLY**, *May 26.*

SOUTHWARK BISHOPRIC BILL.—See under **CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

C—Speaker, Action of the.—Mr. Mooney (N.) called attention to the suspension of Mr. Dillon on March 20th (see **S. AFRICA**), and moved a resolution that the Speaker ought to have ruled that the words used by Mr. Chamberlain were unparliamentary and ought to have directed him to withdraw them.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) expressed regret that the Speaker should have failed to protect Mr. Dillon, and that he had been guilty of a woful error of judgment.—Mr. A. Balfour said the motion was a gross abuse of the privilege of members. He should support the Speaker's authority even if he could not endorse his ruling completely; but in this particular case the ruling was not open to any criticism. Mr. Dillon provoked Mr. Chamberlain's remark, and the Irish members used a licence in debate which would not be tolerated in other quarters. They now posed before the House as oppressed martyrs. He called upon the House to support the Chair.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.) said the House had perfect confidence in the Speaker's good sense and impartiality, but he did not endorse the language used either by Mr. Chamberlain or by Mr. Dillon.—Mr. Dillon said that the word "disloyal" was insulting to the Irish, and complained that he was denied the protection which the Chair ought to have given him.—The motion was rejected by 398 to 63. *May 7.*

C—*Sugar Convention.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, moved a resolution affirming the policy embodied in the Brussels Sugar Convention, and the adoption of the necessary measures to carry out its provisions in the event of its ratification. Speaking of countervailing duties, he said they were not in all cases things to be avoided. The Liberal party were committed to the principle of abolishing the sugar bounties, as shown by their action in 1881. British interests were largely affected by the bounties, which had nearly ruined the sugar refiners at home and the West Indian colonies, where the fate of entire communities were at stake. Continued Imperial subsidies were the only alternative, but the abolition of bounties might restore a large part of the old prosperity. It might lead to some rise of prices, which were low from artificial causes; but probably not more than 10s. a ton. The fear of Russian cheap sugar he regarded as unsubstantial. The penal clause of the convention gave power either to prohibit the entry of bounty-fed sugar or to impose countervailing duties, but it would probably be unnecessary to apply the latter, and there was no fear of a war of tariffs. We could not sacrifice our West Indian Colonies for the sake of old economic principles which, in time, had lost nearly all their force.—Sir W. Harcourt moved an amendment declining to approve the convention, which, he said, ignored the interests of Great Britain. He reminded Mr. Chamberlain that in 1881 he had opposed countervailing duties as a violation of free trade. Now the Govt. had assented to the principle in the interests of the West Indies. The convention locked the "open door" of commerce, and put the key into the hands of a European syndicate. The change would destroy the independence of our finance, and might at any time upset the Estimates. It would raise the price of sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the lb., and would cost us 7 or 8 millions a year.—Mr. B. Law (C.) maintained that it was most unlikely that the price of sugar would be so raised, for the reduced production of beet sugar would be balanced by an increased production of cane sugar. The confectionery trade was crying out before it was hurt; for they would get their sugar on the same terms as makers in other countries.—Sir B. Maple (C.) opposed the resolution, as also did Mr. Cust (C.). Mr. Chamberlain said the Govt. were bound to show Foreign Powers that they had been sincere in accepting the convention. Many of the arguments of the Opposition were mutually destructive, and some of their predictions absurd. In securing trade equality, the convention conformed to the principle of free trade, for it would maintain the natural course of production and exchange, with which bounties interfered. Bounties were an aggressive form of protection, designed to capture foreign markets. If they were allowed to set up a monopoly in the sugar trade, prices would increase largely. Mr. Gladstone, in 1881, had not excluded the idea of countervailing duties, although he did not then assent to that policy; but circumstances had since arisen which amply justified the change. The bounties could not be abolished unless we, who held the largest market, consented to these duties if they should become necessary. The West Indies must be reduced to a deplorable condition if nothing was done, and if they became again prosperous, home industries would be benefited. As to the rise in price, he ridiculed the estimate of Sir W. Harcourt. A very small proportion of the cost would fall upon the consumer, and it would be compensated by regularity of prices. The sacrifice would be trifling; but honour and duty required us to make it, in justice to our fellow-subjects in distant parts of the Empire.—The closure having been carried by a majority of 104, the amendment was negatived by 213 to 126, and the resolution was passed. *Nov. 24.*

Lord Cranborne stated that the Govt. held that the imposition of countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar or the prohibition of the importation of such sugar was not inconsistent with the most-favoured-nation clause of treaties. *Dec. 3.*

On a motion for adjournment, Mr. T. Bowles again called attention to the subject, and asserted that the translation of the convention was incorrect; and that doubts had arisen as to its effect on treaties.—Mr. Balfour declined to discuss the question on a purely formal motion. *Dec. 5.*

Mr. Balfour stated that the Govt. were advised that there was nothing in the terms of the Convention inconsistent with the most-favoured-nation clause in existing commercial treaties. This opinion was shared, as far as he knew, by every non-signatory Power except Russia. *Dec. 15.*

L—A similar but more detailed answer was given by Lord Lansdowne. *Dec. 16.*
SUNDAY CLOSING.—See under LICENSING.

C—*Supply.—CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.—Mr. A. Balfour stated that these Estimates would be proposed *en bloc*, on the ground of convenience and expediency.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to this arrangement, as not in accord with usual practice, and sanctioned in 1901 only on the ground of urgency.—Sir W. Harcourt said that so great a change ought not to be agreed to, on the ground of convenience, as it enabled the Govt. to evade discussion of awkward questions.—Mr. Balfour said the plea of urgency in 1901 did not exclude the present proposal made on the score of convenience. The House would retain all its power over the Estimates, but dilatory proceedings would be checked. The present system had led to a danger of non-compliance with the law relating to financial

C—Supply—CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—*continued.*

business. The course proposed had always been pursued with the Navy and Army Supplementary Estimates and excess votes. A committee might well consider the whole question of Supply, and the Govt. would probably appoint one.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that ample notice ought to have been given of the course contemplated.—After further discussion, Mr. Balfour stated that he would provide an opportunity for considering the whole question before the estimates came on, or, if not, they might be withdrawn for a time.—Motion withdrawn. *Feb. 10.*

STATIONERY.—The Supplementary Estimate for stationery and printing was passed after divisions on the questions of the payment of fair wages by a contractor, and the cost of printing Lord Kitchener's proclamations.

PRISONS.—On this vote Mr. Ritchie, Home Secy., gave information as to the increase in the number of prisoners, the position of prison warders, asylums for inebriates, and the appointment of female prison inspectors.—The vote was agreed to.

SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—On the vote to make good deficiencies, Sir M. H. Beach (C.), Chan. of Exchr., said that the situation next year would become serious, owing to the reduction of the rate of interest on Consols, and he proposed that a committee should inquire into the subject without delay.—Vote agreed to. *Feb. 14.*

HOME OFFICE.—On the consideration of the vote on account for £19,095,000, Sir C. Dilke called attention to the subject of lead poisoning in the Potteries, and to the arbitration conducted by Lord James, which he said had broken down. Lord James had suggested that a list should be kept of manufacturers who reduced the percentage of lead to a low limit, and that they should be treated favourably by the Home Office.—Mr. Coghill (C.) said there was no need for any new rules for the pottery trade, as the cases of lead poisoning were becoming fewer and fewer.—Mr. Asquith denied that the arbitration had failed, and said it had shewn that further steps could be taken to protect the workers.—Mr. Ritchie also denied that the case of the Home Office had broken down. These rules would be circulated among the employers in the hope that they would be observed; and many manufacturers, he trusted, would apply to be placed on the special list suggested by Lord James.—Mr. Dillon (N.) subsequently moved a reduction of the vote (see under Ireland—Administration), which was negatived by 184 to 76, and the vote was carried by a majority of 143. *Feb. 28.*

TELEGRAPHS.—On this vote a discussion took place on the salaries of the *employés*.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said the question had been considered by the Tweedmouth Committee, and declined to re-open it. Public servants ought not by importunity to be able to secure the appointment of committees to rehear complaints already exhaustively considered.—A reduction was negatived by 165 to 134.—Other matters, including the Marconi system, having been discussed, the vote was agreed to.

POST OFFICE.—On this vote, alleged grievances of servants of the department in respect of wages, holidays, and sick leave were discussed, and Mr. A. Chamberlain stated that several inquiries had been held already, and that every grievance had been laid before the Tweedmouth Committee. The servants of the department were treated well, and there was no substantial ground for discontent.—A motion to reduce the vote was negatived, and the vote was carried, after closure.

ROYAL PARKS.—On this vote, Mr. Akers-Douglas announced that cycling would be permitted in Hyde Park between 3 and 7, and that the Ranger of Richmond Park was prepared to extend the area available for drilling. *May 15.*

CYPRUS.—On the vote for grant in aid of the revenues of Cyprus (£30,000), Mr. Chamberlain stated that the island had improved greatly since our occupation, and gave particulars of further developments in progress. The tribute to Turkey paid by the Cypriotes was reduced to £60,000 a year. The suggestion that the island should be transferred to Greece would not be viewed with favour by the inhabitants.—An amendment having been negatived by 199 to 30, the vote was agreed to.

ZANZIBAR.—On the vote for Diplomatic and Consular Services, Mr. J. A. Pease (L.) raised the question of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.—Lord Cranborne said that in Zanzibar and Pemba slaves could be emancipated on applying to the Courts, and that serious social difficulties would ensue if universal and immediate emancipation were declared.—A motion to reduce the vote was negatived by 123 to 59. *May 26.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—On this vote, Mr. Hanbury (C.), Pres. of the Bd., spoke on the subjects of horse breeding, agricultural education, the prevention of rabies, swine fever, and other topics.—Vote agreed to.

CHARITY COMMISSION.—On the vote to complete the sum of £33,442, Mr. Cremer (L.) and others criticized the administrative methods of the Charity Commissioners.—A reduction was negatived by 200 to 118, and the vote passed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—On this vote, Mr. Long (C.), President, gave information as to the regulations for motor cars. *May 27.*

HOME OFFICE.—On this vote, Mr. Asquith (L.) called attention to the increasing control of the Home Office over factories and workshops, which, he said, had been completely justified by results achieved. He hoped that laundries would be brought

C—Supply—HOME OFFICE—continued.

under inspection.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Secy., agreed that the law was not satisfactory; but the Govt. had endeavoured, without success, to amend it. He hoped to be able soon to introduce a Bill dealing with the hours of employment, sanitation, and other matters.—Capt. Norton (L.) advocated an increase in the pay of the Metropolitan Police.—Mr. Ritchie declared that the force as a whole was quite satisfied.—A reduction moved by Capt. Norton was negatived by 190 to 108, and the vote was agreed to. May 30.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—On this vote, the subject of Celtic ornaments claimed by the Crown was discussed by Irish members and a division taken. June 12.

PRISONS.—On the Prisons vote, Mr. Ritchie stated that military prisoners would be as far as possible separated from ordinary criminals.—Vote agreed to. June 12.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—On this vote, the policy of the Congested Districts Board was discussed, and the migration of crofters in the Western Highlands and Islands.—A motion to reduce the vote having been negatived by a majority of 80, the vote was agreed to. June 19.

On the motion of Mr. A. Balfour, it was agreed to allot three additional days to the business of Supply. July 22.

OFFICE OF WORKS.—This vote was considered, and discussion took place on the new public buildings in Whitehall, the grievances of the holders of tickets for the Coronation stands, the Queen Victoria Memorial, &c. July 29.

UGANDA, ETC.—On the vote for expenses in Uganda, Central and East Africa, and Somaliland, Lord Cranborne said it was still hoped to amalgamate the Protectorates of Uganda and British East Africa. The Uganda imports were £415,000, and the trade was confined to British merchants. As to the slavery question, all its most objectionable features had disappeared, and the legal *status* of slavery could only last for a few more years.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—Sir B. Simeon called attention to the alleged grievances of the temporary civil assistants employed on the work.—An amendment was negatived by a majority of 80, and the vote was agreed to.—At 10 o'clock the Chairman proceeded to put the outstanding votes in groups. The Opposition challenged a succession of divisions occupying 2½ hours. Aug. 4.

On Report, similar tactics were adopted by the Opposition, and a number of divisions were taken. Aug. 5.

See also under **ARMY, S. AFRICA, and NAVY.**

—**Trade Unions.**—Mr. Beaumont (L.) moved, and Mr. Bell (L.) seconded, a resolution declaring that legislation was necessary to prevent workmen from being placed by "judge-made law" in a position inferior to that intended by Parliament in 1875. He said the grievance which trade unions suffered under arose from the decision in the Taff Vale case, by the House of Lords, that a trade union could be sued in its corporate capacity, and its funds attached for the illegal acts of its members. If trade unions were open to attacks of employers, the same rights ought to be given to trade unionists.—Mr. Renshaw (C.) moved an amendment that there ought to be no fresh legislation until it was shown that the existing law did not sufficiently protect workmen in the exercise of their lawful rights.—Sir R. Reid (L.) said it was unfortunate that the compassionate funds of trade unions should be liable for damages for breaches of the law committed by individuals.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty. Gen., said the decision in the Taff Vale case merely applied the ordinary law of the land to trade unions. Where they employed officials they were responsible, like other employers, for their acts within the scope of their duties. The decision inflicted no special hardship upon trade unions.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said the law, especially in regard to picketing, was in a state of confusion, and a Commission ought to be appointed to codify it.—Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Secy., said that if it should appear, after final trial in the House of Lords, that legislation was desirable on any point the Govt. would be ready to take the matter up.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L.) urged that the law should be amended without delay.—The closure having been carried by a majority of 22, the amendment was carried by 203 to 174. May 14.

C—Tramways.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) moved to amend the standing orders so as to do away with the veto of the local authorities on tramway schemes, and leave the matter to Parliamentary Committees.—After discussion the amendment was negatived without a division. May 15.

C—Unite States.—Lord Cranborne (C.), Under Secy., stated that H.M. Govt. had never proposed in 1898 any declaration adverse to the United States in regard to their intervention in Cuba. On the contrary, they had declined to assent to any such proposal.

Lord Cranborne further stated that a meeting had been convened in 1898 by Lord Pauncefoot, at the suggestion of colleagues, but not in pursuance of any instructions from the Govt. The Ambassadors agreed to forward an identic telegram to their respective Governments suggesting a further communication to the United States. H. M. Govt. at once replied, objecting to the terms of the proposed communication as injudicious. Feb. 11.

C—Urban Sites Rating Bill.—Mr. Trevelyan (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill which proposed to establish a special site-value rate in cities and populous urban districts, limited to 2s. in the £, and to be assessed on the annual value of all land, whether occupied or not, as distinct from the value of buildings. The rate would be charged, in the first instance, on the persons at present liable to pay rates, and future tenants would be entitled to deduct from their rents one-half of the rate.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill as impracticable, costly, and unjust, and as encouraging the erection of inferior jerry-built structures on vacant land, while doing nothing to solve the housing problem.—Sir E. Grey (L.) denied that the Bill would do nothing to remedy over-crowding, as it would, he said, promote the erection of buildings on the outskirts of large towns. Its aim was to secure the fair distribution of local burdens, without inflicting any hardship on existing tenants. Local authorities would be able to lay hands upon a little of the unearned increment accruing to landowners.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.), Sec. Local Govt. Bd., said the Bill was a first step in the direction of the repudiation of contracts. It was not justified by the Report of the Local Taxation Commission, and involved new principles not heretofore accepted. It was proposed to divide property consisting of land and house into two parts, and to attach an annual value to the site of a vacant house. This would discourage building. It would produce an immense amount of litigation, and did not touch the *crux* of the question, namely, the equitable distribution of local burdens between different classes of ratepayers.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) supported the principle of the Bill.—On a division, it was rejected by 229 to 158. *Feb. 19.*

L—Vaccination Bill.—Lord Newton moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to repeal the "conscientious objection" clause of the Act of 1898.—Lord Kenyon (C.), for the Govt., asked the House to reject the Bill. The Act of 1898 would expire in 1903, when a new measure would be necessary, and the whole subject would be reconsidered.—Lord Balfour (C.), Sec. for Scotland, said the prejudice against vaccination had largely ceased since the passing of the Act.—The Lord Chancellor, while sympathizing in great measure with Lord Newton, considered that the experiment of the compromise effected in 1898 ought to be allowed to continue till the Act expired in December, 1903.—After a few words from Lord Spencer in opposition to the Bill, the second reading was negatived by 52 to 32. *Feb. 17.*

C—Venezuela.—Mr. Balfour stated that for two years past H.M. Govt. had had grave cause to complain of unjustifiable interference by the Venezuelan Govt. with the liberty and property of British subjects. No efforts had been spared to attain an amicable settlement, but no satisfactory explanations being forthcoming, H.M. Government, acting in conjunction with the German Government, had sent a final communication to the Venezuelan Government, and had decided to take such measures as might be necessary to enforce their demands if no satisfactory reply were received. *Dec. 8.*

Lord Cranborne stated that our claims were for compensation on account of unjustifiable interference with British trading vessels, for the imprisonment and maltreatment of British subjects, and for the seizure and destruction of British property. The ultimatum had not been replied to. *Dec. 10.*

Lord Cranborne stated that three Venezuelan vessels had been seized by armed boats from British and German men-of-war. It was reported that British and German subjects in Caracas were arrested. Their release had been demanded. *Dec. 11.*

L—Lord Lansdowne stated that no less than three solemn warnings had been addressed by H.M. Govt. to the Government of Venezuela—the last of them being an ultimatum. The reply received was that as the Venezuelan treasury was exhausted, it was impossible for the Government to meet its debts at that moment, but as soon as peace was concluded the Venezuelan Government would remember its obligations. Since then the U.S. Government had proposed that the complaints should be referred to arbitration. That proposal was under consideration. *Dec. 15.*

C—A discussion of the points at issue took place on a motion for adjournment, moved by Mr. Schwann (L.), in the course of which Sir H. C. Bannerman asserted that H.M. Govt. were "bound hand and foot" to Germany.—Mr. Balfour replied. *Dec. 15.*

L—Lord Lansdowne stated that if the seizure of the Venezuelan navy did not produce the desired effect, further measures of coercion would be inevitable, and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the Venezuelan ports by British and by German ships of war. It was not, however, intended to land a British force, and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory. *Dec. 16.*

C—Mr. Balfour made a similar statement, and added that the Govt. were most anxious to cause as little inconvenience as possible to neutrals. *Dec. 17.*

C—Wales.—DISESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. W. Jones (L.) moved a resolution that, in the best interests of the Welsh nation and of the Church, the State Establishment of the Church of England in Wales should cease to exist. He claimed to be supported by the vast majority of the Welsh people, and contended that the Established Church had never been the Church of the people, and that it would benefit by separation from the State. Nonconformity in Wales was widespread and commanded

C—Wales.—**DISESTABLISHMENT**—*continued.*

a large majority of the representation. He admitted gladly that there had been a revival of Church work in recent times, but this work would be more largely developed on voluntary lines.—Mr. V. Gibbs (C.) argued that the Church was doing its duty now, and that its disestablishment could not be justified on the ground that it had been neglectful in the past. He remarked on the absence of any reference in the motion to disendowment, which was probably the chief object. Mr. Asquith (L.) contended that justice and expediency demanded that the Establishment in Wales should cease to exist as such. The precedent of the Irish Church justified separate treatment. In Wales the Church was an alien importation, imposed upon a reluctant people. He agreed that its spirit and methods had changed in recent times, but this renewed activity was due to voluntary effort. The Nonconformists did not consent to a religious census because it was an untrustworthy way of arriving at the facts, but the Nonconformist communicants numbered 460,000, while the Church communicants numbered 130,000. Mr. Ritchie (C.), Home Secy., gave some statistics showing that the Church party in 1895 gained one-third of the representation of Wales. The question, he said, could not be dealt with apart from the disestablishment in England. If the Church in Wales were disendowed she would be hampered in the performance of her duties and deprived of opportunities of doing useful work. She was putting forth her utmost efforts to meet the spiritual wants of the community.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said the principle upon which he took his stand was that the Church of the minority ought not to be endowed out of national funds.—The resolution was rejected by 218 to 177, the debate being curtailed owing to the Speaker's health. *Feb. 4.*

C—HOME RULE.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. H. Lewis (L.) moved an amendment in favour of a large extension of powers of local self-government for Wales. Other Welsh members spoke in support.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., denied that Wales suffered under any special grievance. He agreed that the system of private Bill legislation now working in Scotland might well be introduced, but England had equal claim. There were practical difficulties in devolving certain business on the county councils, but he agreed to receive a deputation to discuss the question. Amendments to the Sunday Closing Act were necessary, but must wait. The Government Bill dealing with the drink question would apply to Wales.—Amendment negatived by 164 to 117. *Jan. 17.*

—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.—Mr. Edwards (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to transfer to Welsh county councils many administrative powers under the Public Health Acts and other statutes, and to create joint boards representing different counties and county boroughs.—Col. Wyndham-Quin (C.) opposed the Bill as unjustifiably interfering with the rights of minorities.—Mr. Asquith supported it as an extension of the principle of devolution.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., said that devolution in theory and in practice were different things. The county councils and municipal bodies had done their work admirably, and some powers now exercised by Govt. departments might well be transferred, but a scheme of general devolution could not be universally applicable, and the proposal for joint boards would entail irresponsible bodies.—Sir W. Harcourt (L.) said the Govt. ought to yield to the demand of the Welsh people for legislation of this kind.—The Bill was rejected by 201 to 163. *Apr. 16.*

WEI-HAI-WEI.—See under CHINA.

C—West Indies.—Mr. Dillon (N.) called attention to the eruption in Martinique, and to the fact that the United States had granted £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He asked whether H.M. Govt. intended to follow this example.—Mr. Balfour replied that there was no precedent for a Parliamentary vote, but every assistance that could be given on the spot would, of course be given.—The subject was under consideration. *May 13.*

Mr. Dillon asked what had been done by the Govt. for the relief of the inhabitants of Martinique and St. Vincent.—Mr. Balfour referred to the relief fund which had been opened, and said that the Governor of the Windward Islands had been authorised to spend what was necessary. The grant to the West Indian Colonies would be increased if necessary. The Foreign Secretary had offered assistance to the sufferers in Martinique by the despatch of medical officers and supplies, which offer had been gratefully accepted by the French Govt.—Mr. Dillon moved for leave to propose the adjournment to call attention to the inadequacy of the Govt. measures.—The motion for leave to move was defeated by a majority of 70. *May 15.*

*In Supply, Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.), Colonial Secy., submitted a supplementary vote of £250,000 for the West Indian Colonies. He explained that it was required to enable the sugar industry to tide over the interval until 1903, the time for the abolition of foreign sugar bounties. He gave an account of the steps taken to assist the Colonies, and their results in Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Dominica, Barbados, and elsewhere. The present grant would be given to the Colonies most in need, and it was a condition that every estate which was assisted should be cultivated up to the period when the bounties would cease.—Mr. Lough (L.) moved to reduce the vote by

C—West Indies—continued.

£1,000.—Sir E. Grey (L.), who served on the Royal Commission, supported the grant, as the cheapest policy in the long run, and as giving the Colonies a chance of regaining their prosperity.—The closure having been carried, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 98.—Vote agreed to, after another division. *July 31.*
 ZANZIBAR.—See under SUPPLY, *May 26.*

Prorogation of Parliament.—Parliament having been adjourned from August 8 until October 16, was prorogued by Royal Commission on *Dec. 18.*

KING'S SPEECH.—His Majesty first referred to the successful and honourable conclusion of the war in S. Africa and the hopeful prospects of the Colonies, the postponed Coronation, the King's illness, the Colonial Conference, and Mr. Chamberlain's visit to S. Africa. The Speech went on to refer to the expedition against the Mullah in E. Africa, the conclusion of the Chili-Argentine arbitration by His Majesty, the Sugar Convention, and the regrettable necessity for exacting satisfaction for arbitrary acts against British subjects and property in Venezuela. The agreements with Japan, China, and Ethiopia were next mentioned, and the approaching Durbar at Delhi. Finally, the legislative results of the long Session were recapitulated, viz., the London Water Act, the Licensing Act, Patents Act, and the Education Act, respecting which latter His Majesty hoped that the controversies which it had aroused would not be of long duration, and that the Act would contribute to the solution of a most difficult and important question. H.M. Speech concluded by invoking the blessing of Providence upon the labours of Parliament. *Dec. 18.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUBJECTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS
DURING THE SESSION OF 1902.

NOTE.—The following list contains particulars of eight important divisions which took place during the Session of 1902.

In order to ascertain how any particular member voted in any of these divisions, reference should first be made to the number it bears in the consecutive list printed below, and then under the heading indicating the number of the division will be found the letter A or N, showing that the member in question voted with the "Ayes" or with the "Noes."

The last column but one contains the number of divisions attended by each member during the Session of 1902, and the last column contains the total attendances at Divisions of each member for the three Sessions of this Parliament. It will be understood that this is not a record of the number of sittings each member has attended, but only of his attendance at divisions.

The total number of divisions during the Session of 1902 was 648. The aggregate number of divisions during the present Parliament is 1,138.

Particulars of the principal divisions which took place between the years 1880 and 1902 will be found in the previous issues of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

No. 1.—IRELAND.

January 24th, 1902.

Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment to the Address, condemning the refusal of the Government to introduce a system for the compulsory sale of land in Ireland, also their revival of coercive methods and the suppression of meetings, and stating the necessity of the immediate attention of Parliament being given, with a view to establishing harmony between Government and people.—Ayes, 134; Noes, 237.

No. 2.—WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

February 3rd, 1902.

Resolution confirming grant of £5,000,000 for the purchase of remounts and the supply of provisions, forage, &c., for South Africa on account of the War.—Ayes, 226; Noes, 64.

No. 3.—DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

February 4th, 1902.

Resolution proposing the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales.—Ayes, 177; Noes, 218.

No. 4.—LONDON WATER BILL.

March 3rd, 1902.

On the Second Reading of the London Water Bill (which establishes a Water Board to manage the supply of water within London and certain adjoining districts, and transfers to the Water Board the undertakings of the Metropolitan water companies), Mr. Buxton moved an amendment condemning the proposal of the Government with regard to the creation of a Water Board.

For the Second Reading and against Mr. Buxton's amendment.—Ayes, 226; Noes, 140.

No. 5.—ARMY GUNS.

March 10th, 1902.

On the vote for the supply and repair of warlike stores, Mr. O'Mara moved to reduce the amount for guns and carriages by £50,000.—Ayes, 107; Noes, 202.

No. 6.—IRISH CONSTABULARY.

July 10th, 1902.

On the vote for the expenses for the Royal Irish Constabulary, Mr. Dillon moved to reduce the amount by £500,000.—Ayes, 102; Noes, 195.

No. 7.—EDUCATION BILL.

May 8th, 1902.

Second Reading of the Government Bill.—Ayes, 402; Noes, 165.

No. 8.—EDUCATION BILL.

August 7th, 1902.

Division on the question "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill." (Clause 7—now Clause 6—relates to the appointment of managers of elementary schools.)—Ayes, 220; Noes, 98.

VOTES IN DIVISIONS—SESSION 1902.

MEMBERS.

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd Reading.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd Reading.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ABRAHAM, WM. (Cork, N.E.) ..	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	A	387	838
ABRAHAM, WM. (Glam. Rhondda)	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	208	318
ACLAND-HOOD, CAPT. SIR A., BT.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	642	1124
AGG-GARDNER, JAMES T.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	509	835
AGNEW, SIR A. N., BT.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	431	763
AIRD, SIR JOHN, BT.	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	109	199
ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM	L	A	A	A	A	N	A	A	A	333	552
ALLEN, C. P.	L	..	A	N	N	N	A	N	A	437	753
ALLHUSEN, A. H. E.	C	..	A	N	N	N	A	N	A	244	411
ALLSOPP, HON. G. H.	C	..	A	N	N	A	A	A	A	31	152
AMBROSE, ROBERT	N	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	A	222	576
ANSON, SIR W. R. BT.	LU	..	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	484	790
ANSTRUTHER, HENRY T.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	636	1103
ARCHDALE, E. M.	C	..	..	N	A	N	N	A	A	191	396
ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S.	C	..	..	N	A	N	N	A	A	456	825
ARNOLD-FORSTER, H. O.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	552	921
ARROL, SIR WILLIAM	LU	..	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	3-6	656
ASHER, ALEXANDER	L	..	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	129	264
ASHTON, THOMAS G.	L	A	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	287	441
ASQUITH, RT. HON. H. H., K.C.	L	..	..	N	N	..	A	..	N	161	273
ATHERLEY-JONES, LLEWELLYN	L	A	..	N	N	..	N	N	N	318	437
ATKINSON, RT. HON. J., K.C.	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	612	1067
AUSTIN, SIR J., BART.	C	..	A	N	N	N	..	..	..	160	333
BAGOT, CAPT. J. F.	C	..	A	N	N	N	A	A	A	314	594
BAILEY, JAMES.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	358	568
BAIN, COL. J. R.	C	..	A	N	A	N	..	A	A	545	853
BAIRD, JOHN G. A.	C	..	A	N	A	..	A	A	A	231	423
BALCARRES, LORD	C	..	A	N	A	..	N	A	A	427	691
BALDWIN, ALFRED	C	..	..	N	..	N	A	A	A	176	211
BALFOUR, RT. HON. A. J.	C	..	A	N	..	N	N	A	A	553	9-7
BALFOUR, RT. HON. G. W.	C	N	A	..	A	..	N	A	A	612	1064
BALFOUR, CAPT. C. B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	358	558
BALFOUR, MAJOR K. R.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	311	575
BANBURY, SIR F. G., BT.	C	N	A	N	..	N	..	A	A	479	833
BANES, MAJOR G. E.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	41	48
BARLOW, J. EMMOTT	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	148	200
BARRAN, R. (El. July, 1902)	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	89	89
BARRY, EDWARD	N	A	N	A	..	..	A	A	..	178	474
BARRY, SIR F. TRESS, BT.	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	115	208
BARTLEY, SIR G. C. T., K.C.B.	C	..	..	N	..	N	A	..	..	307	487
BATHURST, HON. A. B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	597
BAYLEY, THOMAS	L	A	..	..	..	..	N	N	A	414	634
BEACH, RT. HN. SIR M. H., BART.	C	..	A	..	A	N	N	A	A	304	715
BEAUMONT, W. C. B.	L	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	A	219	385
BECKETT, ERNEST W.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A	161	251
BELL, RICHARD	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	293	560
BENTINCK, LORD HENRY	C	A	N	A	N	..	N	A	A	216	455
BERESFORD, LORD C. (El. April, 1902)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	160	160
BHOWNAGGREE, SIR M. M., KCIE.	C	..	..	..	A	N	..	A	..	261	501

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd R.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendance, Session 1902.	Attendance, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
BIGNOLD, A.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	..	546	848
BIGWOOD, JAMES	C	N	..	..	A	N	N	A	..	339	656
BILL, CHARLES	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	230	426
BLACK, A. W.	N	A	A	A	N	..	..	N	..	204	368
BLAKE, Hon. EDWARD	N	A	A	A	N	A	..	..	..	208	391
BLUNDELL, Col. H. B. H.	N	A	A	A	N	A	N	A	..	593	965
BOLAND, JOHN	N	A	A	A	N	..	..	..	..	291	725
BOLTON, T. D.	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	A	..	264	404
BOND, EDWARD	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	449	696
BOSCAWEN, A. S. T. GRIFFITH	C	N	..	..	A	N	..	A	..	439	743
BOULNOIS, EDMUND	C	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	..	118	221
BOUSFIELD, W. R., K.C.	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	210	312
BOWLES, Colonel H. F.	C	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	..	255	413
BOWLES, T. GIBSON	C	..	A	..	A	N	..	..	..	223	356
BRAND, Hon. A. G.	L	..	..	A	..	..	..	N	..	94	198
BRASSEY, ALBERT	L	A	A	A	A	..	..	A	..	206	493
BRIGG, JOHN	L	A	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	387	683
BROADHURST, HENRY	L	..	..	A	N	..	A	N	N	356	586
BRODRICK, Rt. Hon. W. St. JOHN	C	N	A	..	A	..	N	A	A	457	726
BROOKFIELD, ARTHUR M.	C	N	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	408	619
BROTHERTON, E.A. (El.Mar., 1902)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	249	249
BROWN, Sir A. H., BART.	C	..	A	A	..	..	..	A	A	208	350
BROWN, G. M.	L	A	A	N	N	..	A	N	..	234	382
BRUNNER, Sir J. T., BART.	L	..	A	..	N	..	..	N	N	304	438
BRYCE, Rt. Hon. JAMES	L	..	A	A	N	A	..	N	N	427	580
BRYMER, W. ERNEST	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	206	281
BULL, WILLIAM JAMES	C	N	..	..	A	N	..	A	A	375	671
BULLARD, Sir HARRY	C	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	212	524
BURDETT-COUTTS, W. L. A. B.	C	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	A	151	268
BURKE, E. HAVILAND	N	A	..	..	N	A	A	A	..	214	534
BURNS, JOHN	L	A	N	..	N	..	A	N	N	303	621
BURT, THOMAS	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	458
BUTCHER, J. G., K.C.	L	A	A	A	A	..	A	A	A	395	663
BUXTON, SYDNEY C.	L	A	A	A	N	..	..	N	N	302	481
CAINE, W. S.	L	..	A	A	N	A	..	N	..	199	288
CALDWELL, JAMES	L	A	A	A	N	..	A	N	N	645	1175
CAMERON, ROBERT	L	A	..	..	N	..	A	N	N	309	438
CAMPBELL, Rt. Hon. J. A.	C	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	281	309
CAMPBELL, J.	N	..	..	..	N	A	A	A	A	838	790
CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B.	L	A	..	A	N	A	..	N	N	310	452
CAREW, J. LAURENCE	N	A	..	..	..	A	..	A	A	242	352
CARLILE, W. WALTER	C	N	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	192	356
CARSON, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C.	C	N	A	..	..	N	..	A	..	514	801
CARVILL, PATRICK G. H.	N	A	..	..	N	A	A	N	N	136	907
CAUSTON, R. K.	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492	683
CAUTLEY, HENRY S.	C	N	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	206	456
CAVENDISH, RICHARD F.	LU	A	A	A	N	..	..	A	..	291	620
CAVENDISH, VICTOR C. W.	LU	N	..	..	A	N	N	A	A	639	1120
CAWLEY, FREDERICK	LU	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	328	538
CAYZER, Sir C. W.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	196	362
CECIL, EVELYN	C	N	A	A	N	..	N	A	A	465	889
CECIL, Lord HUGH	C	N	A	A	A	..	N	A	A	476	847
CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. J.	LU	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	324	726
CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. J. A.	LU	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	580	1045
CHAMBERLAYNE, T.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	82
CHANNING, F. A.	L	A	N	..	N	A	..	N	N	477	784
CHAPLIN, Rt. Hon. HENRY	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	265
CHAPMAN, EDWARD	C	N	A	..	A	..	N	A	A	533	901
CHARRINGTON, SPENCER	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	466	764
CHURCHILL, WINSTON S.	C	N	..	N	..	..	N	A	A	243	480
CLANCY, JOHN J.	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	398
CLARE, O. LEIGH	C	..	A	N	..	..	..	A	A	179	379
CLIVE, Capt. P. A.	LU	N	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	423	423
COCHRANE, Hon. T.	LU	N	A	N	..	N	N	A	A	477	797
CODDINGTON, Sir W., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	205
COGAN, DENIS J.	N	A	..	..	..	..	N	A	A	144	413
COGHILL, D. H.	C	..	A	N	..	..	N	A	A	310	540
COHEN, BENJAMIN L.	C	..	..	N	A	N	..	A	A	413	663
COLLINGS, Rt. Hon. JESSE	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	505	955

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd R.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
FENWICK, CHARLES	L	A	..	A	N	A	..	N	..	362	605
FERGUSON, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt.	L	..	A	..	N	A	A	..	A	502	772
FERGUSON, R. C. MUNRO	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	164	283
FFRENCH, PETER	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	305	557
FIELD, WILLIAM	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	376
FIELDEN, E. B.	C	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	343	709
FINCH, Rt. Hon. GEORGE H.	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	520	870
FINLAY, Sir ROBERT B., K.C.	LU	N	A	..	A	..	N	..	A	584	1047
FIRBANK, Sir J. T.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	248
FISHER, WILLIAM HAYES	C	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	646	1135
FISON, F. WILLIAM	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	292	433
FITZ-GERALD, Sir R. U. P., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	330	493
FITZMAURICE, Lord EDMUND	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	396
FITZROY, Hon. E. ALGERNON	C	N	..	..	A	..	N	..	..	370	735
FLANNERY, Sir J. FORTESCUE	LU	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	..	293	468
FLAVIN, MICHAEL JOSEPH	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	173	518
FLETCHER, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	332	544
FLOWER, ERNEST	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	A	445	653
FLYNN, JAMES C.	N	..	N	..	A	..	A	..	..	360	788
FORSTER, HENRY WILLIAM	C	N	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	429	651
FOSTER, Sir B. WALTER	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	350	567
FOSTER, Sir MICHAEL, K.C.B.	LU	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	..	98	182
FOSTER, PHILIP S. (El. June, 1901)	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	A	381	531
FOWLER, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.S.I.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	252
FULLER, J. M. F.	L	..	A	..	..	..	..	N	..	358	557
FURNESS, Sir C.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	256
GALLOWAY, W. J.	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	437	533
GARDNER, ERNEST (El. July, 1901)	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	424	559
GARFIT, WILLIAM	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	370	648
GIBBS, Hon. A. G. H.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	235	391
GIBBS, Hon. VICARY	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	360
GILHOLLY, JAMES	N	A	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	320	746
GLADSTONE, Rt. Hon. H. J.	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	389	586
GODDARD, DANIEL FORD	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	742
GODSON, Sir AUGUSTUS F.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	819
GORDON, Hon. JOHN EDWARD	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	307	717
GORDON, JOHN	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	212
GORDON, Major W. EVANS	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	287	532
GORE, Hon. G. R. C. O. (El. May, 1901)	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	328	403
GORE, Hon. S. F. ORMSBY	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	254	433
GORST, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E.	C	N	..	..	A	..	..	A	..	401	759
GOSCHEN, Hon. G. J.	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	..	331	613
GOULDING, EDWARD A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	457	779
GRAHAM, H. R.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	310
GRANT, CORRIE	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	614
GRAY, ERNEST	C	N	A	..	A	..	A	..	N	378	689
GREEN, WOLFORD DAVIS	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	428
GREENE, Sir E. WALTER, Bt.	C	..	A	..	..	..	N	..	..	327	563
GREENE, HENRY DAVID	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	300	515
GREENE, W. RAYMOND	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	493
GRENFELL, Major W. H.	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	226	374
GRETTON, JOHN	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	548
GREVILLE, Capt. Hon. RONALD	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	545
GREY, Sir EDWARD, Bt.	C	..	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	238	326
GRIFFITH, ELLIS J.	L	..	A	..	..	..	A	..	N	300	486
GROVES, JAMES G.	L	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	A	299	586
GUEST, Hon. IVOR	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	259	396
GULLY, Rt. Hon. W. C. (Speaker)	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUNTER, Col. Sir R., Bt.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	215
GURDON, Sir W. BRAMPTON.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	661
GUTHRIE, W. M.	C	N	..	A	..	..	A	..	N	210	415
HAIN, EDWARD	LU	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	..	186	439
HALDANE, Rt. Hon. R. B.	L	..	..	A	N	..	..	..	..	117	255
HALL, E. MARSHALL, K.C.	C	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	A	212	533
HALSEY, Rt. Hon. THOMAS F.	C	..	A	N	..	..	..	A	A	378	400
HAMBRO, C. ERIC	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	A	163	330
HAMILTON, Rt. Hon. Lord G.	C	N	A	N	..	..	N	A	A	508	921
HAMILTON, MARQUIS OF	C	N	..	..	A	..	N	..	..	201	472

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.								Attendance, Session 1902.	Attendance, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
HAMMOND, JOHN.....	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	560
HANBURY, Rt. Hon. R. W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	768
HARCOURT, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V.	L	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	308
HARDIE, JAMES KEIL.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	319
HARDY, LAURENCE.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	543
HARE, THOMAS L.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	440
HARMSWORTH, R. L.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	443
HARRINGTON, TIMOTHY.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	151
HARRIS, F. LEVERTON.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445	896
HARWOOD, GEORGE.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	355
HASLAM, Sir A. SEALE.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	362
HASLETT, Sir J. H.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	388
HATCH, E. F. G.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	314	321
HAY, Hon. CLAUDE G. D.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	734
HAYDEN, JOHN P.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	824
HAYNE, Rt. Hon. C. SEALE.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	590	995
HAYTER, Rt. Hon. Sir A. D., Bt.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	507
HEALY, TIMOTHY M.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	249
HEATH, A. H.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	531
HEATH, JAMES.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	523
HEATON, J. H.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	363
HELDER, AUGUSTUS.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	558
HELME, N. V.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	584
HEMPHILL, Rt. Hon. C. H.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	510
HENDERSON, Sir ALEX., Bt.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345	575
HERMON-HODGE, Sir R. T., Bt.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	517
HICKMAN, Sir ALFRED.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	245
HILL, Capt. ARTHUR.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26
HOARE, Sir S., BART.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	393
HOBHOUSE, C. E. H.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	355
HOBHOUSE, Rt. Hon. HENRY.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	579
HOGG, LINDSAY.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	400
HOLLAND, Sir W. H.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	611
HOPE, J. D.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	321
HOPE, J. FITZALAN.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	995
HORNBY, Sir W. H. Bt.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	235
HORNER, FREDERICK W.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	215
HORNIMAN, F. J.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	701
HOULDSWORTH, Sir W. H., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	451
HOULT, JOSEPH.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	616
HOUSTON, ROBERT P.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	225
HOWARD, JOSEPH.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	453
HOWARD, JOHN.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	468
HOZIER, Hon. J. H. C.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	607
HUDSON, G. B.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	658
HUMPHREYS-OWEN, A. C.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	357
HUTTON, ALFRED E.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	417
HUTTON, JOHN.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	361
JACOBY, JAMES A.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	512
JAMESON, MAJOR J. E.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	235
JEBB, Sir R. CLAVERHOUSE.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	432
JEFFREYS, Rt. Hon. A. F. (Deputy Chairman).	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	450
JESSEL, Capt. HERBERT M.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	411
JOHNSTONE, J. HEYWOOD.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	658
JOICEY, Sir JAMES, BART.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	322
JONES, D. BRYNMOR.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	557
JONES, WILLIAM.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	935	749
JORDAN, JEREMIAH.....	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	438
JOYCE, M.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	763
KEARLEY, HUDSON F.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	427
KEMP, GEORGE.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	211
KENNAWAY, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	378
KENNEDY, PATRICK J.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	504
KENYON, Hon. G. T.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	633
KENYON-SLANEY, Col. W.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	598
KESWICK, W.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	580
KIMBER, HENRY.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	379
KING, Sir H. SEYMOUR.....	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	395
KINLOCH, Sir J. G. S., Bt.....	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	336

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd R.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
MANNERS, LORD CECIL R. J.	C	N	A	..	..	..	N	A	A	301	486
MANSFIELD, H.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	323	541
MAPLE, SIR J. BLUNDELL, Bt.	L	..	..	A	A	A	..	..	..	70	203
MAPPIN, SIR F. T., BART.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	216
MARKHAM, A. B.	L	..	..	..	N	A	..	N	..	353	459
MARTIN, R. BIDDULPH.	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	..	153	306
MASSEY-MAINWARING, Hon. W. F. B.	C	N	A	N	..	..	..	A	..	151	291
MATHER, SIR WILLIAM	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	160	227
MAXWELL, Rt. Hon. Sir H. E.	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	A	..	131	238
MAXWELL, WILLIAM JARDINE	LU	N	A	..	A	N	..	A	A	395	711
MELLOR, Rt. Hon. JOHN W.	L	..	..	A	A	N	..	A	A	126	206
MELVILLE, BERESFORD V.	C	..	..	..	A	N	..	..	..	138	359
MEYSEY-THOMPSON, SIR H., Bt.	LU	N	..	..	..	N	N	A	A	171	289
MIDDLEMORE, J. T.	LU	N	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	225	393
MILDMAY, FRANCIS B.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	220	359
MILNER, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	176	252
MILVAIN, T. (El. Jan., 1902)	C	..	A	N	A	..	N	A	A	313	313
MINCH, MATTHEW J.	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	61
MITCHELL, WILLIAM	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	118	211
MOLESWORTH, SIR LEWIS W., Bt.	LU	N	A	N	A	A	N	A	A	216	564
MONTAGU, GEORGE C.	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	A	363	756
MONTAGU, Hon. J. SCOTT.	C	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	179	258
MOON, E. R. P.	C	N	..	N	A	N	..	A	A	322	569
MOONEY, JOHN J.	N	..	N	A	A	N	..	A	..	274	600
MOORE, WILLIAM	C	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	..	92	312
MORE, ROBERT JASPER	LU	..	..	..	A	N	..	A	A	530	832
MORGAN, DAVID JOHN	C	N	A	N	A	N	..	A	A	461	839
MORGAN, Col. Hon. F. C.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	238
MORGAN, JOHN LLOYD	L	..	A	A	N	..	A	N	N	301	496
MORLEY, CHARLES	L	..	A	A	N	..	..	N	N	304	412
MORLEY, Rt. Hon. JOHN	L	A	..	A	N	..	..	N	N	102	151
MORRELL, GEORGE H.	C	..	..	..	A	N	..	A	..	450	782
MORRISON, Lt. J. A.	C	..	A	N	..	..	N	..	A	292	517
MORTON, ARTHUR H. A.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	543	914
MOSS, SAMUEL	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	239	436
MOULTON, JOHN F.	C	..	A	A	N	A	..	A	A	217	297
MOUNT, WILLIAM A.	C	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	367	711
MOWBRAY, Sir R. G. C., Bt.	C	N	A	..	A	N	..	A	A	343	526
MUNTZ, Sir PHILIP A., Bt.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	284
MURNAGHAN, GEORGE	N	A	..	..	N	..	..	A	A	121	324
MURPHY, JOHN	N	..	N	A	N	A	..	A	A	312	768
MURRAY, Rt. Hon. A. G.	C	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	A	596	999
MURRAY, CHARLES J.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	460	819
MURRAY, Col. C. WYNDHAM	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	542
MYERS, WILLIAM HENRY	C	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	A	295	482
NANNETTI, JOSEPH P.	A	..	N	A	N	A	..	A	..	367	805
NEWDIGATE, FRANCIS A.	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	182	357
NEWNES, Sir GEORGE, Bt.	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	256	366
NICHOLSON, W. G.	C	N	A	N	..	..	N	A	A	349	614
NICOL, DONALD N.	C	..	A	N	A	N	..	A	A	500	916
NOLAN, Col. J. P.	N	A	..	..	..	..	N	A	A	349	636
NOLAN, JOSEPH	N	A	N	..	N	A	..	A	A	390	849
NORMAN, HENRY	L	..	..	A	..	..	A	N	N	310	524
NORTON, Capt. CECIL W.	L	A	N	A	N	..	..	..	..	376	577
NUSSEY, THOMAS W.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	281	496
O'BRIEN, JAMES F. X.	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	A	235	433
O'BRIEN, K.	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	A	338	778
O'BRIEN, PATRICK	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	A	403	836
O'BRIEN, P. J.	A	A	N	A	N	..	..	..	..	387	743
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28
O'CONNOR, JAMES	A	..	N	A	..	A	A	A	..	351	751
O'CONNOR, THOMAS P.	N	A	N	A	N	A	..	A	A	241	525
O'DOHERTY, WILLIAM	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	263
O'DONNELL, JOHN	N	A	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	81	397
O'DONNELL, THOMAS	N	..	..	A	..	N	..	..	..	302	716
O'DOWD, JOHN	N	A	N	A	..	A	..	A	..	227	634
O'KELLY, C.	N	..	..	..	N	A	..	A	..	106	506
O'KELLY, JAMES	N	A	N	A	..	A	A	..	..	318	659
O'MALLEY, WILLIAM	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	A	..	335	778

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c. Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd R.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
O'MARA, JAMES	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	..	285	708
O'NEILL, Hon. R. T.	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	..	200	422
ORR-EWING, C. LINDSAY	N	A	N	N	A	N	A	..	821	564
O'SHAUGHNESSY, P. J.	N	A	N	N	A	N	A	..	343	771
O'SHEE, JAMES JOHN	N	A	N	N	A	N	A	..	124	293
PALMER, Sir C. M., Bt.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	214
PALMER, GEORGE WILLIAM	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	64	122
PALMER, WALTER	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	415	749
PARKER, Sir GILBERT	C	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	241	426
PARKES, EBENEZER	L	N	..	N	..	..	A	..	208	406
PARTINGTON, OSWALD	U	..	..	..	N	..	A	..	306	597
PAULTON, JAMES M.	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	295	456
PEARSON, Sir WEETMAND, Bt.	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	74	110
PEASE, H. PIKE	U	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	250	391
PEASE, Sir JOSEPH W., BART.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	86
PEASE, J. A. (El. May, 1901)	L	A	A	A	..	..	..	N	367	452
PEEL, Hon. WILLIAM E. W.	U	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	256	497
PEMBERTON, JOHN S. G.	C	N	A	N	A	..	A	A	292	517
PENN, JOHN	C	..	..	N	..	N	A	A	160	347
PERCY, EARL	C	..	..	N	..	..	A	..	400	589
PERKS, ROBERT W.	L	..	..	A	N	A	N	N	133	196
PHILLIPS, JOHN W.	L	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	245	332
PICKARD, B.	L	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	149	205
PIERPOINT, ROBERT	L	..	..	..	A	N	..	..	239	475
PILKINGTON, Lt.-Col. R.	C	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	220	441
PIRIE, DUNCAN VERNON	L	..	..	N	A	..	..	..	245	380
PLATT-HIGGINS, F.	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	442	816
PLUMMER, WALTER B.	C	..	A	N	A	..	N	A	491	807
POWELL, Sir F. SHARP, Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	459	745
POWER, PATRICK J.	N	..	A	N	A	N	A	A	367	816
PREYMAN, CAPT. ERNEST G.	C	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	523	930
PRICE, ROBERT JOHN	L	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	352	499
PRIESTLEY, ARTHUR	L	..	..	..	A	..	..	N	251	394
PRYCE-JONES, Lt.-Col. E.	L	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	434	693
PURVIS, ROBERT	U	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	609	1062
PYM, C. GUY	C	..	..	..	A	N	..	..	257	419
QUILTER, Sir W. C., Bt.	U	..	A	N	..	..	A	A	122	213
RANDLES, JOHN S.	C	..	A	N	A	N	N	A	405	728
RANKIN, Sir JAMES, BART.	C	..	A	..	A	N	N	A	398	600
RASCH, MAJOR FRED. C.	C	N	..	..	A	N	N	A	402	644
RATCLIFF, R. F.	U	..	..	..	..	..	N	A	222	398
RATTIGAN, Sir W. H. (El. Sep., 1901)	U	N	..	..	N	A	..	N	274	274
REA, RUSSELL	L	..	A	A	N	..	N	..	465	703
RECKITT, HAROLD JAMES	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	151	286
REDDY, M.	N	A	N	..	N	..	A	..	285	733
REDMOND, JOHN E.	N	A	N	A	..	..	A	A	335	792
REDMOND, WILLIAM H. K.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	528
REED, Sir EDWARD J., K.C.B.	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	14	51
REID, JAMES	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	A	432	817
REID, Sir ROBERT T.	L	..	..	..	N	A	N	..	180	277
REMNANT, JAMES F.	C	..	A	..	A	N	..	..	385	656
RENSHAW, Sir C. BINE, Bt.	C	N	..	N	N	..	A	A	257	515
RENWICK, GEORGE	C	..	..	N	..	..	A	..	901	580
RICHARDS, HENRY CHARLES	C	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	152	142
RICKETT, J. COMPTON	C	A	A	A	..	..	N	A	335	571
RIDLEY, Hon. M. WHITE	C	..	A	..	A	..	N	..	431	780
RIDLEY, SAMUEL F.	C	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	180	431
RIGG, RICHARD	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	310	508
RITCHIE, Rt. Hon. CHAS. T.	L	N	..	..	A	N	..	..	558	993
ROBERTS, JOHN BRYN	L	..	N	..	N	..	A	N	351	540
ROBERTS, JOHN HERBERT	L	..	A	..	A	N	..	..	363	586
ROBERTS, S. (El. Feb. 1902)	C	..	..	..	A	N	N	A	407	407
ROBERTSON, EDMUND	L	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	265	374
ROBERTSON, T. HERBERT	C	N	A	N	..	N	..	A	458	763
ROBINSON, BROOKE	C	..	..	..	A	..	N	..	103	190
ROBSON, WILLIAM SNOWDON	L	A	..	A	..	A	A	N	247	384
ROCHE, JOHN	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	236	485
ROE, Sir THOS.	C	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	272	441
ROLLESTON, Sir JOHN F. L.	L	..	..	N	A	..	N	A	277	504
ROLLIT, Sir ALBERT KAYE	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	214

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa— Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill— 2nd R.	Education Bill— Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ROPNER, COL. SIR E. H. O.....	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	471	817
ROTHSCHILD, HON. LIONEL W.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	182	225
ROUND, RT. HON. JAMES	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	404	650
ROYDS, COL. CLEMENT M.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	415	704
RUNCIMAN, W. (El. Jan., 1902)	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	328	328
RUSSELL, THOMAS W.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	228	403
RUTHERFORD, JOHN	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	277	472
SACKVILLE, S. G. STOPFORD	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	519	907
SADLER, COL. SAMUEL A.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	396	675
SAMUEL, HARRY S.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	370	555
SAMUEL, HERBERT (El. Nov. 1902)	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	160	160
SAMUEL, STUART M.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	86	300
SANDYS, COL. T. M.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	85	200
SASSOON, SIR E. A., BT.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	212	382
SAUNDERSON, COL. RT. HON. E. J.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	77	216
SCHWANN, CHARLES E.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	310	435
SCOTT, CHARLES PRESTWICH	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	145	263
SCOTT, SIR SAMUEL E., BT.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	251	477
SEELY, CHARLES HILTON	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	256	447
SEELY, MAJOR J. E. B.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	385	427
SETON-KARR, SIR HENRY	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	194	387
SHACKLETON, D. J. (El. Aug. 1902)	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	171	171
SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	407	735
SHAW, T. F. CHARLES EDWARD	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	290	383
SHAW, THOMAS	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	277	424
SHAW-STEWART, M. HUGH	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	230	396
SHEEHAN, D. D. (El. May, 1901)	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	319	596
SHIPMAN, DR. JOHN J.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	480	725
SIMEON, SIR J. S. B., BT.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	242	492
SINCLAIR, CAPT. JOHN	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	507	771
SINCLAIR, LOUIS	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	261	466
SKEWES-COX, THOMAS	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	217	408
SLOAN, THOMAS H. (El. Aug. 1902)	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	77	77
SMITH, ABEL HENRY	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	414	649
SMITH, HUGH C.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	383	640
SMITH, JAMES PARKER	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	487	905
SMITH, SAMUEL	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	3	70
SMITH, HON. W. F. D.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	381	672
SOAMES, ARTHUR W.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	269	446
SOARES, ERNEST	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	350	614
SPEAR, JOHN W.	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	412	824
SPENCER, RT. HON. CHARLES R.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	463	606
SPENCER, SIR ERNEST	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	198	296
STANLEY, HON. ARTHUR	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	274	489
STANLEY, E. J.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	358	531
STANLEY, LORD	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	534	961
STEVENSON, FRANCIS S.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	220	370
STEWART, SIR MARK J. M., BT.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	314	529
STIRLING-MAXWELL, SIR J. M.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	231	383
STOCK, JAMES HENRY	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	180	306
STONE, SIR JOHN B.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	319	417
STRACHEY, SIR E., BT.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	372	539
STROYAN, JOHN	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	223	479
STRUTT, HON. C. H.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	352	613
STURT, HON. HUMPHREY N.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	290	561
SULLIVAN, DONAL	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	408	888
TALBOT, RT. HON. JOHN G.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	407	596
TALBOT, LORD EDMUND.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	506	867
TAYLOR AUSTIN (El. Nov., 1902)	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	84	84
TAYLOR, THEODORE C.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	198	510
TENNANT, HAROLD JOHN	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	264	481
THOMAS, ABEL	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	256	344
THOMAS, SIR ALFRED	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	321	454
THOMAS, DAVID ALFRED	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	494	767
THOMAS, F. FREEMAN	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	262	423
THOMAS, J. A.	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	338	517
THOMPSON, DR. E. C.	N	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	163	287
THOMPSON, F. WHITLEY	L	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	374	558
THORBURN, SIR WALTER	LU	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	A	180	356

MEMBERS.	Party.	Ireland—Land Reform.	War in S. Africa—Remounts, Provisions, &c.	Disestablishment in Wales.	London Water Bill—2nd R.	Army Guns.	Irish Constabulary.	Education Bill—2nd R.	Education Bill—Clause 7.	Attendances, Session 1902.	Attendances, 1900-1902.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
THORNTON, PERCY M.	C	N	A	N	A	N	N	A	..	509	886
TOLLEMACHE, HENRY J.	C	N	A	..	A	..	..	A	N	191	396
TOMKINSON, JAMES	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	451
TOMLINSON, Sir W. E. M., Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	..	N	A	..	534	928
TOULMIN G. (El. May, 1902) ..	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	261	261
TREVELYAN, CHARLES P.	L	A	..	A	N	..	..	N	..	444	666
TRITTON, CHARLES E.	C	..	A	..	A	..	..	A	..	361	554
TUFNELL, Lt.-Col. EDWARD ..	C	N	A	N	A	..	..	A	A	342	611
TUKE, Sir JOHN BATTY	C	N	..	N	..	N	..	A	N	188	231
TULLY, JASPER	N	..	..	..	..	N	A	..	..	189	447
URE, ALEXANDER	L	..	..	A	..	..	..	N	..	99	252
VALENTIA, Viscount	C	N	A	N	..	N	N	A	N	592	1053
VINCENT, Col. Sir C. E. H.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	216	332
VINCENT, Sir EDGAR	C	N	A	..	..	..	..	A	A	176	331
WALKER, Col. WILLIAM H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	N	A	A	213	431
WALLACE, ROBERT	L	N	..	A	N	..	..	A	N	305	815
WALBOND, Rt. Hn. Sir W. H.	L	A	..	A	N	N	N	A	N	594	1061
WALTON, JOHN LAWSON	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	169	256
WALTON, JOSEPH	L	..	A	A	..	..	..	N	N	261	443
WANKLYN, JAMES LESLIE	LU	..	..	..	A	..	..	N	..	188	306
WARDE, Col. CHARLES E.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	386	599
WARNER, T. COURTENAY T.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	339	615
WASON, EUGENE	L	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	..	378	573
WASON, J. C.	L	..	..	..	A	..	..	N	..	217	500
WEBB, Col. W. G.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	A	234	485
WEIR, JAMES GALLOWAY	C	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	..	344	617
WELBY, Lt.-Col. A. C. E.	C	N	..	N	..	..	N	A	A	471	705
WELBY, Sir CHAS. G. E., Bt.	C	N	A	N	A	N	..	A	..	282	495
WENTWORTH, Capt. B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VERNON	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	58	158
WHARTON, Rt. Hon. J. LLOYD ..	C	..	A	N	A	N	..	A	A	262	368
WHITE, GEORGE	L	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	296	449
WHITE, LUKE	N	A	A	..	N	..	..	N	..	492	866
WHITE, PATRICK	L	A	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	134	456
WHITELEY, GEORGE	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	364	548
WHITELEY, HERBERT	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	371	654
WHITLEY, J. H.	C	..	A	A	..	A	..	N	..	512	870
WHITMORE, CHARLES A.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	337	547
WHITTAKER, THOMAS P.	L	..	..	..	N	A	..	N	..	396	621
WILLIAMS, A. OSMOND	LU	..	A	A	..	..	..	N	..	300	555
WILLIAMS, Rt. Hon. J. POWELL ..	C	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	181	303
WILLIAMS, Col. ROBERT	C	..	..	N	A	..	N	A	..	242	486
WILLOUGHBY-DE-ERESBY, Ld.	C	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	414
WILLOX, Sir JOHN ARCHIBALD ..	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	A	331	549
WILLS, Sir FREDK.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	353
WILSON, A. S.	C	N	A	N	..	..	..	A	A	421	758
WILSON, CHARLES H.	L	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	58	103
WILSON, F. W.	L	..	..	A	..	..	..	N	N	259	371
WILSON, HENRY J.	L	A	N	N	N	A	..	N	N	415	592
WILSON, JOHN (Falkirk)	LU	..	N	A	..	..	..	N	N	182	372
WILSON, JOHN (Durham)	L	..	N	A	..	..	..	N	N	294	463
WILSON, JOHN (Glasgow)	LU	..	A	A	A	..	N	A	N	422	712
WILSON, J. W.	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	N	221	407
WILSON-TODD, WM. H.	C	N	..	..	..	N	..	A	..	379	623
WODEHOUSE, Rt. Hon. E. R.	LU	N	..	..	..	N	N	A	A	374	719
WOLFF, GUSTAVUS W.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	297
WOOD, J. (El. Feb., 1902)	LU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	36
WOODHOUSE, Sir JAMES T.	L	..	..	A	..	..	..	N	N	240	374
WORSLEY-TAYLOR, H. W.	C	..	..	N	..	..	..	A	..	221	221
WORTLEY, Rt. Hn. C. B. STUART	C	N	A	N	..	N	N	..	..	429	673
WRIGHTSON, Sir THOMAS, Bt.	C	..	..	..	A	..	..	A	A	316	522
WYLLIE, ALEXANDER	C	N	A	..	..	..	..	A	A	276	578
WYNDHAM, Rt. Hon. GEORGE	C	N	A	N	..	N	..	A	A	560	994
WYNDHAM-QUIN, Major W. H.	C	N	A	N	..	..	..	A	A	233	248
YERBURGH, ROBERT A.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	294
YOUNG, SAMUEL	N	..	..	..	N	A	..	A	..	174	374
YOUNGER, WILLIAM	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	323
YOXALL, JAMES HENRY	L	..	N	A	N	A	A	N	..	358	554

THE STATUTES OF 1902.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.— 2 EDWARD VII.

** The Acts marked by an asterisk were introduced by the Government.
The dates are those on which the Royal Assent was given.*

CAP. 1. * CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 1) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR M. H. BEACH, C.)

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st March, 1901, 1902 and 1903.

It also gave power to the Treasury to borrow up to £73,693,996.—21st March.

2. * ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. BRODRICK, C.)

The annual Act which provides for the discipline and regulation of the Army. It contains no novel provisions.—28th April.

3. * AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT (IRELAND).

(Introduced by MR. WYNDHAM, C.)

This Act gives to the Irish County Councils power to exclude certain congested district areas from the liability to contribute towards the expenses incurred for the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries, and of technical instruction.—23rd June.

4. * LOAN ACT.

(Introduced by SIR M. H. BEACH, C.)

An Act to provide for raising money for the service of the year ending 31st March, 1903.

This Act authorised the Treasury to raise by loan an amount not exceeding £32,000,000 by the creation of Consols.—23rd June.

5. * ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER, L.U.)

An Act to amend Section 1 of the Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act, 1896.

The Act extends the qualification for service in the Royal Naval Reserve, hitherto limited to persons serving on "a vessel registered in the British Islands." This restriction is now removed.—22nd July.

6. WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT.

(Introduced by the EARL OF JERSEY, C.)

An Act to amend the Wild Birds Protection Acts by enabling the Courts to direct the forfeiture of any wild bird, or its eggs, in cases where a person has been convicted of an offence under the principal Acts.—22nd July.

7. * FINANCE ACT.

(Introduced by SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, C.)

An Act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue and the National Debt, &c.

The Act carries into effect the Budget proposals of the Government.

It imposes a duty of 3d. per cwt. on grain of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom, with the exception of maize and offal feeding stuffs, which pay a duty of 1½d. per cwt.

A duty of 5d. per cwt. is imposed upon flour and meal, on the milled products of any grain, also upon starch, arrowroot, tapioca, potato flour, sago, malt, pearly barley and whole and cleaned rice. Maize meal will pay a duty of 2½d. per cwt.

The duty on glucose is increased slightly.

The use of spirits in arts or manufacture is permitted without payment of duty, in cases to be sanctioned by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and under strict regulations.

The Income Tax is increased to 1s. 3d. in the £.—22nd July.

8. CREMATION ACT.

(Introduced by LORD MONKSWELL, L.)

An Act for the regulation of the burning of human remains, and to enable burial authorities to establish crematoria.

The provision and maintenance of crematoria by the public authorities is sanctioned by this Act, under strict regulations against the creation of a nuisance, and elaborate safeguards for the proper conduct of the operations, the prevention of abuses, and against the concealment of crimes.

The clergy are not to be *obliged* to perform a funeral service before, at, or after a cremation.

The Act comes into force on April 1st, 1903.—22nd July.

9. * PRISON OFFICERS' PENSION ACT.

(Introduced by MR. J. COLLINGS, L.U.)

An Act to amend the Prison Act, 1877, with respect to the allowances to Prison Officers under Sec. 36 of that Act.

The Act confirms a practice by which local authorities have been accustomed to grant annuities to Prison Officers in addition to superannuation allowances under the Act, so, however, that the total shall not exceed the Civil Service scale.—22nd July.

10. * POLICE RESERVISTS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. J. COLLINGS, L.U.)

An Act to amend the Law as to pensions and gratuities of Police Reservists called out on permanent service.

It enables police constables in such cases to count towards pension the time of their service with the colours in the Army Reserve.—22nd July.

11. IMMORAL TRAFFIC (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. C. CORBETT, L.U.)

An Act to make further provision for the punishment of persons trading in prostitution in Scotland.

The existing English law is extended to Scotland by this Act.—22nd July.

12. * BRITISH MUSEUM ACT.

(Introduced by VISCOUNT PEEL, L.U.)

An Act to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to remove certain newspapers and other printed matter from the present British Museum buildings to a new building to be erected at Hendon.—22nd July.

13. LABOUR BUREAU (LONDON) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. LOUGH, L.)

An Act to authorise the establishment of Labour Bureaux throughout the Metropolis.

The London Borough Councils are empowered by this Act to establish, and maintain out of the general rate, offices for supplying information respecting employers who desire to engage workpeople, and workpeople who seek employment.—22nd July.

14. UNIVERSITY OF WALES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. B. JONES, L.)

An Act to extend the privileges of the graduates of the University of Wales.

Under this Act any office which is or shall be open to graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Victoria University, will be open to graduates of the University of Wales.—*22nd July.*

15. MUSICAL COPYRIGHT ACT.

(Introduced by LORD MONKSWELL, L.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Musical Copyright.

The Act enables magistrates to direct the seizure of pirated copies of musical works, and to order their destruction, or delivery to the owner of the copyright. Any pirated copy may be seized by a constable without warrant on the request of the owner of the copyright, at the risk of the latter. In case of such seizure the copies may be ordered to be forfeited, or destroyed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the magistrate.—*22nd July.*

16. PAUPER CHILDREN (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by LORD CLONBROCK, C.)

The Act defines, for the purposes of the principal Act, orphans and deserted children, so as to include all appropriate cases.—*22nd July.*

17. MIDWIVES ACT.

(Introduced by LORD C. MANNERS, C.)

An Act to secure the better training of Midwives, and to regulate their practice.

After 1st April, 1905, any uncertified woman who uses the title of midwife will be liable to a fine of £5.

After 1st April, 1910, no woman will be allowed to practice as a midwife for gain, except under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she is certified under the Act. Penalty for so acting, £10.

Existing midwives may, within two years, claim to be certified under the Act on production of evidence of capacity.

For the purposes of registration and the grant of certificates, a Central Midwives' Board is to be formed, consisting of representative medical practitioners appointed by various bodies, and in addition, two persons (one being a woman) nominated by the Lord President of the Council, and three others appointed by the Association of County Councils, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, and the Royal British Nurses' Association, respectively.

The duties of this Board are defined by the Act, and they are directed, *inter alia*, to frame rules for the issue of certificates for regulating the training of midwives and for deciding the conditions under which midwives may be suspended from practice.

Such Rules are to be valid when approved by the Privy Council, who will consider any representation from the General Medical Council thereon. An appeal to the High Court from the decision of the Board is allowed.

The Board will arrange for examinations, and is empowered to charge fees. It will keep a roll of certified midwives, which will be evidence in a Court of Law.

Local supervision over midwives is also conferred on County and County Borough Councils, who are granted powers of enquiry and suspension. They may delegate their duties to a Committee, and to District Councils. Every certified midwife is to notify to the local authority that she intends to practice before acting in that capacity.

Penalties are enacted for obtaining a certificate by false pretences or for wilful falsification of the roll. The prosecution of offences may be undertaken by the local authority at the public cost.

The Act comes into force, except as otherwise provided, on 1st April, 1903.—*22nd July.*

18. LICENSING (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. CLANCY, N.)

This Act prohibits the issue of new licences in Ireland for the sale of intoxicants except for premises already licensed, and for hotels and railway refreshment rooms.

The licensing authority may, however, issue a license in lieu of one extinguished or surrendered through expiration of a lease, or where, owing to an increase of at least 25 per cent. in population, a city or town is extended.

The limit of valuation is extended, and the minimum value of licensed premises is to be £10, with varying scales for certain towns named.—*31st July.*

19. EDUCATION (1901) RENEWAL ACT.

(Introduced by DR. MACNAMARA, L.)

By this Act the permission granted in 1901 for School Boards to carry on certain branches of secondary education is continued for one year.—*31st July.*

20. PUBLIC LIBRARIES (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. DILLON, N.)

This Act enables Rural District Councils to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, and to become the library authority for the district. Schools in the district may be used as libraries, and County Councils are empowered to make grants for the purchase of books.—*8th August.*

21. SHOP CLUBS ACT.

(Introduced by MAJOR EVANS-GORDON, C.)

An Act to prohibit compulsory membership of unregistered Shop Clubs or Thrift Funds, and to regulate such as are duly registered.

It is made, by this Act, an offence for an employer to require as a condition of employment that any workmen shall discontinue his membership of any friendly society, or that he shall not become a member of any friendly society other than the shop club or thrift fund; or that he shall join such club or fund unless the same is registered under the Friendly Societies Act.

No such club or fund may be registered unless its constitution is such as to satisfy the Registrar that it is permanent in character, and that it confers substantial benefits on the workmen. Before certifying, the Registrar must ascertain the views of the workmen, and must be satisfied that the club or fund is desired by 75 per cent. of the workmen.

Regulations are provided for the proper conduct of such clubs and funds, and for compensation to workmen ceasing to be members of the same.

Railway superannuation funds and insurance societies are exempted from the Act.

"Shop club" or "thrift fund" means every club and society for providing benefits to workmen in connection with a workshop, factory, dock, shop or warehouse.—*8th August.*

22. * PUBLIC WORKS LOAN ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

An Act to grant money for Local Loans out of the Local Loans Fund.

The issue of money by the National Debt Commissioners for the purposes of loans by the Public Works Loans Commissioners is authorised by this Act.

Certain debts, chiefly in Ireland, are written off and converted into free grants.—*8th August.*

23. * ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

This Act continues in the Isle of Man the additional duties of customs imposed by the Act of 1900.—*8th August.*

24. * MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. WYNDHAM, C.)

An Act to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland. It authorises the Treasury to advance money by way of grant to the Irish Board of Works, to assist the construction of works for facilitating navigation in congested districts. The County Council must pay an annual contribution of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cost of the works.—*8th August.*

25. * LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by LORD BALFOUR, C.)

The purpose of this Act is to provide a definition of "machinery fixed or attached" for rating purposes.—*8th August.*

26. * PACIFIC CABLE (AMENDMENT) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

The object of this Act is to substitute the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for that of the several States, and to transfer to it the separate obligations of the States in regard to the Pacific Cable.—*8th August.*

27. * APPROPRIATION ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

The Act appropriates to the various services the supplies granted in the Session. The total sum so granted was £151,221,697.—*8th August.*

23. * LICENSING ACT.

(Introduced by MR. RITCHIE, C.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to the sale of Intoxicating Liquors and to drunkenness, and to provide for the registration of clubs.

The Act is divided into three parts:—(I.) Drunkenness, (II.) Licensing, (III.) Clubs.

I.—DRUNKENNESS.—Any person found drunk and incapable in a public place may be apprehended and dealt with according to law. (Sec. 1.)

Drunkenness when in charge of a child under seven is made punishable with a fine up to 40s. or imprisonment up to one month. (Sec. 2.)

A person convicted of drunkenness may be required to give security for future good behaviour, in addition to any other penalty, &c. (Sec. 3.)

When a licensee is charged with permitting drunkenness on his premises, the burden of proving that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the offence is cast upon him. (Sec. 4.)

New provisions are made for the protection of the wife or husband of an habitual drunkard. When the husband is such the wife may apply for a protection order under the Act of 1895. A husband, in similar case, may obtain an order under which he will not be bound to cohabit, but will have custody of children, paying a weekly sum for her maintenance.

Alternatively the court may commit a wife who is an habitual drunkard to an inebriate home, with her consent. (Sec. 5.)

The sale of liquor to persons declared to be habitual drunkards is prohibited. Notice of conviction as such is to be sent to the police authority, and if the convicted person within three years obtains or attempts to obtain liquor at any licensed house or club, he will be liable to a fine of 20s., and for a subsequent offence, of 40s. The publican who knowingly supplies him will also be liable to a fine of £20.

The names of convicted persons will be supplied by the police to licensed houses and clubs in the police area. (Sec. 6.)

Penalties are provided for any person who procures, or attempts to procure, drink for a drunken person. (Sec. 7.)

II.—LICENSING.—The conviction of any licensed person of any offence against the licensing laws is to be recorded in the register of licences, and will be considered by the licensing justices when the renewal is applied for. (Sec. 9.)

The issue of retail off-licences is placed under the control of the licensing justices, and their powers in respect to the structure of licensed premises are strengthened. (Secs. 10 and 11.)

Other sections (12 to 23) deal with questions relating to the dates of annual licensing meetings, the grant of occasional licenses (two justices being required to concur in a grant), and minor matters.

III.—CLUBS.—The secretary of every club in which intoxicants is supplied is required to register it with the clerk to the justices for the petty sessional division in which it is situate.

The register will contain the name, objects and address of the club; the secretary's name; number of members; rules as regards membership, subscription, hours of opening and closing, &c.

An annual return of these particulars is to be made by the secretary. New clubs will supply a return before they are opened. The register will be open to police and public inspection. (Secs. 24 and 25.)

If intoxicating liquor is supplied in an unregistered club, the person responsible will be liable to imprisonment up to one month, or a fine up to £50, or both; and a penalty is imposed for keeping liquor upon the premises. (Sec. 26.)

Intoxicants are not to be supplied for consumption off the premises except to a member on the premises. A fine up to £10 is provided for contravention. (Sec. 27.)

Magistrates may direct a club to be struck off the register on various grounds, such as that it has ceased to exist or that the members have sunk below twenty-five; that it is not conducted in good faith as a club, or that it is used for unlawful purposes; that drunkenness is frequent on the club premises; that intoxicants are illegally sold; that non-members are admitted merely for the purpose of obtaining intoxicants, or that forty-eight hours has not elapsed between the nomination and admission of members, and other grounds.

The order may direct that the premises shall not be used for a registered club for a specified time. (Sec. 28.)

A search warrant may be issued by a magistrate if he is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for supposing any club to be so conducted as to be

28. *LICENSING ACT—continued.

liable to be struck off the register, or that liquor is sold in an unregistered club. (Sec. 29).

Penalties are provided for false returns. (Sec. 30.)

The Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and comes into force generally on January 1st, 1903.—*8th August.*

29. FRESH WATER FISH, SCOTLAND, ACT.

(Introduced by THE LORD ADVOCATE, C.)

The Act establishes a close time for trout in Scotland from the 15th October in every year to the 28th February in the following year, during which time it will not be legal to take, possess, or expose common trout for sale. An exception is made in favour of stews and artificial hatcheries.

Penalties are also provided for destroying fresh water fish by explosives.—*8th August.*

30. *APPROPRIATION ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, C.)

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1903, and to appropriate the further supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.—*25th November.*

31. *SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, ACT.

(Introduced by SIR R. FINLAY, L.U.)

This Act empowers the Court of Appeal to sit in three divisions at the same time, for the purpose of expediting the hearing of appeals.—*25th November.*

32. *EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

Various laws which would otherwise have expired are continued by this Act, among them being the Ballot Act, the Corrupt Practices Act, 1883, and the Peace Preservation Act, Ireland, 1881.—*25th November.*

33. *AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, IRELAND, No. 2.

(Introduced by MR. G. WYNDHAM, C.)

The Act provides for the payment of certain monies to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which were formerly payable to the Royal Dublin Society.—*18th December.*

34. *PATENTS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. G. W. BALFOUR, C.)

An Act to amend the Law with reference to Applications for Patents and Compulsory Licences, and other matters connected therewith.

By this Act, where an application is made for a Patent, the duty of examining previous specifications, so as to ascertain whether an invention claimed has been anticipated, is cast upon the Patent Office. If the Comptroller is satisfied that it has not been anticipated, he may accept the specification, and if not so satisfied, he is to determine whether a reference should be added to the specification by way of notice to the public that it has been anticipated.

An appeal will lie from his decision to the law officer.

The investigation and report thereon will not in any way guarantee the validity of a patent, or throw any liability on the Board of Trade.

The law as to the grant of compulsory licences by the Board of Trade, or in the alternative, the revocation of a patent is also amended, and a reference of disputed questions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is provided for.—*18th December.*

35. *ELECTRIC LIGHTING, SCOTLAND, ACT.

(Introduced by THE LORD ADVOCATE, C.)

The Act amends the borrowing provisions of the principal Acts operating in Scotland, by removing the limit on the amount which may be borrowed, provided that arrangements are made for repayment within 30 years.—*18th December.*

36. *MAIL SHIPS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

An Act to amend the Mail Ships Act, 1881, in regard to the security to be given for ships engaged in the postal service.—*18th December.*

37. *OSBORNE ESTATE ACT.

(Introduced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, C.)

An Act to make provision with respect to the disposition and management of His Majesty's Osborne Estate in the Isle of Wight.

The Act recites that under the will of H. M. Queen Victoria the Osborne Estate is vested in His Majesty for life, with remainder to the Prince of Wales and his children in tail general, and that His Majesty was pleased on the occasion of his Coronation to hand over the estate so that it should become part of the public property of the sovereign, to be used as a memorial of Queen Victoria. It goes on to declare that the estate now forms part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and to commit the management in part to the Commissioners of Works, and the remainder to be dealt with under the Crown Lands Act. It is stipulated that the Commissioners still preserve and keep open to the public such part of the House as was in the personal occupation of H. M. Queen Victoria, and shall devote the rest of the house and grounds to the use of officers of the navy and army, or their wives, widows, or families.—18th December.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, IRELAND ACT.

(Introduced by MR. WYNDHAM, C.)

An Act to amend the Law relating to Local Government in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith.

This Act effects various changes in the existing law on matters connected with local contributions, the constitution of urban districts, compensation for compulsory purchase, the pay of medical practitioners, the collection of the poor rate, superannuation of officers, the meetings of county councils, the acceptance of tenders, insurance against accidents to workmen, the audit of accounts and other subjects.—18th December.

39. *MILITIA AND YEOMANRY ACT.

(Introduced by MR. BRODRICK, C.)

This Act enables the Secretary of State for War to relax or dispense with the provisions of any enactment respecting the training of militia and yeomanry, so far as regards men in the reserve divisions, but no militiaman or yeoman may be transferred to a corps of another arm without his consent.

The Act governing the maintenance and discipline of the militia will in future apply to the yeomanry.—18th December.

40. *UGANDA RAILWAY ACT.

(Introduced by LORD CRANBORNE, C.)

The Act authorises the increase of the grant for this railway to £5,530,000.—18th December.

41. *METROPOLIS WATER ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. H. LONG, C.)

An Act for establishing a Water Board to manage the supply of Water within London and adjoining districts, for transferring to the Water Board the undertakings of the Metropolitan Water Companies and for other purposes connected therewith.

The machinery set up by the Acts is as follows: A Water Board is constituted for the purpose of purchasing and managing the undertakings of the London Water Companies, and generally for the purpose of supplying water within the London area. It will be a body corporate with a common seal, and will be composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, 14 members representing the London County Council, and others representing in varying proportions, the Corporation of the City and Westminster, the metropolitan borough councils, the councils of counties and districts contiguous to London, and the Conservancies of the Thames and Lee.

On the appointed day the undertakings of the Companies will be transferred to and vest in the Board, with all their liabilities, and the Board will pay them as compensation such sums as may be agreed upon, or failing agreement, as may be determined by arbitration. Payments may be made wholly or partly in Water Stock.

Elaborate provisions are made for effecting the transfer, distributing the compensation, issuing stock, conferring borrowing powers, conducting the arbitration, and dealing with the special circumstances of various districts.

The "appointed day" is the 24th June, 1904, or such other day as the Local Government Board may appoint.—18th December.

42. EDUCATION ACT.

(Introduced by Mr. A. BALFOUR.)

The following is a short summary of the Education Act, 1902:—

PART I.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

1. **LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.**—For the purposes of the Act the county and county borough councils will be the local education authority: but the councils of boroughs with over 10,000 population, or of urban districts with over 20,000 will be the authority for elementary education for those boroughs or districts.

PART II.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

2. **POWERS TO AID HIGHER EDUCATION.**—(1) The local education authority must consider the educational needs of their area and take such steps as seem to them desirable, after consultation with the Board of Education, to supply or aid the supply of higher education (including the training of teachers) and to promote the co-ordination of all forms of education, and for that purpose must apply the grants under the Local Taxation Act, 1890 (the "whiskey money"), and may spend further sums if they think fit, not exceeding the equivalent of a twopenny rate, or a higher rate with the consent of the Local Government Board.

(2) In aiding higher education the councils are to have regard to any existing efficient schools or colleges, and any steps already taken under the Technical Instruction Acts.

3.—The council of any non-county boroughs or urban districts will have similar powers, but the rate must not exceed 1d. in the pound.

4. **RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.**—(1) The councils applying money for higher education are not to require that any particular form of religious instruction or worship or any religious catechism or formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall or shall not be taught, used, or practised in any school, college, or hostel aided but not provided by them: and no pupil may, on the ground of religious belief, be excluded from or placed in an inferior position in any such institution provided by the council, and no catechism or formulary distinctive of any particular religious denomination may be taught or used therein, except that the council may at the request of parents allow any religious instruction to be given, but not at the public expense, and no unfair preference shall be given to any denomination.

(2) In any such school or college aided or maintained by a council, day or evening scholars shall not be required, as a condition of being admitted into or remaining therein, to attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school, religious worship, observance, or instruction in the school or college or elsewhere; and the times for religious worship or lessons shall be conveniently arranged to allow the withdrawal of any such scholar therefrom.

PART III.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

5. **POWERS AND DUTIES.**—The local education authority will, in their area, have the powers and duties of the former School Boards and school attendance committees and will be responsible for and control all secular instruction in public elementary schools not provided by them. School Boards and attendance committees are abolished.

6. **SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.**—(1) All public elementary schools provided by the local authority will, if under a county council, have a number of managers, not exceeding four, appointed by that council, and a number, not exceeding two, appointed by the minor local authority, that is, the borough or urban district council, parish council, or parish meeting. Where a borough or urban district council are the local authority they may appoint for any provided school such number of managers as they may determine.

(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local authority will, in place of the existing managers, have foundation managers, not exceeding four, and managers, representing local authorities, not exceeding two.

(3) (a) Schools may be grouped under one body of managers; and

(b) Where the local authority consider it necessary, a larger body of managers may be appointed, so however that the number of each class is proportionately increased.

7. **SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.**—(1) The local education authority must maintain and keep efficient all public elementary schools within their area which are necessary, and will control all expenditure required for that purpose other than that to be provided for by the managers, but in the case of a non-provided school only so long as the following conditions and provisions are complied with:—

Education Act, 1902—*continued.*

(a) The managers must carry out any directions of the authority as to secular instruction, including directions as to the number and educational qualifications of teachers, and for the dismissal of any teacher on educational grounds, and if the managers fail to carry out such directions, the authority will have power themselves to carry out the directions; but no such directions must interfere with reasonable facilities for religious instruction during school hours;

(b) The authority will have power to inspect the school;

(c) The consent of the authority will be required to the appointment of teachers, but that consent must not be withheld except on educational grounds; and its consent will also be required to the dismissal of a teacher, except on grounds connected with religious instruction;

(d) The managers must provide the school house (except for the teacher's dwelling-house, if any) free of charge to the authority for use as a public elementary school, and must, out of funds provided by them, keep the school house in good repair, and make such alterations and improvements in the buildings as may be reasonably required by the authority; but damage due to fair wear and tear will be paid by the local authority;

(e) The managers must, if there is no other suitable accommodation in provided schools, allow the authority to use freely any school room out of school hours for any educational purpose for not more than three days in the week.

(2) Any damage to the school room or furniture when used out of school hours must be made good (fair wear and tear excepted) by the managers or the authority as the case may be, and the room is to be left, after use, in a proper condition for school purposes.

(3) Any dispute between the authority and the managers of a non-provided school shall be determined by the Board of Education.

(4) In schools maintained but not provided by the authority, assistant teachers and pupil teachers may be appointed, if it is thought fit, without reference to religious creed and denomination, and if there are more candidates for pupil teacherships than there are vacancies, the appointment will be made by the authority, after examination or otherwise.

(5) Religious instruction must be given in a school not provided by the authority, in accordance with the tenour of the provisions (if any) of the trust deed relating thereto, and will be under the control of the managers. But this provision will not affect any trust deed which gives power to the bishop or other superior ecclesiastical or denominational authority to decide whether the character of the religious instruction is or is not in accordance with the deed.

(6) The managers of a non-provided school will have all powers of management under the Act, and (subject as above) will have the exclusive power of appointing and dismissing teachers.

8. **NEW SCHOOLS.**—(1) Where the local authority or other persons propose to provide a new public elementary school, they shall give public notice of their intention, and the managers of any existing school, and the local authority (where not themselves acting), and any ten ratepayers in the school area, may, within three months, appeal to the Board of Education on the ground that the school is not required, or that a provided or non-provided school, as the case may be, is better suited to the wants of the district than the school proposed, and any school built in contravention of the decision of the Board of Education shall be treated as unnecessary.

(2) If the Board of Education considers that any enlargement of a school is such as to amount to the provision of a new school, the enlargement shall be so treated.

9. **NECESSITY OF SCHOOLS.**—The Board of Education shall determine in case of dispute whether a school is necessary or not, having regard to the interest of secular instruction, to the wishes of parents, and to the economy of the rates, but an existing recognised school will not be considered unnecessary if the scholars in average attendance are not less than thirty.

10. **AID GRANT.**—(1) In lieu of the grants under the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, and the Elementary Education Act, 1897, every local authority will receive, out of moneys provided by Parliament—

(a) a sum of 4/- per scholar; and

(b) an additional sum of 1½d. per scholar for every complete 2d. per scholar by which the amount of a penny rate, on the area calculated on the county rate basis, falls short of 10/- a scholar.

But if the total grants to a local authority would make the amount payable out of other sources by that authority for elementary education, less than the equivalent of a 3d. rate, the Parliamentary grants will be decreased, and the amount payable out of other sources increased, by half the difference.

(2) The grants will be based on the number of scholars in average attendance in day schools maintained by the authority.

11. **MANAGERS.**—(1) The foundation managers will be those appointed under the trust deed, but if the Board of Education decide that the trust deed as to the appointment of managers is inconsistent with the Act, or insufficient or inapplicable, or there is no trust deed, the Board must make an order to meet the case.

Education Act, 1902—continued.

(2) Such order may be made on application by the owners, trustees, or managers, within three months after the passing of the Act, and afterwards on the application of the local authority or any other person interested in the management, and the order will have effect as if it were part of a trust deed. Notice of any application, and a copy of the draft order will be given by the Board to all concerned, and the final order will not be made until six weeks after notice.

(3) In making an order the Board must have regard to the ownership of the school, and to the principles on which it has been conducted in the past.

(4) An interim order may be made pending the final order.

(5) The managers of non-provided schools will be managers, both for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts and for the purpose of the trust deed.

(6) Where the receipt of any endowment is at the time of the passing of the Act, dependent on any qualification of the managers, the qualification of the foundation managers only shall, in case of question, be regarded.

(7) The Board may, on the application of the managers, the local authority, or any person interested in the school, revoke, vary, or amend any order; but the draft of the new order must be laid before Parliament for 30 days.

12. **LOCAL AUTHORITIES—MANAGERS.**—In schools not provided by the authority, the managers representing local authorities will be appointed as follows:—

(a) Where the authority is a county council, one by the council and one by the minor local authority (see sec. 6).

(b) Where the authority is a borough or urban district council, both by that authority.

13. **GROUPING SCHOOLS.**—(1) The authority may group under one body of managers any provided schools, and may also, with the consent of the managers, any non-provided schools.

(2) The number of managers of grouped schools will be fixed, in provided schools, by the authority, and in groups of non-provided schools by agreement between the managers of schools concerned and the authority; in default of agreement, by the Board of Education.

(3) Where the authority is the county council, minor authorities must be represented on the management of grouped schools.

(4) Any arrangement for grouping non-provided schools will remain in force for three years, unless previously altered by consent.

14. **ENDOWMENTS.**—(1) The Act does not affect any endowment, or the discretion of trustees in respect thereof: Provided that, where an endowment is applied for those purposes for which provision is to be made by the local authority, the income will be paid to the authority.

In the absence of any provision, the Board of Education will apportion the income, after a local enquiry, if demanded.

(2) Any money from an endowment, paid to a county council for elementary education, will be credited and go in aid of the rate levied in the parish or parishes served by the school, or may be paid to the overseers, and applied by them in aid of the poor rate.

15. **SCHOOL FEES.**—Where fees have hitherto been charged in non-provided schools, the authority will, as long as fees are charged, pay an agreed proportion to the managers.

16. **INSTITUTIONAL SCHOOLS.**—The authority may maintain, as a public elementary school, any Marine school, or one which is part of any institution in which children are boarded.

17. **ENFORCEMENT OF DUTIES.**—If the authority fail to fulfil any of their duties under the Education Act, or fail to provide such additional accommodation as the Board of Education consider necessary, the Board may, after public inquiry, make an order to compel the authority to fulfil their duty, and it may be enforced by *mandamus*.

PART IV.**GENERAL.**

18. **EDUCATION COMMITTEES.**—(1) Any council having powers under the Act shall establish an education committee or committees, constituted under a scheme made by the council and approved by the Board; but a council having powers under Part II. only, need not establish a committee unless they consider it necessary.

(2) All matters relating to the exercise by the council of their powers under the Act, except the power of raising a rate or borrowing money, shall stand referred to the education committee, whose report is to be considered before action is taken. The council may delegate to the committee, with or without any conditions, any powers under the Act, except those of rating or borrowing.

(3) Every such scheme shall provide—

(a) for the appointment by the council of at least a majority of the committee from among its members, unless a (county) council shall otherwise determine;

(b) for the appointment by the council, on the nomination, where desirable, of other

Education Act, 1902—continued.

bodies, of persons of experience in education, including associations of voluntary schools, and of persons acquainted with the needs of the schools in the council's area;

(c) for the inclusion of women as well as men on the committee;

(d) for the appointment, if desirable, of members of past school boards on the first committee.

(4) Paid officers and contractors are disqualified for the committee, but not officers of a school or college, aided, provided, or maintained by the council.

(5) Any such scheme may provide for different separate education committees for areas, or for a joint education committee for combined districts. In the case of joint committees, a majority of the members must be appointed by the councils of any of the counties, boroughs, or districts in the combination.

(6) Before approving a scheme, the Board will give publicity to its provisions, and may hold a public inquiry, and will also satisfy themselves that due regard is paid to the importance of the general co-ordination of all forms of education.

(7) If a council does not make a scheme within twelve months, the Board may make a provisional order for the purpose.

(8) Special provision for Wales and Monmouthshire.

19. **EXPENSES.**—(1) The expenses of a council will be paid out of a county fund, or out of the borough fund or rate, and in the case of the council of an urban district as provided by sec. 33 of the Education Act, 1876: Provided that—

(a) the county council may charge any expenses incurred by them in education, other than elementary, on any parish which is served by a school or college for which the expenses have been incurred; and

(b) the county council shall not raise any sum for elementary education within any borough or urban district, the council of which is the elementary education authority; and

(c) the county council shall charge not less than one-half or more than three-fourths of any capital expenditure for providing or improving an elementary school on the parish served by it; and

(d) the county council shall raise not less than one-half or more than three-fourths of any expenses incurred to meet the school board liabilities for loans within the school district area where the liability was incurred.

(2) All receipts in respect of any school maintained by a local authority, including the Parliamentary grant, excluding sums for which the managers provide, will be paid to that authority.

(3) Separate accounts must be kept by the borough council of their receipts and expenditure under the Act, which will be audited like those of county councils.

(4) Where under any local Act the elementary education expenses incurred in any borough are payable out of some fund or rate other than the borough fund or rate, no charge will be made.

(5) Any receipts or payments entrusted by the local authority to any committee or managers will be accounts of the local authority.

20. **BORROWING.**—Borrowing powers are conferred on the councils as under existing Acts, on the security of the rates.

21. **LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—An authority having powers under the Act—

(a) may arrange with any county, borough, district, or parish council for the exercise by the latter of any management powers of any school or college within the council's area; and

(b) any non-county borough or urban district council may, by arrangement with a county council, and with the approval of the Board of Education, relinquish in favour of the county council their powers and duties under the Act.

22. **PROVISIONAL ORDERS.**—The law relating to Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, will apply to provisional orders made under this Act, with necessary variations.

23. **DEFINITIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, &c.**—(1) The expression "elementary school" will not include an evening school carried on under the Board of Education regulations.

(2) Instruction under the Elementary Education Acts (except expressly provided to the contrary, or instruction in evening schools which are elementary schools), will be limited to that given under the Code, and to scholars of not more than 15 years of age in a public elementary school, but any scholar may remain in the school to the close of the school year in which he or she reaches the age of 15. The local authority may, with the consent of the Board, extend these limits if no suitable higher education is available within a reasonable distance of the school.

(3) Higher education includes the training of teachers, and any education not given at public elementary day schools, or at elementary evening schools.

(4) Expressions having a special meaning in the Education Acts, 1870 to 1900, will have the same meaning in this Act.

Education Act, 1902—continued.

(5) The expression "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish served by the school. Where the school serves the area of more than one such authority the county council will provide for joint management.

(6) The local authority may provide vehicles or the payment of reasonable travelling expenses for teachers or children attending school whenever required by circumstances.

(7) "College" includes any educational institution, whether residential or not.

(8) "Trust deed" includes any instrument regulating the trusts or management of a school.

(9) The power of a council over higher education includes power to act outside their area when expedient, and to provide scholarships for, and pay fees of, students at schools or colleges or hostels.

(10) A woman is not disqualified by sex or marriage, for being on any body of managers or education committee.

(11) The Board may hold a public inquiry for any matter under the Act.

Sections 24 and 25 provide that the Schedules shall have effect for the purposes described in them; and repeal certain Acts, &c.

26. EXTENT AND OPERATION OF ACT.—(1) The Act will not extend to Scotland or Ireland, or, except as expressly provided, to London.

(2) It will come into operation on the 26th March, 1903, or not more than 18 months later, as the Board may appoint.

(3) Local authorities may empower school boards to carry on the work of schools and classes affected by the Cockerton judgment, until the 26th March, 1903, or in London until 1904.

SCHEDULE I.**EDUCATION COMMITTEES AND MANAGERS.****A.—EDUCATION COMMITTEES.**

(1) The council by whom an education committee is established may make regulations as to the quorum, proceedings, and place of meeting of the committee, but, subject thereto, the committee shall decide such questions.

(2) The chairman of the committee will have a second or casting vote in the committee.

(3) The proceedings of a committee will not be invalidated by any vacancy or any technical defect in the election, &c., of any member.

(4) Minutes of the committee are to be kept, and will be received in evidence.

(6) A committee, subject to directions by the council, may appoint sub-committees, consisting either wholly or partly of its own members.

B.—MANAGERS.

(1) The managers may choose their chairman, except where there is an *ex-officio* chairman, and regulate their own proceedings, subject, in the case of provided schools, to any directions of the local education authority.

The quorum will be three, or one-third of the whole number, whichever is greater.

(2) The managers will determine any question by a majority of votes, the chairman having a second or casting vote.

(3) The proceedings of a body of managers will not be invalidated by any technical defect.

(4) The managers of a provided school will deal with matters relating to the management of the school, subject to conditions and restrictions made by the local authority.

(5) A manager of a school not provided by the authority will be removable by the appointing authority, and any manager may resign his office.

(6) The managers shall hold a meeting at least once in every three months.

(7) Any two managers may convene a meeting.

(8-10) Minutes of their proceedings will be kept, and will be received in evidence, and must be open to inspection by the local authority.

SCHEDULE II.**TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND OFFICERS, AND ADJUSTMENT.**

This schedule contains provisions for the transfer of the property, rights, and liabilities of existing school boards or school attendance committees to the council exercising the powers of the School Board; for the transfer of loans and liabilities to the council; the dissolution of school boards; the payment of the parliamentary grant; transitory provisions for the use of furniture and apparatus; for the transfer of officers and preservation of their rights of salary, tenure and pension or compensation, and numerous matters of detail.

SCHEDULE III.**MODIFICATION OF ACTS.**

This schedule modifies the existing Education Acts (where not repealed) to meet the circumstances brought into existence by the new Act.

SCHEDULE IV.**ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

The Technical Instruction Acts as a whole and various provisions of the Education Acts prior to 1900 are repealed when inconsistent with the new Act.

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS, 1902.

NEARLY all the general State publications of the United Kingdom appear in the form of Parliamentary Papers; the exceptions being some few which are issued by and at the expense of the respective departments—*e.g.*, "The Post Office Guide," "The Field Exercise for the Army," or "The Board of Trade Journal," and also certain publications of general interest, such as *The London Gazette*, or the Statutes.

The information contained in the Parliamentary Papers appertains to every conceivable object of political and statistical interest. Besides Bills representing all the legislative projects of each session, and Returns specially relating to them, there are periodical statements of the working of different departments of the Government, of the results of recent legislation, Reports of Royal Commissions or of Committees of either House, Treaties, Correspondence with foreign countries or with our colonies, Reports of diplomatic and consular agents abroad, Census and other returns, Statistics of all kinds, Accounts, Estimates, and many miscellaneous papers that cannot be included under any of the above heads.

Parliamentary publications are divided as follows:—

1. *Bills* introduced into either House, either by the Government or by private members. They are numbered in a new series for each year.
2. *Papers by Command* include all such Reports, Papers, &c., as equally concern both Houses of Parliament. They are distinguished by the letter C, with numbers in brackets. The present series was commenced in 1870.
3. *Reports and Papers*. These comprise Reports, Returns, &c., specially ordered to be printed by either House, and sometimes afterwards communicated to the other House. They, also, are numbered in a fresh series for each year.

The following *résumé* is intended to supply materials from which may be obtained information respecting—(1) The objects of the most important of the Public Bills which were introduced in the Session of 1902, but failed to pass into law. (The Statutes of the year will be found in another part of the work.) (2) A list of such Parliamentary Papers as relate to subjects of general interest or importance issued during the same period.

It does not include publications of which the substance is to be found in the statistical tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

The distinguishing numbers will enable those who desire further details to purchase the publications, either through a bookseller or from the Official Agents, Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street; and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster; ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh; ALEXANDER THOM & Co., or HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., Dublin.

PUBLIC BILLS.

THE following list shows the objects of such of the measures introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1902 as were of general interest, but which failed to pass into Law. Government Bills are marked with an asterisk (*).

AGED PENSIONERS (9).

To provide pensions for the aged deserving poor by empowering a Pensions Committee of the Guardians, with the help of Parliament, to grant pensions which shall not involve any electoral disability, nor convey the reproach of pauperism.—*Mr. Raymond Greene (C.)*.

BANK HOLIDAYS ACT AMENDMENT (110).

To make the Saturday preceding the August Bank Holiday a public holiday in commemoration of Her late Majesty's reign.—*Hon. S. Ormsby-Gore (C.)*.

BEER (6).

To ensure the manufacture of pure beer.—*W. E. M. Tomlinson (C.)*.

BISHOPRIC OF SOUTHWARK (17).

To provide for the constitution and endowment of a Bishopric of Southwark.—*Col. Stopford Sackville (C.)*.

BOROUGH FUNDS ACTS AMENDMENT (34).

To amend the procedure for obtaining the opinion of the ratepayers on the question of the promotion of a Bill. A poll can only be demanded by a substantial number of ratepayers, instead of a single one, and the poll is to be taken as at an ordinary election, instead of by leaving voting papers at the houses.—*Sir A. Rolliu (C.)*.

CANAL TRAFFIC (83).

To extend the powers of the Board of Trade with regard to canals, and to authorize the formation of Canal Trusts. To enable local authorities to acquire canals, and also canal companies to dispose of their undertakings to public trusts.—*W. H. Holland (L.)*.

CHEAP TRAIN (90).

To extend the provisions for the supply of cheap trains, and to enable workmen to travel a distance of twenty miles (and return) at a rate not exceeding fourpence.—*Capt. Norton (L.)*.

CLERGY DISCIPLINE (65).

To make further provision for enforcing discipline in case of offences committed by clergymen.—*Hon. A. G. Brand (L.)*.

COAL MINES (EMPLOYMENT) (8).

To limit the hours of employment in mines of males under twenty-one years of age to not more than eight hours in each consecutive twenty-four hours.—*B. Pickard (L.)*.

COAL MINES REGULATION (27).

To call into existence District Boards to provide rules and regulations for the working of coal mines. The members of the Boards are to be paid out of public funds, are to have the powers of inspectors, are to appoint examiners of mines, and practically to take the control of the mine.—*Sir C. Dilke (L.)*.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES (177).

To ensure rights of inheritance in the United Kingdom to the issue of marriages which are legal in the Colonies, but not legal in the United Kingdom.—*General Laurie (C.)*.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO CROPS, &c. (7).

To render the owners of railway engines liable for damage to crops, etc., from sparks from such engines.—*G. B. Hudson (C.)*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (227).

To restrict experiments upon living animals by requiring licences for experiments, and by imposing rules and regulations for the performance of the experiments.—*Sir F. G. Banbury (C.)*.

ELECTORS' REGISTRATION (329).

To limit the qualifying period to three months ending on June 24th; to extend successive occupation to all franchises, to place upon the overseers the duty of placing lodgers on the list without claims; to provide a system of transfer from one register to another, and to remove other restrictions now in force.—*Hon. Ivor Guest (C.)*.

EMPLOYERS' AND WORKMEN ACT (1875) AMENDMENT (162).

To extend the Act of 1875 to shop-assistants, warehousemen, and clerks.—*R. Bell (L.)*.

***EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (270).**

To give power to County and Borough Councils to make byelaws regarding the employment of children. The Councils to have power to regulate the age at which children may be employed, the hours of work, and also to prohibit occupations dangerous to health or morals.—*Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie (C.)*.

***FISHERIES (IRELAND) (224).**

To amend the law relating to Irish fisheries, and to enact further provisions and regulations for the improvement of the fisheries.—*Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (C.)*.

FRANCHISE AND REMOVAL OF WOMEN'S DISABILITIES (29).

To enable every man and woman of full age to vote at all elections. To enable women to sit in Parliament and on all local bodies, and to abolish University representation.—*Sir C. Dilke (L.)*.

HOME INDUSTRIES (149).

To prevent an employer giving out work to be done in a dwelling-place, unless the person receiving the work is in possession of a certificate from a factory inspector. The restrictions are to apply to work in wearing apparel, furniture, upholstery, etc.—*Col. Denny (C.)*.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (REPAYMENT OF LOANS) (75).

To extend the borrowing powers of local authorities, and also to extend the period of repayment to one hundred years.—*Hon. Claude Hay (C.)*.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT (1897) AMENDMENT (136).

To extend the provisions of the Act of 1897, to raise to seven years the age limit of children, and to inflict penalties for non-compliance with the law.—*J. W. Spear (L.U.)*.

INNKEEPERS' LIABILITY (299).

To restrict the liability of an innkeeper as regards the demands of drunken and other undesirable guests.—*H. Broadhurst (L.)*.

LAND DEDICATION (159).

To enable a landowner to take measures for the preservation of beautiful and interesting features of the country or of a site or object of natural, historic, or scientific interest.—*Lord Balcarras (C.)*.

LEASEHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT (31).

To enable a lessee to compulsorily purchase his holding from the freeholder at a price agreed upon between them, or, in default of agreement, at a price settled by the County Court.—*General Laurie (C.)*.

LIGHTING OF PUBLIC CLOCKS (LONDON) (200).

To give power to the Metropolitan Borough Councils to repair, maintain, and light public clocks.—*C. A. Whitmore (C.)*.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES (98).

To procure uniformity throughout England, Wales and Scotland with regard to lights on vehicles.—*Major Rasch (C.)*.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL VETO (58).

To enable localities by a direct veto to prevent the issue of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors.—*W. S. Caine (L.)*.

MARKET GARDENERS' COMPENSATION BILL (35).

To remove certain doubts as to the meaning of the Act of 1895 by including improvements made ten years before the commencement of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883.—*Col. C. W. Leng (C.)*.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER (1).

To legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—*John Rutherford (C.)*.

MINES (EIGHT HOURS) (5).

To restrict the hours of labour in mines to eight hours per day from bank to bank.—*J. A. Jacoby (L.)*.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN CHURCHES (187).

To prevent the removal of monuments erected in churches, &c., out of public moneys in pursuance of a vote by Parliament.—*Sir Elliot Lees (C.)*.

OLD AGE PENSIONS (153).

To provide a pension of five shillings per week from the Imperial Exchequer to all persons sixty-five years of age who are not felons, drunkards or paupers.—*F. A. Channing (L.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (MARINERS' VOTES) (186).

To enable officers and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Mercantile Marine and fishermen to record their votes previous to polling day if on that day they will be at sea.—*Sir Elliott Lees (C.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS REGISTRATION BILL (164).

To shorten the period of qualification to three months for householders and six months for lodgers, to provide for the appointment of registration officers, to enact "one man one vote," and to provide for all elections taking place on the same day.—*W. R. Cremer (L.)*.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS (173).

To extend to County Councils, Joint Committees, and River Boards power to prevent pollution.—*Sir F. S. Powell (C.)*.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR (70).

To establish a Public Trustee and Executor with office and staff for the purpose of the administration of trusts and the execution of wills.—*Sir Howard Vincent (C.)*.

RATING OF MACHINERY (4).

To amend the law relating to the rating of machinery by excluding from rating machinery which is removable.—*E. Chapman (C.)*.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES (252).

To establish the registration of owners' motors, and to ensure identifying numbers being affixed to all motor vehicles on public highways.—*Hon. J. Scott Montagu (C.)*.

RIFLE RANGES ACQUISITION (42).

To confer on County and Borough Councils the right to compulsorily hire or purchase land for rifle ranges.—*C. Allen (L.)*.

TIED HOUSES ABOLITION (67).

To void and prohibit any agreement binding the holder of a licence to purchase ale, beer or spirits from any specified firm.—*H. Broadhurst (L.)*.

TRADE UNIONS (84).

To relieve Trade Unions from legal liability for wrongful acts done by officers, servants, trustees, or members of the Trade Union.—*L. A. Atherley Jones (L.)*.

URBAN SITE VALUE RATING (3).

To establish a special site value rate on all land, whether occupied or not, without reference to buildings erected thereon.—*C. P. Trevelyan (L.)*.

WAGES BOARDS (30).

To establish a Wages Board, with power to fix the minimum rate of wages in certain trades designated by the Home Secretary. The Bill is chiefly aimed at the "sweated industries."—*Sir C. Dilke (L.)*.

WATER (UNDERGROUND SUPPLIES) (40).

To prevent public bodies and companies from draining sources of public and private water supplies by taking unlimited quantities of underground water.—*Abel Smith (C.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, 1902.

(A List is here given of some of the more important Parliamentary Papers issued in 1902.)

AFRICA, SOUTH.—

Boer Generals' interview with Mr. Chamberlain, September 5th. (1284.)

Correspondence.—

Boer Generals' appeal to the civilised world. (1329.)
 Legislation affecting natives in the Transvaal. (904.)
 Netherlands Government and the War. (906.)
 Proposed additions to Natal. (941.)
 Treatment of natives by the Boers. (888.)

Despatches.—

Ladysmith, telegrams. (987.)
 Lord Kitchener's despatches.—8th January (890), 8th February (965), 8th March (970), 8th April (964), 1st June (986), 23rd June (988).
 Lord Methuen's despatch *re* Iweebosch. (961.)
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 Ladies' Committee, Report. (895.)
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Farm Burning.—Return of farms in Cape Colony and Natal destroyed by Boers. (979.)

Martial Law.—Papers *re*. (981.)

Meat Contracts. (961) (964).

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Reports, Statistics, &c. (963.)
 Report of Committee on purchases in Hungary. (882.)

Surrender, Terms of. (1096.)

Transports.—Return *re* tonnage and speed of vessels. (360.)

AGRICULTURE.—

Agricultural Returns for Great Britain. (1121.)

Distribution of Agricultural Grants. (1242.)

Diseases of Animals Act, Proceedings under. (1141.)

Intelligence Division, Report. (1215.)

Report of Board of Agriculture, 1901. (1040.)

ARMY.—

Education.—Report of Committee. (982.)

Estimates for 1902-3.—Secretary of State's Memorandum. (887.)

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Court of Enquiry.—Proceedings (993), Evidence (994).
 Report on working of Department abroad. (995.)

Militia.—Return relating to strength of militia and militia Reserve. (883.)

Volunteers.—Annual Return. (985.)

BANKRUPTCY.—Board of Trade Report. (318.)

BREWERS' LICENCES.—Return of Licensed persons. (71.)

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Report for 1901. (108.)

CHINA.—

Correspondence *re* evacuation of Peking. (877.)

Report on Wei-Hai-Wei. (1202.)

COLONIES, &c.—

British Central Africa.—Report on Trade and general condition. (2872.)

British South Africa Company.—Financial Statement and Estimates. (1363.)

Colonial Conference.—Papers relating to. (1299.)

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Agreement with Germany *re* spheres of interest. (1009.)
 Trade and Customs Revenue. (2903.)

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Somaliland.—

Correspondence *re* rising of Mullah Muhammed. (1006.)
 Trade for 1901. (2742.)

Statistics relating to Colonies (922) (1324).

Uganda.—

Instructions to Commissioner. (910.)
 Railway Accounts. (193.)
 Railway.—Report on progress of work. (1902.)

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS, 1898 AND 1901.—Return of electoral divisions and contested elections. (300.)

EGYPT.—

Correspondence *re* Locomotives. (1010.)

Report on the finances, administration and condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1901. (1012.)

ELECTIONS, ELECTORAL STATISTICS, &c.—

Return relating to representation. (205.)

Election Petitions.—W. Islington (43); Monmouth (44), Pembroke and Haverfordwest (42.)

Expenses.—General Election, 1900. (352.)

Electors.—Number of, population and inhabited houses in each constituency. (70.)

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Aid Grants, 1901-2. (1143.)

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Code for Day Schools (1027) (1209) (1120).

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Statement *re* enactments repealed. (162.)

List of Boroughs of over 10,000 population, and Urban districts of over 20,000 population. (171.)

List of Schools under the Administration of the Board of Education. (1277.)

List of School Board and School Attendance Committees. (1038.)

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Precedents of Trust Deeds in Denominational Schools. (1337.)

Regulations for Evening Schools. (1044.)

Reports of Inspectors of Elementary Schools and Training Colleges. (1159.)

Rules *re* planning and fitting Elementary Schools. (1332.)

School Boards.—Return of Grants, Loans and Accounts. (1276.)

Science and Art Schools.—Inspector's report. (1214.)

Special Reports on Educational Subjects.—United States (837 and 1156); Netherlands (1157); Germany (836); Scandinavia, Switzerland, Holland, &c. (835); France (834).

Technical Education.—Return *re* Application of Funds by Local Authorities. (225.)

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Finance Accounts, 1901-2. (234.)

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Foreign Import Duties.—Rates levied in Europe, United States, and Japan upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. (780.)

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Public Income and Expenditure.—Return from 1880-1 to 1901-2. (323.)

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Calendar of Stuart Papers at Windsor. (927.)

Calendar of Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury. (928.)

Calendar of Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde. (929.)

Report on Manuscripts in the Welsh Language. (1100.)

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Report on various Collections. (784.)

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Report of Committee. (325.)

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Moral and Material Progress. (180.)

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IRELAND.—

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Local Taxation.—Final Report of Enquiry. (1068.)

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—Return for 1901. (131.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—Report, 1901-2. (1231.)

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Index and Digest of Evidence to Report on Water Bill. (222.)

Accounts of Companies, 1901. (286.)

Population and rateable values of Boroughs and Urban Districts to be represented on the Water Board. (374.)

Report from Joint Committee on Water Bill. (222.)

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS.—Return of Applications since 1888. (284.)

NAVY.—

Estimates.—Explanatory Statement. (950.)

Fleets of Foreign Countries and Great Britain. (322.)

Naval Expenditure and Mercantile Marine.—Return showing Naval Expenditure, Tonnage of Mercantile Marine, value of Imports and Exports, &c. (301.)

OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS.—Return. (214.)

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Revenue and Expenditure. (294.)

Report of Postmaster General. (1220.)

RAILWAYS.—

General Report on Accidents. (1205.)

Railway Returns. (1183.)

SCOTLAND.—

Census of. (898.)

Secondary Education Report. (1235.)

Report of Committee of Council on Education. (1109.)

Report on Private Legislation Procedure. (29.)

Congested Districts Board Report. (1049.)

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SEA FISHERIES.—Statistical Tables, &c. (161.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887 to 1901. (1239.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS, 1886 to 1900. (751.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890 to 1900. (1237.)

SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.—Correspondence, &c. (940, 1013.)

TRADE, COMMERCE, SHIPPING, LABOUR, &c.—

Coal Exports.—Return for 1901. (138.)*Coals.*—Statistics of Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports for 1883 to 1901. (328.)*British Firms in Foreign Countries.*—Memorandum respecting position of. (971.)*Factories and Workshops.*—Annual Report of Chief Inspector. Part 1 (1112); Part 2 (1300.)*Merchant Shipping.*—

Return of numbers, nationalities, &c., of Seamen on British ships. (1342.)

Progress of Merchant Shipping. (329.)

Lives lost at Sea. (1253.)

Unseaworthy Ships. (1233.)

Trade of United Kingdom with Foreign Countries.—

Annual Statement, 1901. (1105) (1173.)

Index to Consular Reports on Trade. (1169.)

Labour.—

Changes in wages and hours of labour, 1901. (1204.)

Labour Statistics. (1124.)

Strikes and Lock-outs, 1901. (1236.)

Navigation and Shipping in 1901. (1113.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.—Statistics of Proceedings in 1901. (1210.)

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NOTE.—Newspapers which appear to be issued under the same proprietary are bracketed together.

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Evening Standard	1d.	
Morning Post	1d.	346, Strand, W.C.
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1d.	135, Fleet Street, E.C.
Morning Advertiser	1d.	127, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
Globe	1d. Evening	867, Strand, W.C.
St. James' Gazette	1d. "	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
Pall Mall Gazette	1d. "	18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Daily Mail	½d. Morning	} 3, Harmsworth Bldgs., E.C.
Evening News and Mail	½d. Evening	

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

The Mail	M., W., & Fri. 2d.	} Printing House Square, E.C.
<i>Times</i> (Weekly Edition)	Fri. 2d.	
Observer	Sun. 2d.	396, Strand, W.C.
Sunday Times	Sun. 1d.	46, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper</i>	Sun. 1d.	12, Salisbury Square, E.C.
<i>News of the World</i>	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	30, Bouverie St., E.C.
The People	Sat. and Sun. 1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
Saturday Review	Sat. 6d.	38, Southampton Street, W.C.
St. James' Budget	Fri. 6d.	Dorset St., Whitefriars, E.C.
<i>Spectator</i>	Fri. 6d.	1, Wellington Street, W.C.
The World	Wed. 6d.	1, York St., Covent Garden.
Vanity Fair	Sat. 6d.	7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
Whitehall Review	Sat. 6d.	15, King Street, W.C.
<i>London Argus</i>	Sat. 1d.	8, New Bridge Street, E.C.
<i>Onlooker, The</i>	Sat. 8d.	16, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.
Court Circular	Sat. 6d.	150, Strand, W.C.
Sporting Times	Sat. 2d.	52, Fleet Street, E.C.
Judy	Wed. 2d.	57, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Moonshine	Tues. 1d.	23, Bedford Street, W.C.
Record	Fri. 8d.	1, Red Lion Court, E.C.
Church Family Newspaper	Sat. 1d.	111, Fleet Street, E.C.
English Churchman	Thur. 1d.	74, Strand, W.C.
<i>Agricultural World</i>	Fri. 1d.	Hatton Ho., Gt. Queen St., W.C.

MAGAZINES, &c.

Quarterly Review	6s.	} 50a, Albemarle Street, W.
Monthly Review	2s. 6d.	
Blackwood's Magazine	Monthly 2s. 6d.	37, Paternoster Road, E.C.
National Review	Monthly 2s. 6d.	37, Bedford Street, W.C.
Handy Notes on Current Politics	Monthly 1d.	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
National Union Gleanings	Monthly 6d.	St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
National Church	Monthly 1d.	Church House, S.W.
Primrose League Gazette	Monthly 3d.	64, Victoria Street, S.W.
Notes and News	Monthly 1d.	Ldb.-Unionist Association.
<i>Britannia</i>	Monthly 6d.	2, Gt. Smith St., S.W.
<i>British Realm</i>	Monthly 6d.	27, Lombard St., E.C.
<i>British Empire Review</i>	Monthly 6d.	112, Cannon St., E.C.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
LONDON COUNTY AND BOROUGHES.		
Bethnal Green News	Fri. 1d.	16, Mile End Rd., S.E.
Eastern Post	Fri. 1d.	
Brookley News	Fri. 1d.	
South Eastern Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Woolwich Herald	Fri. 1d.	118, Brookley Road, S.E. 189, Greenwich Road, S.E. Wellington St., Woolwich.
Fulham and Walham Green News ...	Fri. 1d.	
Kensington Express	Sat. 1d.	204, Hammersmith Road, W.
Putney and Wandsworth Observer	Sat. 1d.	
West London Reporter	Sat. 1d.	
Hackney Mercury	Sat. 1d.	10, The Grove, Hackney, N.E.
<i>Hackney Standard</i>	Fri. 1d.	
Hornsey and Finsbury Park Journal...	Fri. 1d.	18, Median Road, Clapton, N.E.
<i>Islington Gazette</i>	Daily 3d.	36, Crouch Hill, N.
<i>Islington News</i>	Sat. 1d.	10, High St., Islington, N.
<i>Kentish Independent</i>	Fri. 1d.	
Kentish Mercury	Fri. 1d.	Thomas Street, Woolwich.
Lewisham Gazette	Fri. 1d.	6, Blackheath Road, S.E.
Norwood News	Sat. 1d.	Lewisham, S.E.
Paddington Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Station Rd., S. Norwood, S.E.
Paddington Times	Fri. 1d.	10, Sutherland Avenue, W.
Kilburn Times	Fri. 1d.	4, Cambridge Avenue, N.W.
Willesden Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	
Putney and Wandsworth Observer ...	Sat. 1d.	Putney.
St. Pancras Gazette	Sat. 1d.	80, High St., Camden Town, N.W.
South London Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	13, Skipton Street, S.E.
South London Mail	Sat. 1d.	Camberwell Road, S.E.
Stoke Newington Recorder	Fri. 1d.	81, Church St., Stk. Newington.
Streatham News... ..	Sat. 1d.	Streatham, S.W.
Wandsworth and Battersea Times ...	Sat. 1d.	88, East Hill, Wandsworth.
Wandsworth Borough News	Fri. 1d.	Wandsworth.
West Kent Argus	Tues. 1d.	79, Lewisham High Street, S.E.
West Middlesex Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	244, King's Rd., Chelsea, S.W.

See also under Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordshire Standard... ..	Fri. 1d.	Bedford.
Bedfordshire Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Luton.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Reading.
<i>Reading Mercury</i>	Sat. 2d.	Reading.
Maidenhead Argus	Sat. 1d.	Reading.
Windsor Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Windsor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bucks Herald	Sat. 2d.	Aylesbury.
Buckingham Express	Sat. 1d.	Buckingham.
North Bucks Times	Sat. 1d.	Fenny Stratford.
Slough, Eton and Windsor Observer	Sat. 1d.	Slough.
South Bucks Standard	Fri. 1d.	Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Cambridge.
Cambridge Express	Sat. 1d.	Cambridge.
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette ...	Fri. 2d.	See Norfolk.
Wisbech Standard	Fri. 1d.	Wisbech.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
CHESHIRE.		
Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser	W. 3d. & Sat. 1d.	Birkenhead.
Chester Courant	Wed. 1d.	Chester.
Cheshire Observer	Fri. 1d. & Sat. 1d.	Chester.
Congleton Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Congleton.
North Cheshire Herald	Fri. 1 1/2d.	Hyde.
Lymm Observer	Sat. 1d.	See Lancashire.
Macclesfield Courier	Sat. 2d.	Macclesfield.
Runcorn Observer	Sat. 1d.	See Lancashire.
Stockport Advertiser	Fri. 1 1/2d.	Stockport.
Cheshire Daily Echo	Daily 3d.	
Alderley and Wilmslow Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Altrincham Division Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d.	
Knutsford & Northwich Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Macclesfield Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Manchester (South) Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d.	
Sandbach & Middlewich Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Stretford Division Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d.	
CORN WALL.		
Royal Cornwall Gazette	Thur. 1d.	Truro.
Cornish Post	Thur. & Sat. 1d. ...	Camborne.
Cornish Echo	Fri. 1d.	Falmouth.
Lake's Falmouth Packet	Sat. 1d.	Falmouth.
Launceston Weekly News	Fri. & Sat. 1d. ...	Launceston.
Cornish Times	Sat. 1d.	Liskeard.
The Cornishman	Th. and Sat. 1d. ...	Penzance.
Cornish Telegraph	Wed. 1d.	Penzance.
Evening Tidings	Daily 3d.	
CUMBERLAND.		
Carlisle Patriot	Fri. 1d.	Carlisle.
East Cumberland News	Fri. & Sat. 1d. ...	
Penrith Observer	Tues. 1d.	Penrith.
Cumberland Packet	Thur. 1d.	Whitehaven.
Whitehaven Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
Maryport Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	
Workington Guardian	Fri. 1d.	
Milom Herald	Tues. 3d.	See Lancashire.
DERBYSHIRE.		
Derby Mercury	Wed. 1d.	Derby.
Derby Express	Daily 3d.	
Derbyshire Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Derby.
Alfreton and Belper Journal	Fri. 1d.	Alfreton.
Belper and Alfreton Chronicle ...	Thur. 1d.	Belper.
Buxton Herald	Wed. 1d.	Buxton.
Derbyshire Times	Wed. 3d. & Sat. 1d.	Chesterfield.
Glossop Dale Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Glossop.
Buxton Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	
Ilkeston Pioneer	Fri. 1d.	Ilkeston.
Ripley and Heanor News	Fri. 3d.	Ripley.
DEVONSHIRE.		
Western Morning News	Daily 1d.	Plymouth.
Western Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	
Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette	Daily 1d.	Exeter.
North Devon Herald	Thur. 1d.	Barnstaple.
Western Express	Tues. & Sat. 1d. ...	Bideford.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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DEVONSHIRE.—Continued.

<i>Weekly Express</i>	Wed. 1d.	Chudleigh.
<i>Exeter Flying Post</i> (Trewman's)	Sat. 1d.	} Exeter.
<i>Evening Post</i>	Daily 1d.	
<i>Exmouth Journal</i> (Freeman's)	Sat. 1d.	Exmouth.
<i>Ilfracombe Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	Ilfracombe.
<i>Kingsbridge Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	Kingsbridge.
<i>Devon and Somerset Weekly News</i>	Thur. 1d.	See Somerset.
<i>Western Guardian</i>	Wed. & Thur. 1d.	Totnes.

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorset County Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	{ } Dorchester.
Southern Times	Sat. 1d.	

DURHAM.

North Star	Daily, morn'g. 1d.	Darlington.
Durham County Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Durham.
<i>Jarrow Express</i>	Fri. 1d.	Jarrow.
Seaham Weekly News	Fri. 1d.	Seaham Harbour.
<i>Sunderland Herald and Daily Post</i>	Daily 1d.	Sunderland.
<i>Northern Guardian</i>	Daily 1d.	West Hartlepool.

ESSEX.

Essex County Standard	Sat. 1d.	} Colchester.
Colchester Gazette	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	
Essex and Suffolk News	Sat. 1d.	Colchester.
Grays and Tilbury Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Grays.
Halstead and Colne Valley Gazette	Thur. 1d.	Halstead.
Harwich and Dovercourt Free Press	Sat. 1d.	Harwich.
Ilford Recorder	Fri. 1d.	Ilford.
<i>Leytonstone Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d.	Leytonstone, E.
Southend Observer	Thur. 1d.	Chelmsford.
West Ham Guardian	Wed. 1d. & Sat. 1d.	Martin St., Stratford, E.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Times and Mirror	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	Small Street, Bristol.
Cheltenham Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	} Cheltenham.
Gloucestershire Echo	Daily 1d.	
Cheltenham Looker-on	Sat. 3d.	Cheltenham.
Cheltenham Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Cheltenham.
Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard	Sat. 1d.	Cirencester.
Dean Forest Guardian	Thur. 1d.	Coleford.
Gloucestershire Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Gloucester.
Gloucester Standard	Sat. 1d.	Gloucester.
Stroud News	Fri. 1d.	Stroud.
Tewkesbury Register	Sat. 1d.	Tewkesbury.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sheldrake's Aldershot Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Aldershot.
Hampshire Herald	Fri. 1d.	Alton.
Bournemouth Observer	Wed. 1d.	} Bournemouth.
Observer and Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Bournemouth Daily Echo</i>	Daily 1d.	Bournemouth.
Petersfield Express	Tues. 1d.	See Sussex.
Portsmouth Times	Sat. 1d.	} Portsmouth.
Newport Times	Sat. 1d.	
Southern Daily Mail	Daily 1d.	Portsmouth.
Hampshire Advertiser	Wed. 1d., Sat. 2d.	Southampton.
Southampton Observer	Sat. 1d.	Southampton.
<i>Hampshire Observer</i>	Sat. 1d.	Winchester.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford Journal	Sat. 1d.	Hereford.
Hereford Weekly Marvel	Sat. 1d.	Hereford.
Leominster Mail and Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Herts Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Hertford.
Cheshunt Observer	Thur. 1d.	
Hoddesdon Observer	Thur. 1d.	
Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire Journal	Fri. 1d.	Hitchin.
Hertfordshire Standard	Fri. 1d.	St. Albans.
Barnet Times	Fri. 1d.	
Harpenden Mail	Fri. 1d.	
Watford and West Herts Post	Fri. 1d.	Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Huntingdonshire Standard	Sat. 1d.	See Northamptonshire.
Huntingdonshire Post	Sat. 1d.	

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Isle of Wight Herald	Fri. 1d.	Cowes.
Isle of Wight County Press	Sat. 1d.	Newport, I.W.
Isle of Wight Observer	Sat. 1d.	Ryde.
Isle of Wight Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	Sandown.
Isle of Wight Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Ventnor.
Isle of Wight Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Ventnor.
Newport Times	Sat. 1d.	See Hampshire.

KENT.

Kentish Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Canterbury.
Kentish Observer	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	
Canterbury Journal	Sat. 1d.	Canterbury.
Faversham Mercury	Sat. 1d.	
Chatham and Rochester News	Sat. 1d.	Chatham.
West Kent Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Dartford.
Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich Mercury	Sat. 1d.	Deal.
Dover and County Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Dover.
Dover Telegraph	Wed. 1d.	
Dover Observer	Sat. 1d.	Dover.
Folkestone Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Dover Standard	Sat. 1d.	Dover.
Folkestone Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Folkestone.
Gravesend Standard	Fri. 1d.	Gravesend.
Northfleet & Swanscombe Standard	Fri. 1d.	
Kent and Sussex Post	Sat. 1d.	Hawkhurst.
Herne Bay Argus	Sat. 1d.	Herne Bay.
Kent Mail (Maidstone)	Tu. & F. 1d., S. 2d.	Lewes, Sussex
Sevenoaks Express	Tues. 1d.	
Tonbridge Weekly Express	Tues. 1d.	
Tunbridge Wells Express	Tues. 1d.	
Maidstone and Kentish Journal	Thur. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Maidstone.
Bromley Journal (Bromley)	Fri. 1d.	
Kent County Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Tonbridge and Sevenoaks Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Tunbridge Wells Standard	Fri. 1d.	Maidstone.
Kent Times and Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	
Keble's Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
East Kent Times	Wed. 1d.	
Rochester and Chatham Journal	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Rochester.
Sevenoaks Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Sevenoaks.
Kent and Sussex Courier	Fri. 1d.	Tunbridge Wells.
Tunbridge Wells Courier	Wed. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
LANCASHIRE.		
Liverpool Courier	Daily 1d., Sat. 1d.	Liverpool.
Liverpool Evening Express... ..	Daily ½d.	
Manchester Courier	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	Manchester.
Manchester Evening Mail	Daily ½d.	
Manchester Weekly Times	Fri. 1d.	Manchester.
Accrington Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Accrington.
Haslingden Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Ashton-under-Lyne Herald	Fri. 1½d.	Ashton-under-Lyne.
Droylsden and Openshaw Herald... ..	Fri. 1½d.	
Dukinfield Herald	Fri. 1½d.	
Mossley and Saddleworth Herald... ..	Fri. 1½d.	
Stalybridge Herald	Fri. 1½d.	
Barrow Herald	Tues. ½d., Sat. 1d.	Barrow-in-Furness.
Dalton Advertiser	Tues. ½d., Sat. 1d.	
Milton Herald	Tues. ½d.	
North Lonsdale Herald	Sat. 1d., Tues. ½d.	
Ulverston Herald	Thurs. 1d.	Blackburn.
Blackburn Standard and Express	Tues. & Sat. 1d.	
Blackpool Gazette-News	Tues. ½d. & Fri. 1d.	Blackpool.
Bolton Daily Chronicle	Evening ½d.	Bolton.
Bolton Chronicle	Sat. 2d.	
Waterloo Herald... ..	Sat. 1d.	Bootle.
Burnley Express	Sat. 1d., Wed. ½d.	Burnley.
Bury Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Bury.
Darwen Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Darwen.
Great Harwood News	Sat. 1d.	
Eccles Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Eccles.
Formby Newspaper	Fri. 1d.	Formby.
Heywood News	Fri. 1d.	Heywood.
Makerfield Examiner	Sat. 1d.	Newton-in-Makerfield.
Manchester (South) Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	See Cheshire.
Oldham Standard	Daily ½d., Sat. 1½d.	Oldham.
Ashton Standard	Sat. 1½d.	
Middleton Standard	Sat. 1½d.	
Saddleworth and Mossley Standard	Sat. 1½d.	
Stalybridge & Dukinfield Standard	Sat. 1½d.	
Preston Herald	Sat. 1d., Wed. 1d.	Preston.
Rochdale Times	Wed. ½d., Sat. 1d.	Rochdale.
St. Helens Reporter	Tues. ½d., Sat. 1d.	St. Helens.
Garston and Woolton Reporter	Fri. 1d.	
Prescot Reporter	Fri. 1d.	Salford.
Salford Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	
Southport Visitor	Tu., Th. & Sat. 1d.	Southport.
Stretford Division Advertiser... ..	Fri. 1d.	See Cheshire.
Ulverston Advertiser	Thurs. 1d.	Ulverston.
Western Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	Urmston.
Eccles and Patricroft Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	
Stretford Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	
Swinton and Pendlebury Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	
Walkden and District Telegraph... ..	Fri. 1d.	
Warrington Observer	Sat. 1d.	Warrington.
Earlestown Observer	Sat. 1d.	
Lymm Observer	Sat. 1d.	
Newton Observer	Sat. 1d.	
Runcorn Observer	Sat. 1d.	
Widnes Observer	Sat. 1d.	Wigan.
Wigan Examiner	W. ½d., F. & S. 1d.	

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Leicester Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Leicester.
Leicester Journal	Fri. 1d.	Leicester.
Leicester Times	Sat. ½d.	Leicester.
Market Harborough Advertiser	Tu. 1d.	Market Harborough
Melton Mowbray Times	Fri. 1d.	Melton Mowbray.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
LINCOLNSHIRE.		
Boston Independent	Sat. 1d.	Boston.
Weekly Herald	Sat. 1d.	Epworth.
Grimsby Daily Mail	Daily 1d.	See Hull, Yorkshire.
Lincolnshire Chronicle	Tu. 1d., Th. & S. 1d. ...	Lincoln.
<i>Lincoln Gazette and Times</i>	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	} Lincoln.
<i>Alford Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Grimsby Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Lincolnshire Echo</i>	Daily 1d.	
Louth Advertiser	Wed. 1d., Sat. 1d. ...	Louth.
Sleaford Gazette... ..	Sat. 1d.	Sleaford.
Horncastle News	Sat. 1d.	Horncastle.
Stamford Post	Fri. 1d.	Stamford.
MIDDLESEX.		
Middlesex Gazette	Fri. 1d.	Enfield.
Middlesex Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	High Street, Hounslow.
Middlesex and Buckinghamshire Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Uxbridge.
Uxbridge Gazette	Sat. 1d.	} Uxbridge.
Ealing Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Hanwell Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Southall & Norwood Gazette ...	Sat. 1d.	
MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
Chepstow Weekly Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d.	Chepstow.
Monmouthshire Beacon	Thur. 1d.	Monmouth.
South Wales Times & Star of Gwent	Fri. 1d.	} Newport, Mon.
South Wales Daily Telegraph ...	Daily 1d.	
County Observer	Sat. 1d.	Usk.
NORFOLK.		
Lynn Advertiser	Fri. 2d.	} King's Lynn.
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette ...	Fri. 2d.	
Norfolk Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Norwich.
Norfolk Weekly Standard	Sat. 1d.	} Norwich.
Norfolk Daily Standard	Daily, 1d.	
Cromer and N. Walsham Post ...	Sat. 1d.	
Lowestoft Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Yarmouth Mercury and Advertiser...	Sat. 1d.	Great Yarmouth.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		
Northampton Herald	Fri. 1d. and 2d. ...	} Northampton.
Northampton Daily Chronicle ...	Daily 1d.	
Brackley Observer	Fri. 1d.	See Oxfordshire.
Daventry Express	Sat. 1d.	Daventry.
Kettering Guardian	Fri. 1d.	} Kettering.
Oundle and Thrapston Guardian...	Fri. 1d.	
Rushden Times	Fri. 1d.	
Wellingborough Post	Fri. 1d.	
Peterborough Express	Wed. 1d.	} Peterborough.
Peterborough Standard	Fri. 1d.	
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Newcastle Daily Journal	1d.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Alnwick Gazette... ..	Sat. 1d.	Alnwick.
Hexham Weekly News	Fri. 1d.	Hexham.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		
Nottingham Daily Guardian	1d.	} Nottingham.
Nottinghamshire Guardian... ..	Fri. 1d.	
Nottingham Evening Post	Daily 1d.	
Mansfield Reporter	Fri. 1d.	Mansfield.
Newark Advertiser	Wed. 1d.	Newark.
Retford and Gainsborough Times ...	Fri. 1d.	Retford.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
OXFORDSHIRE.		
Bicester Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Bicester.
Brackley (Northants) Observer	Fri. 1d.	
Henley Standard	Fri. 1d.	Henley-on-Thames.
Oxford Journal	Sat. 1d.	Oxford.
Oxford Times	Sat. 1d.	Oxford.
SHROPSHIRE.		
Shrewsbury Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Shrewsbury.
Wellington Journal	Sat. 1d.	Wellington, Salop.
SOMERSETSHIRE.		
Bath Argus	Sat. 1d.	Walcot Street, Bath.
Bath Daily Argus	1d.	
Bath Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	Bath.
Bath Daily Chronicle	Daily 1d.	
Bath Journal	Sat. 1d.	Bath.
Burnham Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Burnham.
Clevedon Mercury and Courier	Sat. 1d.	Clevedon.
Somerset Standard	Fri. 1d.	Frome.
Central Somerset Gazette	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Glastonbury.
Somerset County Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Taunton.
Western News... ..	Mon. 1d.	
Bridgwater Mercury... ..	Tues. 1d.	
Devon & Somerset Weekly News	Thur. 1d.	
Western Advertiser	Wed. 1d.	Taunton.
Taunton Mail	Wed. 1d.	
Somerset County Herald	Sat. 1d.	Taunton.
Taunton Courier	Wed. 1d.	
Weston Mercury... ..	Fri. 1d.	Weston-super-Mare.
Western Gazette... ..	Fri. 1d.	Yeovil.
Pulman's Weekly News	Tues. 1d.	
STAFFORDSHIRE.		
Midland Weekly News... ..	Sat. 1d.	Wolverhampton.
Midland Evening News	Daily 1d.	
Burton Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	Burton-on-Trent.
Burton Guardian	Sat. 1d.	
Burton Evening Gazette	Daily 1d.	Burton-on-Trent.
Burton Observer... ..	Thur. 1d.	
Burton Daily Mail	Daily 1d.	Leek.
Leek Post	Sat. 1d.	
Lichfield Mercury	Fri. 1d.	Lichfield.
Cannock Chase Mercury	Fri. 1d.	
Rugeley Mercury	Fri. 1d.	
Sutton Coldfield Mercury	Fri. 1d.	
Tamworth Mercury	Sat. 1d.	See Worcestershire.
Tipton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Walsall Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Walsall.
Wednesbury Herald	Sat. 1d.	Wednesbury.
Darlaston Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wednesbury Borough News	Sat. 1d.	See Worcestershire.
West Bromwich Free Press	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	West Bromwich.
SUFFOLK.		
Bury and Norwich Post	Tu. 1d.	Bury St. Edmunds.
West Suffolk Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	
South West Suffolk Echo	Fri. 1d.	Haverhill.
Ipswich Journal	Sat. 1d.	Ipswich.
Lowestoft Standard	Sat. 1d.	See Norfolk.
Suffolk and Essex Free Press... ..	Wed. 2d.	Sudbury.
Stowmarket Courier	Thur. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
SURREY.		
Surrey County Herald	Sat. 1d.	High Street, Sutton.
Epsom Herald... ..	Sat. 1d.	
Mitcham Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Sutton Herald... ..	Sat. 1d.	
Tooting & Balham Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wallington and Carshalton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wimbledon Herald	Sat. 1d.	Croydon.
Croydon Guardian	Sat. 1d.	
Croydon Express	Sat. 1d.	
Farnham Herald	Sat. 1d.	Farnham.
Surrey Advertiser & County Times...	M., W., & S. 1d.	Guildford.
Farnham Standard	M., W., & S. 1d.	
Kingston & Surbiton Gazette	M., W., & S. 1d.	
Woking Observer	Fri. 1d.	
Croydon Journal... ..	Thur. 1d.	Lewes, Sussex.
Dorking Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Epsom Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Guildford Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Reigate and Redhill Journal	Tues. 1d.	
South London Journal	Sat. 8d.	
Surrey Standard (Reigate)	Tu. & F. 1d., S. 2d.	Red Hill.
Sutton Journal	Thur. 1d.	
Surrey Mirror	Fri. 1d., Tu. 1d.	Red Hill.
Surrey Leader	Fri. 1d.	
Horley Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Richmond
Richmond Herald	Sat. 1d.	

SUSSEX.		
Brighton Gazette	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	Brighton.
Brighton and Hove Guardian... ..	Wed. 1d.	Brighton.
Brighton and Hove Times	Fri. 1d.	Brighton.
Sussex Evening Times	Daily 1d.	
Hastings & St. Leonards Observer	Sat. 1d.	Hastings.
Hastings & St. Leonards Advertiser	Thur. 2d.	
South Eastern Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	
Horsham Times	Sat. 1d.	Horsham.
West Sussex County Times	Sat. 1d.	Horsham.
Sussex Agricultural Express	Tu. & F. 1d., S. 2d.	Lewes.
Bognor Express	Tues. 1d.	
Chichester Express	Tues. 1d.	
Eastbourne Express	Tues. 1d.	
Eastbourne Observer... ..	Thur. 1d.	
East Grinstead Express	Fri. 1d.	
East Sussex Journal	Tues. 1d.	
Hastings & St. Leonards Express... ..	Tues. 1d., Sat. 2d.	
Horsham and Petworth Express	Tues. 1d.	
Petersfield Express	Tues. 1d.	
West Sussex Journal	Tues. 1d.	Midhurst.
Worthing Express	Tues. 1d.	
Midhurst Times	Sat. 1d.	
Sussex Coast Mercury	Sat. 1d.	
Worthing Gazette	Wed. 1d.	Worthing.
Littlehampton Gazette	Fri. 1d.	

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham Daily Gazette	1d.	52, High Street, Birmingham.
Aris's Birmingham Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Birmingham Weekly Mercury	Sat. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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WARWICKSHIRE.—Continued.

<i>Birmingham Post</i>	Daily 1d....	} Birmingham.
<i>Birmingham Daily Mail</i>	Evening ½d.	
<i>Birmingham Weekly Post</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Bedworth Guardian</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Bedworth.
<i>Coventry Standard</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	} Coventry.
<i>Coventry Mercury</i>	Tues. ½d....	
<i>Coventry Reporter</i>	Sat. ½d. ...	Coventry.
<i>Leamington Spa Courier</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	} Leamington.
<i>Stratford-on-Avon News</i>	Thur. 1d....	
<i>Leamington Advertiser</i>	Daily ½d., Th. 1d.	Leamington.
<i>Nuneaton Chronicle</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Nuneaton.
<i>Midland Times</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Rugby.
<i>Sutton Coldfield Mercury</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	See Staffordshire.

WESTMORLAND.

<i>Westmorland Gazette</i>	Fri. and Sat. 1d...	Kendal.
<i>Lakes Chronicle</i>	Wed. 1d. ...	Windermere.

WILTSHIRE.

<i>Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette</i>	Thurs. 1d. ...	} Devizes.
<i>Wiltshire Telegraph</i>	Sat. ½d. ...	
<i>Salisbury and Winchester Journal</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Salisbury.
<i>Wiltshire County Mirror</i>	Tu. ½d., Fri. 1d.	Salisbury.
<i>Wiltshire Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Trowbridge.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

<i>Berrow's Worcester Journal</i>	Fri. 1½d. ...	} Worcester.
<i>Worcester Daily Times</i>	½d. ...	
<i>Evesham Standard</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Malvern News</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	} Evesham. Malvern.
<i>Dudley Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Tipton Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	} Dudley.
<i>Wednesbury Borough News</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Kidderminster News</i>	Thur. ½d. ...	Kidderminster.
<i>Malvern Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Malvern.
<i>County Express</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Stourbridge
<i>Worcestershire Standard</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

<i>Yorkshire Post</i>	Daily 1d. ...	} Leeds.
<i>Yorkshire Evening Post</i>	Daily ½d. ...	
<i>Yorkshire Weekly Post</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Leeds Daily News</i>	Evening ½d.	} Leeds.
<i>Bradford Citizen</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Sheffield Daily Telegraph</i>	Daily 1d. ...	} Sheffield
<i>Yorkshire Evening Telegraph</i>	Daily ½d. ...	
<i>Sheffield Weekly Telegraph</i>	Wed. 1d. ...	
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	Sun. 1d. ...	
<i>Sheffield Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>The Week and Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	} Hull.
<i>Hull Daily Mail</i>	Daily ½d. ...	
<i>Hull and Lincolnshire Times</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Hull and East Yorkshire Times</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	} Hull.
<i>Grimsby Daily Mail</i>	Daily ½d. ...	
<i>Yorkshire Herald</i>	Daily 1d. ...	
<i>Yorkshire Weekly Herald</i>	Sat. 2d. ...	York.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
YORKSHIRE.—Continued.		
Bradford Daily Argus	Daily ½d.	Bradford.
Barnsley Independent	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Barnsley.
Dewsbury District News	Sat. 1d.	Batley.
Batley News	Fri. 1d.	
Birstall News	Fri. 1d.	
Beverley Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Beverley.
Cleckheaton Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Cleckheaton.
Doncaster Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Doncaster.
Goole Times and Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	Goole.
Doncaster and Thorne Advertiser and Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Howdenshire Gazette and Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Pontefract Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Selby Express and Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Halifax Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Halifax.
Harrogate Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Harrogate.
Huddersfield Daily Chronicle	Daily 1d.	Huddersfield.
Huddersfield Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Huddersfield.
Keighley Herald	Fri. 1d.	Keighley.
Pontefract Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Pontefract.
Ripon Observer	Thur. 1d.	Ripon.
Scarborough Post	Daily ½d., Fri. 1d.	Scarborough.
Craven Herald	Fri. 1d.	Skipton.
Thorne Weekly Herald	Fri. 1d.	Thorne.
Wakefield and West Riding Herald...	Sat. 1d.	Wakefield.
Horbury and Ossett Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Normanton Herald	Sat. 1d.	
Wetherby News	Thur. 1d.	Wetherby.
Boston Spa News	Fri. 1d.	
Tadcaster News	Thur. 1d.	
Whitby Times	Fri. 1d.	Whitby.
Yorkshire Gazette	Sat. 1d.	York.

WALES.

Western Mail	Daily 1d.	Cardiff.
Weekly Mail	Sat. 1d.	
Evening Express	Daily ½d.	
South Wales Daily Post	Daily ½d.	Swansea.
South Wales Weekly Post	Sat. 1d.	
Aberystwyth Observer	Thur. 1d.	Aberystwyth.
Cardigan County Times	Sat. 1d.	Aberystwyth.
North Wales Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Bangor.
Y Gwalia	Tues. 1d.	
Oroniel Cymru	Wed. ½d.	
Y Chwarelwr Cymreig	Thur. ½d.	
Y Cloriannyd	Thur. ½d.	
Brecon County Times	Fri. 1d.	Brecon.
Cardigan Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Cardigan.
The Journal	Fri. 1d.	Carmarthen.
Pembrokeshire Herald	Fri. 1d.	Haverfordwest.
Y Brythôn Cymreig	Fri. ½d.	Lampeter.
Radnorshire Standard	Wed. 1d.	Llandrindod Wells.
Glamorgan Times	Fri. 1d.	Pontypridd.
Rhyl Journal	Sat. 1d.	Rhyl.
Tenby Observer	Thur. 1d.	Tenby.
Tenby & County News	Wed. 1d.	Tenby.
Montgomery County Times	Sat. 1d.	Welshpool.
North Wales Guardian	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Wrexham.
Rhyl Guardian	Sat. 1d.	

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office
SCOTLAND.		
<i>Scotsman</i>	Daily 1d.	Edinburgh.
<i>Weekly Scotsman</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Edinburgh Evening Dispatch</i>	Daily ½d.	
<i>Glasgow Herald</i>	Daily 1d.	Glasgow.
<i>Glasgow Evening News</i>	Daily ½d.	Glasgow.
<i>Glasgow Evening Citizen</i>	Daily ½d.	Glasgow.
<i>Glasgow Weekly Citizen</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Aberdeen Journal</i>	Daily 1d.	Aberdeen.
<i>Aberdeen Weekly Journal</i>	Wed. 1d.	
<i>Aberdeen Free Press</i>	Daily & Sat. 1d.	Aberdeen.
<i>Aberdeen Evening Gazette</i>	Daily ½d.	
<i>Alloa Journal</i>	Sat. 1d.	Alloa.
<i>Ayr Observer</i>	Tues. and Fri. 1d.	Ayr.
<i>Ayr Advertiser</i>	Thur. 2d.	Ayr.
<i>Banffshire Journal</i>	Tues. 2d.	Banff.
<i>West Lothian Courier</i>	Sat. 1d.	Bathgate.
<i>Campbeltown Courier</i>	Sat. 1d.	Campbeltown.
<i>Strathearn Herald</i>	Sat. 1d.	Crief.
<i>Fife Herald</i>	Wed. 1d.	Cupar, Fife.
<i>Fife News</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>St. Andrews Citizen</i>	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Dalkeith Advertiser</i>	Thur. 1d.	Dalkeith.
<i>Ross-shire Journal</i>	Fri. 1d.	Dingwall.
<i>Dumfries Courier and Herald</i>	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Dumfries.
<i>Northern Scot & Moray & Nairn Express</i>	Sat. 1d.	Elgin.
<i>Scottish Border Record</i>	Fri. 1d.	Galashiels.
<i>Haddingtonshire Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d.	Haddington.
<i>Hawick Express</i>	Fri. 1d.	Hawick.
<i>Helensburgh News</i>	Thurs. ½d.	Helensburgh.
<i>Northern Chronicle</i>	Wed. 1d.	Inverness.
<i>Irvine Herald</i>	Fri. 1d.	Irvine.
<i>Kilwinning Chronicle</i>	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Teviotdale Record</i>	Wed. 1d.	Jedburgh.
<i>Jedburgh Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d.	Jedburgh.
<i>Banffshire Herald</i>	Sat. 1d.	Keith.
<i>Kelso Mail</i>	Wed. 1d.	Kelso.
<i>Kilmarnock Herald</i>	Fri. 1d.	Kilmarnock.
<i>Kirkintilloch Herald</i>	Wed. 1d.	Kirkintilloch.
<i>The Orcadian</i>	Sat. 1d.	Kirkwall.
<i>Leith Herald</i>	Fri. 1d.	Leith.
<i>Shetland News</i>	Sat. 1d.	Lerwick.
<i>Montrose Standard</i>	Fri. 1d.	Montrose.
<i>Motherwell Times</i>	Sat. ½d.	Motherwell.
<i>Nairnshire Telegraph</i>	Wed. 1d.	Nairn.
<i>Galloway Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d.	Newton Stewart.
<i>Oban Telegraph</i>	Fri. 1d.	Oban.
<i>Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d.	Paisley.
<i>Peeblesshire Advertiser</i>	Sat. 1d.	Peebles.
<i>Perthshire Constitutional</i>	Mon. & Wed. 1d.	Perth.
<i>Perthshire Advertiser</i>	M., W., & F. 1d.	Perth.
<i>Peterhead Sentinel</i>	Sat. 1d.	Peterhead.
<i>Pollokshaws News</i>	Thur. ½d.	Pollokshaws.
<i>Port Glasgow Express</i>	Fri. ½d.	Port Glasgow.
<i>Rothsay Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d.	Rothsay.
<i>Southern Reporter</i>	Thur. 1d.	Selkirk.
<i>Stirling Journal</i>	Fri. 1d.	Stirling.
<i>Bridge of Allan Reporter</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Galloway Advertiser</i>	Thurs. 1d.	Stranraer.
<i>John o' Groat Journal</i>	Fri. 1d.	Wick.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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IRELAND.

Irish Times	Daily 1d.	} Dublin.
Weekly Irish Times	Sat. 1d.	
Dublin Daily Express	Daily 1d.	} Dublin.
Dublin Morning & Evening Mail	Daily 1d.	
Warder	Sat. 1d.	} Belfast.
Belfast News Letter	Daily 1d.	
Belfast Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	} Belfast.
Belfast Evening Telegraph	Daily 1d.	
Belfast Weekly Telegraph	Fri. 1d.	} Belfast.
Larne Times	Fri. 1d.	
Belfast Northern Whig	Daily 1d.	} Belfast.
Weekly Northern Whig	Sat. 1d.	
Ulster Echo	Daily 1d.	Belfast.
Cork Constitution	Daily 1d.	} Cork.
Cork Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	
Armagh Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Armagh.
Armagh Standard	Fri. 1d.	Armagh.
Ulster Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Armagh.
Ballymena Observer	Fri. 1d.	Ballymena.
North Antrim Standard	Thur. 1d.	Ballymoney.
Donegal Independent	Fri. 1d.	Ballyshannon.
Banbridge Chronicle	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Banbridge.
North Down Herald	Fri. 1d.	Bangor, Down.
Bray Herald	Sat. 1d.	Bray.
Carlow Sentinel	Sat. 1d.	Carlow.
Cavan Weekly News	Sat. 1d.	Cavan.
Clonmel Chronicle	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Clonmel.
Coleraine Constitution	Sat. 1d.	Coleraine.
Coleraine Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Coleraine.
Coleraine Herald	Sat. 1d.	Coleraine.
Mid Ulster Mail	Sat. 1d.	Cookstown.
Down Recorder	Sat. 1d.	Downpatrick.
Drogheda Conservative	Sat. 1d.	Drogheda.
Dundalk Herald	Sat. 1d.	Dundalk.
Tyrone Courier	Thur. 1d.	Dungannon.
Clare Journal	Mon. and Th. 3d.	Ennis.
Fermanagh Times	Thur. 1d.	Enniskillen.
Impartial Reporter	Thur. 1d.	Enniskillen.
Galway Express	Sat. 2d.	Galway.
Meath Herald	Sat. 1d.	Kells.
Kilkenny Moderator	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Kilkenny.
Larne Reporter	Sat. 1d.	Larne.
Limerick Chronicle	Tu., Th., & S. 2d.	Limerick.
Lisburn Standard	Sat. 1d.	Lisburn.
Londonderry Sentinel	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Londonderry.
Derry Standard	Mon., Wed., & F. 1d.	Londonderry.
Longford Journal	Sat. 1d.	Longford.
Lurgan Mail	Sat. 1d.	Lurgan.
Lurgan Times	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Lurgan.
Leinster Express	Sat. 2d.	Maryborough.
Northern Standard	Sat. 1d.	Monaghan.
Westmeath Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Mullingar.
Kildare Observer	Sat. 2d.	Naas.
Nenagh Guardian	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Nenagh.
Newry Telegraph	Tu., Th., & Sat. 1d.	Newry.
Newtownards Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Newtownards.
Tyrone Constitution	Fri. 1d.	Omagh.
King's County Chronicle	Thur. 2d.	Parsonstown.
Portadown News	Sat. 1d.	Portadown.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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IRELAND—Continued.

<i>Portadown Recorder</i>	Fri. ½d.	Portadown.
<i>Midland Counties Advertiser</i>	Thur. 2d.... ..	} Roscrea.
<i>Leinster Reporter</i>	Sat. 1d.	} Tullamore.
<i>Sligo Independent</i>	Sat. 1d.	Sligo.
<i>Kerry Evening Post</i>	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Tralee.
<i>Waterford Standard</i>	Wed. and Sat. 2d.	Waterford.
<i>Waterford Mirror</i>	Thur. 2d.... ..	Waterford.
<i>Wexford Independent</i>	Wed. & Sat. 1d....	Wexford.
<i>Wicklow News Letter</i>	Sat. 1d.	Wicklow.

ISLANDS.

<i>Manx Sun...</i>	Sat. 1d.	Douglas, I. of Man.
<i>Jersey Times</i>	Daily ½d.... ..	} St. Helier, Jersey.
<i>Jersey Weekly Press</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Guernsey News</i>	Fri. 1d.	Guernsey.
<i>Guernsey Star</i>	Tu., Th. & Sat. 1d.	Guernsey.

POLITICAL DIARY, 1901-02.

(Proceedings in Parliament are included in the Parliamentary Summary, page 247.)

DECEMBER, 1901.

- 2nd. Communication from the National Liberal Federation *re* the War. Letters from Lord Grey and Lord Farrer on public-house trusts.
- 3rd. Letter from the Duke of Devonshire *re* non-local schools. Sir W. Harcourt and the Liberal Party.
- 4th. Mr. Ritchie spoke at Croydon.
Special War meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Derby. Mr. Lloyd-George said there was something at stake even more than the existence of the Empire, and that was British Liberalism.
Letters from Lord and Miss Hobhouse on the latter's deportation from South Africa.
- 5th. Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the City. Speeches by the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Selborne spoke at Fulham on the harm done in prolonging the War by pro-Boers, and by such proceedings as those of the National Liberal Federation at Derby.
- 6th. Lord Tweedmouth at the National Liberal Club appealed for unity among Liberals.
- 7th. Letter from Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., attempting an explanation of his Derby speech.
- 9th. Lord Rosebery spoke at the Hotel Metropole on the London County Council. Letter from Mr. C. E. Shaw (Liberal M.P. for Stafford) indignantly repudiating all connection with the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation at Derby.
- 10th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Dunfermline, declared himself in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. He urged the necessity of recalling Lord Milner from South Africa, and accused him of not being impartial. Mr. Wyndham spoke at Exeter, and said that all the charges against our troops in foreign newspapers were founded on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's charges of barbarism. Regarding Ireland, he said there was a certain amount of agrarian agitation, but there had been less agrarian crime up to November 30th than in any year for the last twenty years back.
Mr. Hanbury spoke at the Holborn Restaurant on agriculture.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain spoke in Liverpool, and pointed out the mischief done by the Radical leader's unpatriotic attitude.
- 11th. Mr. Brodrick spoke in Glasgow. After referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's attitude, he gave details of recent Boer atrocities to our wounded and to the natives. The Government would have no half measures in the settlement.
Sir E. Grey, speaking at Bristol, said he would bring no charge against the Government of deliberate inhumanity. It would be disastrous to recall Lord Milner. We could do no more than give self-government, and we must be careful that the Government was really representative of the whole of the normal white race, for if we gave to the Boers more than their numbers entitled them to, we should have all the old troubles over again. He criticised the National Liberal Federation proceedings at Derby. Regarding the Irish members, the Liberal Party to be effective must be independent.
- 12th. Lord George Hamilton spoke at Chiswick.
Mr. Balfour spoke at New Cross on technical education. He believed the theory that the commercial prosperity of other nations was a menace to Great Britain to be a dangerous fallacy.
Letter from Mr. Robson (Liberal M.P. for South Shields) on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the War.
- 13th. Mr. Long spoke on the water question, at the Hotel Metropole.
Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., speaking at Swindon, pointed out the impossibility of restoring Boer independence.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and the War. (Letter *re* the Derby meeting.)
Letter from Mr. Chamberlain on the personal bitterness of the Opposition.
Scheme of old age pensions advocated by committee of friendly societies published.

DECEMBER, 1901—*continued*.

- 16th. Lord Rosebery spoke at Chesterfield. He said they were now free from the Irish alliance, as the Irish had openly ranged themselves with our enemies in the field. He upheld the humanity of the army in South Africa and of the Government at home, and defended the policy of the concentration camps. He believed in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the War to its natural end, but that its natural end was a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore he would not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority, more especially if they came from the exiled Government which now exists somewhere in the low countries. Lord Milner had not the confidence of the Boers; he could not expect it; but he had, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the loyalists of South Africa, and if he were recalled, it would be held as a change of policy, and would have a most fatal and far-reaching effect. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery summarized his policy as follows: That it is at home to restore efficiency to our Parliament, our administration, and our people. It is abroad, as a foreign policy, to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which has grown up around us under this present Government, and to restore things to the footing on which they were in 1895. And as regards the War itself, to pursue it with vigour and efficiency, to be prepared to listen to overtures of peace, and then to grant the most just and liberal terms, always excepting the sealed and closed question of incorporation. In conclusion, he said his services were at the disposal of his country.
- Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey then spoke, announcing their complete agreement with Lord Rosebery.
- Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
- Letter from the President of the national conference of friendly societies *re* old-age pensions.
- 17th. Letter from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to Lord George Hamilton regarding the former's slanders on our troops.
- 18th. The Duke of Devonshire spoke at Belper.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., escaped from a pro-Boer meeting at Birmingham disguised in a police uniform.
- Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., speaking on his return to Dublin, advised a movement "as menacing and dangerous" to English rule as possible.
- Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was sentenced at Castlebar to two months' imprisonment for intimidation and unlawful assembly.
- 19th. Mr. Asquith spoke at Bilston. He said he adhered to the policy laid down by Lord Rosebery.
- Sir R. Reid, M.P., spoke at Liverpool, and advocated a settlement "upon a footing of consent."
- Correspondence between Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir F. Milner, M.P., regarding the former's slanders on our troops.
- 20th. Further correspondence between Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord George Hamilton regarding the former's slanders on our troops.
- Liberal resolutions *re* Lord Rosebery's speech.
- 21st. Lord Rosebery spoke at Swansea on municipal government.
- 24th. Messrs. Tully, M.P., and O'Donnell, M.P., sentenced to imprisonment.
- 26th. The Dutch Premier on intervention in South Africa.
- 27th. Correspondence *re* coal tax between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Dundee coal merchants.
- 28th. Letter from Lord Rosebery *re* his Chesterfield speech and the Irish question.
- 30th. Appointment of a Royal Commission on coal supplies.

JANUARY, 1902.

- 1st. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., speaking at Sligo, said the Liberal party was beneath contempt.
- Letter from Mr. Yoxall, M.P., on the coming Education Bill.
- 2nd. Mr. Redmond spoke at Sligo on Irish-Americanism.
- Correspondence *re* voluntary schools and the Education Bill (Archbishop of Canterbury to the Premier, and the Moderate Party on the London School Board to the Lord President of the Council).
- 3rd. Correspondence between Mr. Wyndham, M.P., and Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., regarding extra police in Clare.
- 4th. German slanders on British troops; letter from Lord Roberts.
- 6th. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said any sacrifice would be preferable than that England should be a fallen state.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., addressed a pro-Boer meeting at Bristol.

JANUARY, 1902—*continued*.

- 7th. Sir E. Grey, speaking at Newcastle, said that if Liberal unity was to be obtained, it must be on the lines of Lord Rosebery's speech. It was impossible to drop the Irish question. The House of Commons was never more united upon the prosecution of the War, and never more opposed to Boer independence.
- Mr. Yoxall, M.P., spoke on the Education Bill at Burton-on-Trent.
- Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., and Mr. Caine, M.P., spoke on the question of Lord Rosebery and the Liberal party.
- 8th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham University.
- United Irish League meeting in Dublin, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., presiding. He stated that there were 1,230 branches in active work in Ireland.
- Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Davitt also spoke, the latter stating that the English would have murdered the Boer wives and children to save expense had they dared. Mr. Dillon spoke on the land question.
- 9th. Sir M. Hicks Beach spoke at Bristol on temperance legislation.
- Lord George Hamilton spoke at Ealing.
- Correspondence *re* coal tax (Chancellor of the Exchequer and Messrs. Borries and Co., Newcastle).
- The Birmingham riots; letter from the Home Secretary, declining to interfere.
- 10th. Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, said reform of procedure and education must both be dealt with in the ensuing session. He then spoke at length on the South Africa question, and replied to Lord Rosebery's criticisms. The Government were resolved never to accept a peace which would only lead to further trouble. He charged Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman with prolonging the War by encouraging the Boers with his speeches, and his slanders on our army were quoted abroad as a justification of the calumnies brought against us.
- 11th. Mr. Balfour spoke at the Manchester Conservative Club on Parliamentary reform. Addressing a meeting in the evening, he expressed the opinion that English political life was in a transition state.
- Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, and said the hostility towards England, manifested on the continent, was largely created by those partisans at home who imputed barbarism to our soldiers. For himself, what he had said he had said, and would accept no lessons from any foreign minister. The War had united the Empire throughout the world, and he believed that if the peril were greater there would hardly be any limit to the assistance which we should receive from "the sister nations across the sea." "Can we rise to the height of an Empire not bounded by the limits of the United Kingdom, but embracing every man of British race in every part of the globe? That is the policy of the Government; that is the Imperialism for which I ask the support of every patriotic Briton, irrespective altogether of party ties."
- Mr. Wyndham, M.P., at Belfast, said that the Unionist Government would never introduce the principle of compulsion into the purchase and sale of land. The Government intended to deal somewhat summarily with meetings, as they believed prevention was better than cure; and as regards the new league, their policy had been to repress the very beginning of any mischief. The league was a political organization.
- Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for unlawful assembly.
- Letter from Dr. Clark denying that he had recently visited Mr. Kruger, and extract from a French paper inferring the contrary.
- 12th. Disloyal speech in Dublin by Mr. J. Dillon, M.P.
- 13th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presided at the first meeting of the London Liberal Federation, the audience commencing proceedings with hisses and groans for Lord Rosebery, and cheers for Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., and Miss Hobhouse. The Radical "leader" said peace in South Africa must be obtained not by force, but by assent, and he despaired of any satisfactory peace until Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner had been removed. He was unable, however, to discover the cleavage between himself and Lord Rosebery, of which they had heard.
- Letter in the *Times* from the correspondent of *Le Matin*, stating that Dr. G. B. Clark told him he had just come from Mr. Kruger in Holland, and was going to the United States of America in the interests of the Boers.
- 14th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Hanley, said he thought any army in the world should be proud to be compared with our army in South Africa. No peace would be worth having unless the Boers were convinced of its finality.

JANUARY, 1902—continued.

- 15th. Old age pensions; report of conference convened by the Trade Union Congress.
- 16th. Opening of Parliament.
- 17th. Letter *re* the Coal Tax from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- 18th. Death of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.
Letter from Sir C. Howard Vincent, M.P., on the concentration camps.
Address by Mr. Chamberlain to fifty teachers proceeding to South Africa.
- 20th. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the Scottish Liberal Club in Edinburgh, said that Liberalism had been declining for the last twenty-two years.
Dr. Krause sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
- 21st. Lord Burghclere, speaking at Braintree, said Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was for all time dead.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation *re* the coal tax.
- 22nd. Letter from Mr. A. Birrell, K.C., complaining of Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the statement he (Mr. Birrell) had published about "hecatombs of slaughtered babies" in South Africa.
- 24th. Hampstead election (on retirement of Mr. Brodie Hoare, M.P.). Result: Milvain (C.), 3,843; Rowe (L.), 2,118. Conservative majority, 1,725.
Letter from Mr. Chamberlain on old age pensions and the recent Trade Union Conference.
- 27th. Dewsbury election (on resignation of Mr. Oldroyd). Result: Runciman (L.), 5,669; Haley (C.), 4,512; Quelch (S.), 1,597. Liberal majority over Conservative, 1,157.
- 29th. Sir H. Vincent, M.P., and Sir C. Dilke, M.P., spoke at the United Service Institution on the War, the latter believing we should never finish it by relying on the blockhouse system.
Correspondence in the *Times* between Mr. Wyndham, M.P., and Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., respecting the latter's views on compulsory sale.
- 30th. Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Fund, said that there had never been an army which had behaved with greater chivalry and humanity and sympathy for those against whom they were fighting.
- 31st. Lord James of Hereford spoke at Sheffield.
The New Rules of Procedure published.

FEBRUARY.

- 3rd. Ecclesall (Sheffield) election (on the death of Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett). Result: Roberts (C.), 5,231; Vaile (L.), 4,119; Conservative majority, 1,112.
Sir W. Harcourt spoke at Londonderry House on poultry. It was not climate, he said, but the want of co-operation in England which prevented our competing successfully with Denmark and other countries.
- 4th. Reply from Lord Rosebery to an invitation from the Leeds Liberal Federation.
- 5th. Lord Salisbury spoke at the Junior Constitutional Club. He appreciated the friendly spirit of the recent Dutch proposals, but it was clear they had no authority from the Boers. Our aim was security, and we should accept any peace which would give us fully the security of our Empire; but the feelings of the South African loyalists and of all the parts of the Empire must be kept in mind. Regarding Ireland, the Premier said: "My belief is that the maintenance of your position in Ireland is the most vital object which the Empire has at present to consider, and that it can only be attained by the most steady and strenuous exertion, and by the conviction that if your vigilance is lulled to sleep, or if your efforts are ever induced to flag, you will bring the Empire of England in front of the greatest danger it has ever had to face. The feelings of hostility to England have been expressed by Irish leaders in language more bitter, more uncompromising, than was ever heard from the lips of Parnell or of O'Connell. I do not say that that language cannot be met, or that those efforts cannot be repelled. I think they can be repelled; but the existence of that feeling among your bitterest enemies is a signal to you that you must not relax your efforts."
- East Down election (on the appointment of Dr. Rentoul to a judicial post in London)—Result: Wood (Land Purchase candidate), 3,576; Wallace (U), 3,429. Majority, 147.
- 12th. Mr. Walter Long spoke at Hoxton on the policy of the Government, and replied to criticisms on the Water Bill.
Text of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement published.
- 13th. Mr. Chamberlain presented with an address from the City Corporation, expressing the high appreciation of his statesmanship and ability. In acknowledging the honour, he said the Government had in view two great national objects—to establish British authority in South Africa, and to maintain the unity of the Empire. The war had been supported by the

FEBRUARY—continued.

conscience of the whole nation, and with the support of the sister nations beyond the seas. "We have taken a step towards consolidation, the value of which cannot be estimated." The Government and the Country desired an honourable peace, but it must be peace which would endure.

- 14th. Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting at Liverpool. He accused the Government of inefficiency, and demanded an immediate inquiry into the remount scandal. His policy of a "clean slate" meant that the Liberal party ought to review their position with a view to making a fresh start, after sixteen years' absence from real power. As for Home Rule, he said "the Government have now been able, and I give them full credit for it, even if it be at the cost of some inconsistency with their former declarations, they have been able to settle the question on the basis of county government in Ireland in the way that we originally hoped, and thus Ireland is placed, so far as local government is concerned, in the same position as England, Scotland and Wales, but with an adventitious superiority in Parliament and an excessive representation to that to which she is entitled in London." The Irish leaders have demanded not what Mr. Gladstone was willing to give them, but an independent Parliament in Dublin. "I am not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant an independent Parliament in Dublin." Except on the Irish question, Lord Rosebery said the Liberal Unionists and the Liberal Imperialists were separated by the whole field of domestic legislation. He criticised the temperance measures of the Government.
- 15th. Lord Rosebery spoke at various places in Liverpool. Regarding the new treaty with Japan, he expressed pleasure that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange viewed it with approval, and said his own first impressions were favourable, but he preferred to defer his judgment. Speaking at the Stock Exchange, he said the "Imperial principle reaches to the bottom of our social organization. It is no use having an Empire without an Imperial race." After Lunch at the Junior Reform Club, he criticised the Government's conduct regarding negotiations with the Boers, and repeated his demand for an inquiry into the war contracts. In the evening he spoke on the growing importance of municipal work.
- 18th. Mr. Chamberlain received a deputation requesting the Government to provide transport for five hundred Welshmen from Patagonia to Canada. While sympathising with the request, the Colonial Secretary pointed out that neither the Government nor the Colonial Office had any money which they could apply to such a purpose.
- 19th. Annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Leicester. Resolution against demand for unconditional surrender of the Boers, calling for peace on broad and generous lines, welcoming the help given by Lord Rosebery to the peace policy, and expressing loyalty to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, was passed after considerable discussion. At a large meeting at night Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke on the new rules of procedure; condemned Imperialism; challenged Lord Rosebery to say whether he spoke from inside or outside their "political tabernacle"; objected to the "clean slate" policy, and advocated a subordinate Parliament for Ireland.
- 20th. Speech of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Shepshed, Leicestershire; expressed alarm at the enormous expenditure caused by the war, and urged a "settlement on terms" with the Boers.
- 21st. Letter from Lord Rosebery, announcing his "definite separation" from the policy of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Publication of correspondence between Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Norman *re* Sir Redvers Buller's despatches.
- 24th. Speech of Lord Tweedmouth at Camberwell, on Liberal dissensions.
- 25th. Conference of Friendly Societies' officials on Old Age Pensions.
- 26th. Speech of Mr. Wyndham at Dover, on the duty of maintaining law and justice in Ireland, and the Irish Land Question. He spoke strongly against compulsory purchase.
Water Companies' memorandum of the Water Bill published.
- 27th. Speech of the Duke of Devonshire at the Annual Meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council. He severely criticised the course pursued by Lord Rosebery. Sugar Conference at Brussels.

MARCH.

- 1st. Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Oxford, said all Liberals entirely disapproved of the policy of unconditional surrender. Mr. Birrell also spoke.
Letter from Lord Rosebery explaining his "clean slate" theory—"Registration reform would probably have to be followed by a general election, so it is not the most urgent reform."
Letter from Mr. Chamberlain to the Liverpool Liberal Unionist Association.

MARCH—*continued.*

- 3rd. Letter from Mr. Asquith to the East Fife Liberal Association, on the Liberal Party, in which he stated that an Irish Home Rule Bill ought not to be part of the policy of the Liberals if returned to power.
- 5th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at the National Liberal Club. He deprecated "sectional organizations" within the Liberal party. No true friend of Liberalism would lend encouragement to such proceedings.
- Lord Spencer, speaking at Eastbourne, declared his intention of co-operating with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and said he disagreed entirely with the new Liberal League, and declined to abandon Home Rule.
- Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Finsbury, described Lord Rosebery's policy as a policy of expediency.
- 10th. News of Lord Methuen's capture was announced by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, and received by the Nationalists with howls of delight.
- Lord Rosebery spoke at Glasgow, and said his speeches at Chesterfield and Liverpool had been followed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by a repudiation of every opinion he had expressed, and this had led to the formation of the Liberal League, which believed in the vigorous prosecution of the war. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's programme consisted of Home Rule, followed by an illimitable number of measures rifled from past programmes. It was absolutely hopeless to talk of entrusting an independent Irish Parliament to men who openly rejoiced in British disasters.
- 11th. Lord Rosebery spoke three times at Glasgow, chiefly on the War. He regretted that the Liberal Party clung to old formulas, and advocated a common sense Liberalism at home, and a safe and historical Liberalism abroad.
- 12th. Mr. J. Morley, M.P., spoke at Manchester, and threw the blame of the war on Lord Milner, saying that if he had been patient, wise, discreet, or crafty, when he met Mr. Kruger, there would have been no war. Criticising Lord Rosebery's utterances, he said they wanted leaders who could read what was passing before their eyes, and he did not believe that a Parliamentary majority could be obtained by throwing one's creed overboard. Home Rule was not dead, and if good feeling was ever to exist between England and Ireland, the Irish people must be given self-government.
- Letter from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to the Arbroath Liberal Association.
- 14th. Lord Rosebery presided at the meeting of the City Liberal Club, and remarked that while pro-Boer organizations had never been excommunicated by the official leaders of the Liberal Party, those professing Imperialist principles had received their severe censure.
- Mr. Asquith spoke at St. Leonards, and said they all desired peace in South Africa, but it must be capable of no misconception in the future, and must be based on British supremacy. He withdrew none of his opinions about Ireland, but would be content to entrust the Irish people with their own local government, and relieve Parliament from purely local matters.
- 15th. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Bolton, criticised Lord Rosebery's Home Rule pronouncements, and said disloyalty was an argument for, rather than against, Home Rule, as it showed the absence of contentment.
- 19th. Lord Spencer spoke at the National Liberal Club, Lord Tweedmouth at Bradford, and Lord Aberdeen at Frome.
- Mr. Asquith spoke at Lord Salisbury's house in furtherance of a scheme for assisting the emigration of women to South Africa.
- 21st. "The League of Liberals against Militarism" met at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and was attended by some prominent pro-Boers.
- Mrs. Fawcett, President of the Concentration Camps Commission, spoke highly, at a meeting, of the readiness of our military authorities to do all they could for the people in camps, and said that not a single complaint had been made against the conduct of our soldiers.
- Letter from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to the Dunfermline Liberal Association.
- Letter from Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., relating to the proposed adoption of the name "Gladstone League" by a pro-Boer section of the Radical party.
- 22nd. Appointment of a Royal Commission on alien immigration; chairman, Lord James of Hereford.
- 23rd. Arrival of Mr. Schalk Burger, and other members of the Boer "government" at Pretoria, under a flag of truce.
- 25th. Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., speaking at Leeds, objected to the formation of new leagues within the Liberal party. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was his leader in the House of Commons, though he thought Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech contained a basis of agreement. Regarding Ireland, he said the system of Irish Government was so bad as to justify disloyalty. "He was a Home Ruler, and by Home Rule he would stand or fall."
- Wakefield election: Brotherton (C.), 2,960; Snowden (Lab.), 1,979; Conservative majority, 981.

MARCH—continued.

- 26th. Death of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.
Correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Sir R. Buller *re* the Spion Kop despatches. Letter from Mrs. Fawcett, exposing Miss Hobhouse's methods.
- 28th. Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., spoke in Antrim on the Irish Land Bill.
Correspondence between Mr. Wyndham, M.P., and Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.
Royal warrant for increase of soldiers' pay issued.

APRIL.

- 1st. Letter from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Plummer, M.P.
Discussion of Education Bill by National Union of Teachers at Bristol.
- 3rd. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., spoke in Dublin on being presented with the freedom of the city.
- 4th. Messrs. T. W. Russell, M.P., at Belfast, and J. Redmond, M.P., at Cork, spoke on the Irish Land Bill; and Mr. Birrell, K.C., at Bristol, on the Education Bill.
- 7th. Letter from the Bishop of Chester on the Education Bill.
Letter from Sir R. Buller to Mr. Balfour.
- 8th. Death of Lord Kimberley.
Acquittal of Kritzingner announced.
- 9th. Mr. Walter Long, at Walworth, said the Metropolitan Councils were quite as well able to deal with the water question as the County Council. The object of the Education Bill was to centralize the control of education.
Lord Spencer, speaking at Lincoln, advocated generous terms to the Boers, and maintained that Ireland should have self-government and not coercion. "The great principles that Mr. Gladstone advocated were still true."
- 12th. Lord Selborne spoke at Sheffield on Naval Reforms.
Mr. Yoxall, M.P., speaking at Brighton, said that a practical solution of the educational jealousies between school boards, town councils, etc., lay in a combination of the various authorities into one local authority, for all forms of education, and in this respect he thought the Government Bill thoroughly effective.
- 16th. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. J. Morley spoke at the Mansion House on the occasion of a dinner to the Speaker.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman received a Free Church Union deputation on the Education Bill, which he described as extending and perpetuating the religious difficulty, and as a measure to endow church schools out of the rates, with the smallest possible popular control.
- 17th. Important memorial to the Government on the subject of legislative interference with the freedom of labour, from a large number of employers' associations.
- 18th. Mr. Asquith spoke at Barnsley and said the South African settlement must acknowledge as beyond question the supremacy of our arms, and provide for the permanent incorporation of the new territories in the British Empire.
Dr. Macnamara, M.P., at Reading, said the Education Bill, by creating one local authority to supervise all grades of education, would permit of all grades of schools being so linked together as to secure for children of humble extraction a real educational ladder.
Spion Kop despatches published.
Letter from Col. Saunderson, M.P., on the United Irish League.
- 21st. Letter from Sir Charles Warren on the Spion Kop despatches.
- 22nd. Issue of Cobden Club manifesto against the Budget.
- 23rd. Mr. Balfour spoke at the Mansion House, and distributed prizes for the commercial examinations founded by the London Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Wyndham, M.P., spoke at Brighton, and said the Government were striking a blow for liberty in Ireland by reviving certain provisions of the Crimes Act.
Mr. Walter Long, M.P., spoke at Melton Mowbray, and said that at a moderate estimate it would cost £25,000,000 to convert voluntary schools into Board schools.
Wesleyan Conference meeting on the Education Bill. A resolution against the Bill was carried by 49 against 23; an amendment, moved by Dr. Waller, approving the principle of the Bill, being negatived by 44 against 22.
- 24th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation of millers and importers of feeding stuffs.
Letter from Mr. Chamberlain on the Education Bill.
Lord Charles Beresford (C.) was returned unopposed for Woolwich, *vice* Colonel Hughes, resigned.
Imperial Penny Postage; announcement *re* Australia.

APRIL—*continued.*

- 26th. Sir J. Gorst, M.P., spoke at Bradford on the Education Bill. Statement by the bakery section of the London Chamber of Commerce that the market price of flour had risen 1s. 6d. per sack, apart altogether from the tax of 5d. per cwt.
- 28th. Annual report of the National Liberal Federation, proclaiming adherence to Home Rule.
- 29th. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., spoke on co-operation in agriculture.
- 30th. Sir M. Hicks-Beach received a deputation on the corn and flour tax, of flour importers from the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

MAY.

- 1st. London Water Bill; recommendation of joint committee to reduce the water board to thirty-five members.
- 2nd. Coal Conciliation Board; ten per cent. reduction in miners' wages recommended.
- 6th. Letter from Sir H. Fowler, M.P., on the Irish question and the Liberal party.
- 7th. Lord Salisbury spoke at the Primrose League Annual Demonstration at the Albert Hall. After referring to the state of Egypt and Ireland in 1884 and 1885, he said we could now assure ourselves that at present we were supreme in Egypt, while in Ireland we had no longer to fear the support given by any statesman to the insane projects of Imperial disruption. Regarding the War, he denied indignantly Mr. Morley's assertion that the Cabinet would have wavered from their policy in 1899, had they been able to foresee events. When any neighbouring power or tribe attacked our Sovereign's dominions, it constituted an outrage, which could only be met, as it had been met then, by fighting, in their own homes, those who had despised our rights. Regarding the settlement, Lord Salisbury said: "In the rights we claim, in the policy we intend to carry out, we are exactly where we were. . . . Our hold over the country is to be such that there shall be no possibility of renewing the struggle." He hoped that our foes would come to see the merit of our traditional arrangements, whereby our colonial system has always ended in peace, and, in the long run, affection for the mother country, and we should certainly do all in our power to mould them into a portion of the Empire, but we would not place it in the power of any man of ill will to renew the conflict of the past time, or to challenge the complete supremacy of our Sovereign. Regarding Imperial Federation, he deprecated any attempt to anticipate events, holding that "we cannot safely interfere by legislative action with the natural development of our relations with our daughter countries." An Empire depending not on territorial contiguity, but merely upon the action of its naval defences, was slowly rising out of the sea. But we must be patient and careful, and not hasty.
- The Duke of Devonshire spoke at the annual dinner of the County Councils Association. He regretted the necessity of proposing the potential disestablishment of the school boards, but the Government had felt that necessity to be irresistible.
- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at the Holborn Town Hall, accused the Government of taxing the food of the people, and handing over their children to clerical control.
- Lord Spencer spoke at Bradford against the Education Bill.
- Associated Chambers of Agriculture; report on the Education Bill and its effect on the rates.
- 9th. Sir E. Grey, M.P., spoke at Cambridge, and said the Education Bill had brought out the great difference between British and Irish views on education. "Some of them had got into trouble by saying that the Liberals ought not to return to power unless independent of the Irish vote. They now had an object lesson with regard to that matter. If education was to be dealt with according to Liberal ideas, it could only be dealt with by a party which was independent, and which relied upon British support for its power." Presbyterian Synod at Newcastle; the Committee on Religion and Morals reported that "never before had Government proposed to deal in such a drastic manner with the evils of the drink traffic as at present carried on, and their action was full of promise."
- 10th. Mr. Long spoke at Woolwich on Poor Law administration. Bury election, on retirement of Mr. Kenyon, M.P. (C.): Toulmin (L.), 4,213; H. L. W. Lawson (L.U.), 3,799. Liberal majority, 414.
- 12th. Letter from Sir W. Harcourt on the Education Bill and the rates. National Liberal Federation; programme for annual meeting at Bristol, and letter from Hon. T. A. Brassey, resigning his position on their Committee.
- 13th. London Water Committee's proceedings; reversal of the decision to exclude the borough councils.

MAY—continued.

- 14th. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Bristol.
Opening of the National Liberal Federation at Bristol; resolutions carried expressing confidence in Lord Spencer and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, deploring the duration of the War, and denouncing the policy of unconditional surrender, and proclaiming adherence to Home Rule for Ireland.
- 15th. Lord Rosebery spoke at Colchester, and expressed approval of the proposal in the Education Bill to give municipal councils supervision over education. Mr. Asquith and Lord Spencer spoke at a meeting called by the Cobden Club at Manchester, to protest against the corn duty.
- 16th. Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., at Bristol.
- 16th. Mr. Chamberlain addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting at Birmingham, and defended the Education Bill as an honest attempt to solve a most difficult problem. They might rest assured that with this Government there was no fear of any repetition of the Majuba mistake. They would not swerve from their intentions. In conclusion, he spoke of the federation of the British race, and said, "if we do not take every chance in our power to keep British trade in British hands we shall deserve the disasters which will infallibly come upon us."
- 20th. Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke at Aberdeen on the Budget.
Letter from Mr. Balfour to Mr. W. Churchill, M.P., on the growth of public expenditure.
- 23rd. Lord Rosebery spoke at the National Liberal Club on the future of the Liberal party.
Mr. Brodrick spoke at the Trocadero on the War. He hoped the communications now passing were a prelude to peace. The dream of colonial federation had been made a reality by the War, and he hoped that at the forthcoming conference of colonial ministers some permanent basis of Imperial defence might be found.
- 24th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Darlington, and attempted an explanation of his slanders on our troops and of his encouragement of the enemy. The corn tax, he said, would be paid out of their hunger by the destitute, and would stunt the growth and lower the stamina of large masses of the people. The Education Bill he described as the sacrifice of education to ecclesiastical interests.
Sir E. Reid, M.P., at Oxford, said he believed a straightforward policy would have averted the War.
- 27th. Letters from Sir W. Harcourt and the Bishop of Winchester on the Education Bill.
- 28th. Letter from Major Rasch, M.P., giving Boer evidence of the "encouragement" received from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's speeches.
- 29th. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the opening of the Passmore Edwards Hall, said there was no want in this country so great as a sound business training for our captains of industry.
- 30th. Lord Rosebery spoke at Leeds on the settlement in South Africa, the Education Bill, the Corn Tax, and the Imperial Zollverein question.
Sir E. Grey, M.P., spoke at Alnwick.
Coal Conciliation Board adjourned meeting; reported refusal of miners to accept the ten per cent. reduction of wages agreed to by the Board.

JUNE.

- 1st. Telegram received from Lord Kitchener announcing that peace had been concluded and the terms of surrender signed at Pretoria on the evening of May 31st.
- 2nd. Sir H. Fowler, M.P., spoke at Willenhall.
Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Kensington Town Hall (on 31st May) described Lord Rosebery as the evil genius of the Liberal party.
- 3rd. Terms of surrender; official papers published.
- 6th. Mr. Balfour spoke at the annual dinner of the National Union. He said the terms of peace contained every element of permanence. Lord Rosebery's suggestion of a general amnesty to Cape rebels would be putting a premium on rebellion; and it would have been a fatal mistake to negotiate with Mr. Kruger and his advisers, who had deserted the two republics and sought safety in Europe. Mr. Balfour then criticised the condition of the Liberal party and the respective positions of Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and said that the fortunes of the Opposition were bound up with the fortunes of the Irish party.
Mr. Chamberlain opened the Colonial Troops Club, and spoke of the great debt we owed to our Colonies for their moral, as well as their material assistance, during the War. Mr. Brodrick also spoke.
Return of casualties in the War.

JUNE—continued.

- 7th. Mr. J. Morley spoke at Edinburgh, and felt bound to repeat that the War had ended in incomparable mischief and irreparable wrong. He urged the prompt grant of representative institutions as the only way to avoid a recurrence of troubles. He eulogized Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Spencer as leaders, and pronounced his adherence to Home Rule. The Education Bill would, he said, intensify sectarian division and injure the truly national schools. Regarding the corn tax, he did not vote for it, as he feared it meant the abandonment of free trade, otherwise he would have voted for it, believing no position could be more perilous for a nation than for the great host of electors to be able to dictate a war policy, and not pay for that policy themselves. He thought the working classes ought to be more represented in Parliament, which could only be brought about by the payment of members. He then criticized at length the idea of an Imperial Zollverein, which he prophesied would derange our foreign trade "for the sake of an imaginary advantage" to our "relatively small colonial trade."
- 10th. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith spoke at the Queen's Hall against the Education Bill, the former declaring that the Bill would put an end for ever to the dearest hopes of the Nonconformist and of the advocates of efficient education. An enormous financial burden would be handed over to be spent by a governing body, in which the proportion of popular representation would be insignificant. Mr. Asquith said the Bill opened a new field for religious animosities. Letters were read from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Bryce, the former describing the Bill as a "whirlpool of evil." Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., and Lords Tweedmouth and Beauchamp were present on the platform.
- 11th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at the Hotel Cecil, and said we had obtained all for which we were fighting. The Government had given nothing that would prejudice the ultimate solution of the South African problem. Mr. Asquith, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir R. Reid, spoke at the Eighty Club dinner.
- 12th. Lord Salisbury received a deputation on the London Water Bill. Mr. Balfour received a large deputation of Free Churchmen to protest against the Education Bill.
- 13th. Mr. Balfour received a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Agriculture to urge that the charge under the Education Bill should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer.
- 17th. Free Church demonstration against the Education Bill.
- 19th. Letter from Mr. Chamberlain on the peace terms.
- 22nd. Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee dined with Lord Roberts, and in proposing the health of the King and the British Army, referred to the humanity displayed by our troops during the War.
- 24th. Illness of the King; postponement of the Coronation. Letter from Lord Milner (dated 19th May), expressing his views on the suspension of the Cape constitution.
- 26th. List of Coronation honours.
- 27th. Education Bill. Interview between the Duke of Devonshire and Sir J. Gorst and a deputation from the County Councils Association.
- 28th. Report of United Irish League meeting in Dublin, 27th inst., Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., presiding.
- 30th. Conference of Colonial Premiers at the Colonial Office, first sitting, Mr. Chamberlain presiding.

JULY.

- 1st. Education Bill: Letter from Mr. Balfour to a Nonconformist correspondent.
- 2nd. Letter from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Seton-Karr, M.P., on the Imperial Zollverein question.
- 5th. Bulletin pronouncing the King out of danger. Report of the Select Committees on betting and on the repayment of loans by local authorities. Miners' Federation: Resolution on the eight hours question.
- 7th. The Duke of Devonshire spoke at the meeting of the British Empire League. Sir E. Barton and Sir G. Sprigg also spoke. Cab accident to Mr. Chamberlain.
- 8th. Letter from the Bishop of Hereford on the Education Bill.
- 9th. Steamship subsidies: remarkable evidence of Sir A. Hickman, M.P., giving specific instances of British shipowners giving to foreign exporters better terms than to British exporters.
- 11th. Lord Salisbury resigned.

JULY—continued.

- 12th. Mr. Balfour was received by the King at Buckingham Palace and accepted the post of Prime Minister.
Arrival of Lord Kitchener in London.
Mr. Seddon, speaking at the Hotel Cecil, thought it mistaken policy to expect from the colonies a definite contribution to Imperial defence; if help was given in emergency, as in South Africa, what more could be wanted? He advocated the subsidising of British steamers.
- 14th. Great meeting of the Unionist party at the Foreign Office. Speeches by Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Austen Chamberlain (for Mr. Chamberlain, absent in consequence of his accident), Sir M. Hicks-Beach, &c. The approaching retirement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was announced.
Dinner to the Colonial Premiers at the National Liberal Club. Speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir W. Laurier, and others.
- 15th. Letter from Cardinal Vaughan on the Education Bill.
- 16th. Women and the new education authorities. Speeches by Mr. Haldane, M.P., and Sir Richard Jebb, M.P.
- 17th. Mr. Balfour's first Cabinet Council as Prime Minister.
Resignation of Lord Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announced.
Appointment of Sir Arthur Lawley as Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal.
Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. (South Belfast), died.
- 18th. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., spoke at Ealing.
- 19th. The Prime Minister addressed a mass meeting at Fulham. After referring to the retirement of Lord Salisbury, and to the services rendered by Mr. Chamberlain, he spoke on the Education Bill, the principles of which would have to be applied to London in a Bill to be carried next session. The Opposition had no alternative plan, and the resistance to this Bill was due to religious controversy, although there was not a single Nonconformist grievance which would not be either mitigated or entirely removed by the Bill. The Nonconformists' solution of the difficulty was to have in the schools what Nonconformists desired, but without paying for it. Mr. Balfour concluded his speech with a reference to London's sense of Imperial responsibilities.
- 21st. Letter on the management of voluntary schools signed by the Bishop of Wakefield, Sir Theodore Hope, and others.
- 24th. Appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the sentences imposed in South Africa by the military courts under martial law.
- 25th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House. He said the next Budget ought to bring a considerable decrease of taxation, and the income tax ought to be considered first. A new sinking fund should be established for the purpose of the war debt. He expressed grave alarm at the increasing expenditure of the country; it was possible, by overburdening the taxpayers, to cause serious injury to commerce and industry.
- 28th. Summary of British commercial treaty with China.
Terms of writ in the action brought by the United Irish League against the Irish Land Trust.
- 29th. Leeds election (on Mr. W. L. Jackson being made a peer): R. Barran (L.), 7,539; Sir A. Lawson (U.), 6,781. Liberal majority, 758.
Mr. J. C. Wason, M.P., announced his intention of seceding from the Unionist party.
Verdict in the action against Mr. M'Hugh, M.P., for libel and conspiracy. Damages, £3,500.
- 30th. Lord Kitchener's final despatch from South Africa.
- 31st. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith spoke at the first dinner of the Liberal League at the Hotel Cecil.

AUGUST.

- 1st. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Chamberlain dined with the Grocers' Company, and spoke, the latter describing Lord Milner as a great administrator, well qualified to complete the work which Earl Roberts and Lord Kitchener had begun.
Mr. Shackleton (Labour) was elected for the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire *vice* Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., created a peer.
Lord Rosebery's speech at the Liberal League dinner. "No independent Parliament in Dublin."
- 2nd. The Mayo County Council attempted to hold a political demonstration in honour of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., in the Court House of Castlebar, but were prevented by the High Sheriff (Lord Bingham).
- 4th. Education conference at Cambridge.

AUGUST—*continued*.

- 8th. Parliament adjourned till October 16th. Ministerial changes announced.
- 9th. Coronation of King Edward VII.
Meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party at Dublin. Speeches by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Brien.
- 13th. Mr. J. C. Wason, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, issued an address to his constituents, announcing he had applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, and asking to be re-elected as a Liberal.
- 14th. Election: Sir W. Walrond returned, unopposed, for Tiverton Division, Devon.
- 15th. Election: Mr. A. Chamberlain returned, unopposed, for East Worcestershire.
- 18th. Election (South Belfast): Mr. T. H. Sloan (C.), 3,795; Mr. Dunbar Buller (C.), 2,969.
- 20th. Publication of further Ladysmith telegrams. Letters from Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman to candidates for Sevenoaks Division of Kent. Issue of Report of Select Committee on Housing of the Working Classes (London).
- 21st. Election (Sevenoaks Division of Kent): Mr. H. W. Forster (C.), 5,333; Mr. Beaumont Morice (L.), 4,442; majority, 891.
- 25th. Report of Irish Landowners' Convention issued.
- 28th. Publication of apology of Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P., to Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co.
- 29th. Meeting of Irish Landowners' Convention in Dublin. Speech by the Duke of Abercorn. Resolution favourable to Irish Land Bill carried.
- 30th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, eulogizing the work and conduct of the troops in South Africa.
Speech of Mr. Redmond on the work and methods of his party in Parliament.
- 31st. Trades Union demonstration in Hyde Park. Speeches by Mr. J. Burns, M.P., and Mr. Keir Hardie.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1st. Opening of Trade Union Congress at Holborn Town Hall.
Mr. Chamberlain on the War (speech at Highbury on 31st August).
- 5th. Conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the Boer generals.
- 6th. Interview between Mr. Chamberlain and General Botha.
Report of Nationalist meeting in Dublin. Speeches by Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., &c., on the Crimes Act.
- 9th. Letter from Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., on the proposed land conference.
- 10th. Mr. Wyndham spoke at Cork on Irish industries.
- 11th. Royal Commission of Inquiry into the War; names of members.
Official report of interview between Mr. Chamberlain and the Boer generals on September 5th.
Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., at Belfast.
- 14th. Messrs. Dillon, M.P., and W. O'Brien, M.P., addressed a meeting in Dublin.
- 18th. Sir C. Dilke spoke at Porth on the Education Bill and the Taft Vale decision.
- 20th. The Prime Minister spoke at Haddington.
Demonstration at Leeds against the Education Bill.
- 22nd. Letters from Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Pitt-Lewis, K.C., regarding the formation of the Liberal Unionist party and an old age pension to a Mr. Dee.
Letter from Lord Barrymore on the proposed land conference.
- 23rd. Irish Land Conference. Letters from the Duke of Abercorn, Colonel Saunderson, M.P., Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., &c.
Letter from Mr. Chamberlain on the treatment of Jews in Roumania.
- 25th. Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for two years, on the ground of his Taghmon speech on August 31st.
Sentence on two other Nationalists M.P.'s for unlawful assembly, &c.
- 26th. Sir C. Dilke spoke on the Education Bill at Gloucester.
- 29th. Sir M. Hicks-Beach spoke at Bristol. He hoped that at no distant date South Africa would, under complete self-government, become a loyal bulwark of the Empire. Regarding the Education Bill, he declared there was no other way out of the difficulty, as the abolition of denominational schools was out of the question. He urged drastic reform at the War Office, especially on the military side, and said outside influence and its interference in appointments and promotions must be removed.
- 30th. Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, announced the agreement arrived at between the Government and the Cunard Company.
Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., spoke at Wicklow on the land conference.
A meeting of Liberal Unionists at Birmingham condemned the Education Bill on the grounds of insufficient popular control and religious inequalities.
Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at North Berwick and said that as a Nonconformist, his opinion was that the position of Nonconformists would be greatly

SEPTEMBER—continued.

bettered by the passing of the Education Bill. He would consider it a great misfortune if the chance of the step forward offered by this Bill should be lost through sectarian narrowness.

- Dr. Macnamara, M.P., speaking in London, outlined proposals regarding religious instruction, which would, he said, give absolute freedom all round. Two Nationalist M.P.'s and others were charged with conspiracy and intimidation, and sentenced to hard labour at Mount Bellew, co. Galway. Appeal from Mr. J. Redmond and the trustees of the Irish party fund for the National Defence Fund.

OCTOBER.

- 1st. Interesting letter from Mr. O'Doherty, M.P., condemning recent Nationalist policy, and declining to accede the demand to resign his seat for having attended at the Coronation.
- 2nd. Education Bill: Letters from Mr. Balfour exposing misrepresentations.
- 3rd. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Farnham, and defended the War Office against Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's accusations.
Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Tayport against the Education Bill, said the Liberal party were suffering from hypochondria. He accused the Government of forcing through Parliament, by the aid of Irish Catholic votes, a Bill of which the electors in 1900 had never dreamt.
Mr. W. Churchill, M.P., spoke at Accrington.
Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke on the origin of the Liberal League. He declared that no good, but great evil, would certainly come from allying themselves with the aspirations for an independent Parliament in Dublin.
Nationalist meeting in Dublin to inaugurate a Nationalist Defence Fund to resist Government prosecutions under the Crimes Act.
Death of Mr. E. J. C. Morton, M.P. (Devonport).
Education Bill: Telegrams from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain contradicting rumoured withdrawal.
Annual statement of the London School Board.
Convictions of Mr. Haviland Burke, M.P., and other Nationalists, at Birr Quarter Sessions (on appeal).
- 4th. Sir H. Fowler, M.P., spoke at Wolverhampton, and condemned the Government for abolishing all school boards and violating the principle of public control over public money; but he did not consider it practical politics to assume that denominational schools could be destroyed, except at a cost which the taxpayers would not accept.
Lord Cranborne, M.P., spoke at Rochester, and Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Ladybank.
Education Bill: Letters from Mr. Balfour to the Hull Methodist Council and Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.
Manifestoes from the Free Church Council, the Trade Union Congress, and the National Education Association.
- 6th. Sir R. Reid spoke at Glasgow, and advocated Home Rule all round as the only means of settling the "frightful Irish question."
- 7th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Leven on the need of legislative reform, and advocated the devolution to local bodies of the management of local affairs. He did not grudge money for the Navy if properly spent, but ridiculed the idea of a large army for home defence. He objected to the corn tax. The Imperial Zollverein he dismissed as impracticable.
Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Edinburgh on the Education Bill.
Opening of the Church Congress at Northampton.
- 8th. The Duke of Devonshire spoke at Derby on the results of the War.
Sir W. Harcourt spoke at Ebbw Vale, and described the Education Bill as being "as bad a Bill as could possibly be framed." It was doomed to failure, and would rally Liberals to the old standard and the old uniform.
- 9th. Mr. Chamberlain presided at a Liberal Unionist Conference at Birmingham and spoke on the Education Bill. He said that personally he had always been in favour of the State providing secular education only, but the majority of the nation required that some kind of religious instruction should be given. He could promise that the Bill would be open to amendment, but would not be withdrawn. If defeated, the Government would resign.
Sir W. Harcourt spoke at Abertillery, principally on finance. He paid a high tribute to Lord Salisbury and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Mr. Asquith spoke at Coatbridge on the Liberal League. He denied that the opposition to the Education Bill was a mere sectarian wrangle, and said Liberals were fighting for great and sacred principles.
Letter from Lord Rosebery denying that he had termed the Education Bill a good measure.

OCTOBER—*continued.*

- 10th. Mr. Brodrick, at Whitehaven, spoke on the Education Bill. He concluded with a defence of the War Office against the criticisms of Mr. Asquith. Sir Wemyss Reid on the Nonconformists and Mr. Forster in 1870. Letter from Sir M. Hicks-Beach on his criticisms of the War Office.
- 11th. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Dundee.
Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow.
- 13th. National Union Conference at Manchester.
The Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury, Lord Balfour of Burleigh at Dunoon, and Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Llandudno, spoke on the Education question.
Correspondence between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Black, M.P., regarding the former's position in the Liberal party.
- 14th. Mr. Balfour spoke on the Education Bill at Manchester to a great meeting. He described the Bill as an organic whole, dealing with an admitted evil. He pointed out that taxation and representation would not be divided by the Bill, because the real control of the schools would rest with the borough and county authorities, whose powers it might be possible to increase. He dealt in scathing terms with the misrepresentations of the Nonconformist Radicals, and declared that the threat of refusal to pay the education rate was unworthy of the citizens of a free country. There was nothing less at stake than the education of our children for a generation. The Bill co-ordinated the system and gave the people absolute and unlimited control over education. If the Government hesitated to carry through this reform they would deserve the contempt of parents and of children yet unborn.
A meeting against the Bill, organized by the London Progressive Education Council, took place at St. James's Hall.
Lord Cross spoke at Blackburn, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., at Galashiels.
Education Bill: Letter from Mr. Balfour exposing further untruthful statements. Letter from the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., announcing his inability to support the Bill.
- 15th. Mr. Balfour, many other Ministers, and a large number of Unionist members, dined with the Lord Mayor. Lord Selborne, Mr. Brodrick, Lord Lansdown, and Mr. Chamberlain all spoke, the latter paying a very warm tribute to Mr. Balfour as leader. The Prime Minister spoke at some length, and expressed his full confidence that before a new session commenced the Education Bill would be carried, in spite of so much controversy, misrepresentation, and deliberate mendacity.
Mr. Wyndham addressed a large meeting at Bolton on the Education Bill and on the state of Ireland, urging the absolute necessity of putting an end to the blighting influence of illegal oppression in that country.
Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Leeds, and Sir R. Reid, M.P., in the Rhondda Valley.
- 16th. Opening of Parliament.
Lord Rosebery spoke at the City Liberal Club and said he welcomed the proposal that education should be confided to the local authority, which view was perfectly consistent with the retention of the large school boards. He thought it would be better to buy out the voluntary schools than surrender so great a power in the educational future of the country to their managers. He urged all Liberals to unite in fighting against the Bill.
General Viljoen, speaking at the Queen's Hall, said the talk about dissatisfaction among the Boers was a mere nightmare.
Education Bill: Report of a special meeting of the National Liberal Federation, with speeches by Lord Crewe, Dr. Clifford, Messrs. Bryce, M.P., Perks, M.P., Lloyd-George, M.P., Birrell, and others.
- 17th. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., and Lord Onslow spoke at Guildford, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., at Bristol, and Lord Londonderry addressed a conference of chief inspectors of elementary schools at the Board of Education.
- 18th. Sir J. Gorst, M.P., spoke at Cambridge on the Education Bill, and declared that the extinction of voluntary schools was not practicable.
- 20th. British reverse in Somaliland.
- 22nd. Devonport election (on death of Mr. E. J. C. Morton). Result: Lockie (C.), 3,785; Brassey (L.), 3,757; Conservative majority, 28.
- 23rd. The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a Free Church deputation at Croydon regarding the Education Bill.
Mr. Hanbury received a deputation regarding the importation of live cattle from Argentina.
- 24th. Lord Rosebery presided at the first council meeting of the Liberal League. Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., spoke in Liverpool.

OCTOBER—continued.

- 25th. Royal procession through London.
Sir J. Gorst, M.P., spoke at Blackburn.
Education Bill: Correspondence between Mr. Asquith and the Bishop of Salisbury.
- 27th. Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke at the National Liberal Club.
Announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa.
- 28th. Letters from Mr. Balfour, explanatory of misunderstandings regarding the Education Bill.
- 29th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Ayr. He approved of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to South Africa, and said that on the whole the terms of peace were satisfactory. After criticising the Education Bill, which, he said, would "slaughter school boards," he passed on to Ireland, and proclaimed his unchanging adherence to Home Rule. "I remain as firm a believer as ever I was in the virtues of self-government." He concluded with deploring the increased national expenditure and with an attack on the House of Lords.
- 30th. Mr. Asquith spoke at Pontypool against the Education Bill, which he declared was unjust and would exclude the best and ablest men and women in the teaching community.
- 31st. Mr. Wyndham, M.P., spoke at Dover on Ireland.
Mr. W. Long, M.P., spoke at the Hotel Cecil.
Lord Spencer, speaking at Derby against the Education Bill, did not believe that county councils would be able to carry out the duties required of them.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st. Lord Rosebery spoke at Edinburgh and expounded the policy of the Liberal League. He expressed warm approval of Mr. Chamberlain's action in visiting South Africa, and said that no defeated enemy had ever been treated so generously as the Boers. Regarding Ireland, he said: "I maintain that no independent Parliament in Ireland, nor anything leading up to an independent Parliament in Ireland, could be entertained by the legislature of Great Britain." He also criticised the Education Bill, which he declared would be a blow to free conscience in England, but admitted that the Tories had passed "a great democratic Reform Bill, and the boon of free education, and the Employers' Liability Bill."
- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith spoke at the Alexandra Palace against the Education Bill, the latter declining to recognize anything like concession in the matter at all.
- Letters from Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain to the Unionist candidate for the Cleveland Division.
- 4th. The Duke of Devonshire spoke at Derby on the Education Bill.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Redditch.
Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., was arrested and taken to Kilmainham Gaol.
- 5th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at University College School, and Lord Rosebery at the London University.
Cleveland election: Samuel (L.), 5,884; Drage (C.), 3,790; Radical majority, 2,096.
- 6th. Liverpool—East Toxteth election. Result: Taylor (C.), 3,610; Rathbone (L.), 3,233. Conservative majority, 377.
Letter from Captain Sinclair, M.P. (private secretary to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman), regarding Mr. J. C. Wason's candidature in Orkney.
- 7th. Mr. Brodrick spoke at Godalming.
Sir E. Grey, M.P., spoke at Sheffield.
- 10th. The Prime Minister spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and after referring to the loyal support given by the colonies during the War, said he hoped, but was not too sanguine, that it would be followed by an equally successful peace. The time was not ripe for constitutional union with our colonies, but we might hope for closer fiscal union, and, at any rate, for closer personal intercourse. He expressed warm approval of Mr. Chamberlain's personal visit to South Africa, and praised Lord Milner's administrative ability. After referring to Lord Lansdowne's successful diplomacy in the far east, Mr. Balfour said he knew of nothing in sight menacing to European peace.
- 11th. Generals Botha and Delarey had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office.
- 13th. Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Ashbourne, and Mr. Birrell, spoke at the Bristol Colston banquets.
Protest of Manchester clergy against the Kenyon-Slaney amendment.
Letter from Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., on Mr. Chamberlain's speeches at the 1900 election.

NOVEMBER—*continued.*

- 14th. Mr. Brodrick spoke at Dewsbury, and Lord George Hamilton at Acton.
A great meeting of the clergy, convened by the Bishops of London and Rochester, was held at the Albert Hall, to discuss the Education Bill. Sir Edward Clarke, Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke. A resolution supporting the Bill was carried, and also a resolution by Lord Hugh Cecil, to the effect that further safeguards were now required, in consequence of recent modifications, to insure the superintendence by the clergy of religious instruction in their respective denominational schools. Messrs. Asquith, M.P., and Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke against the Bill at a Welsh meeting in St. James' Hall.
- 15th. Sir J. Gorst, M.P., spoke at Cambridge on the training of teachers.
- 17th. Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at a great banquet in Birmingham, in which all parties joined. In a farewell speech, he expressed the hope that we would succeed in making the South African people united in heart as well as in name. The Government's full trust was in Lord Milner, and he wished to see more of Lord Milner's policy. There were two things to be constantly borne in mind—first, that we must deal generously by those who have stood with us; secondly, to reconcile our late enemies.
- 18th. Letter from Lord Hugh Cecil on the Kenyon-Slaney amendment.
- 19th. Mr. Chaplin, M.P., spoke in Lincolnshire explaining his vote against the Government on the Education Bill.
Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., spoke in Dublin on his return from America. He believed the country was on the eve of a settlement of the land settlement.
- 20th. Mr. Asquith spoke in Derbyshire against the Education Bill.
- 21st. Mr. John Morley, M.P., spoke at the National Liberal Club, and expressed himself as hopeful of good results from Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa.
Lord Aberdeen spoke at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Correspondence between London School Board and the Board of Education *re* the Education Bill.
- 24th. Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., spoke at Bermondsey.
- 25th. Departure of Mr. Chamberlain for South Africa.
Mr. Long received a deputation to protest against the Government Audit of Municipal Accounts under the Education Bill.
Sir E. Grey, speaking at Weymouth, approved of Mr. Chamberlain's South African mission, and repudiated Home Rule.
- 26th. Mr. Ritchie spoke at Croydon.
Sir J. Gorst spoke at the Constitutional Club.
Orkney and Shetland election: Wason (L.), 2,412; Mackinnon Wood (L.), 2,001; Angier (U.), 740.
- 27th. Meeting of Irish-born Roman Catholic priests in London, condemning the Nationalists' policy of abstention towards the Education Bill.
- 28th. Lord Spencer and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at the Cobden Club dinner, chiefly on the sugar convention and free trade.
Letter from Mr. Balfour to a Dudley clergyman, explaining the Kenyon-Slaney sub-section.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

LORD SALISBURY was born at Hatfield on the 3rd of February, 1830, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

In 1851, he went on a foreign tour, which lasted two years, a considerable time being spent in Australia and New Zealand. On returning to England in 1853 he was returned to Parliament for the first time as member for Stamford.

His first speech in the House of Commons on the subject of Oxford University was made on the 7th April, 1854. In the following year, in the course of a debate on the Crimean War, his Lordship made his first speech on foreign politics and astonished the House by his knowledge of affairs and the clearness of his views. For the next few years his forcible method of speech, the independence of his opinions, and his able literary articles in the *Saturday Review*, speedily caused him to be recognized as a man of mark amongst politicians.

In 1866, Mr. Gladstone introduced a Reform Bill, which was most strongly opposed by Lord Salisbury, for the same reason (amongst others) that he opposed the Reform Bill of 1884—that it was not accompanied by Redistribution. The Bill was defeated, and the Liberal Ministry resigned. Lord Derby formed a Conservative Government, in which Lord Salisbury (at the age of thirty-six) became Secretary of State for India; but in 1867, when Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli brought in a Reform Bill of which Lord Salisbury did not approve, he, with two other members of the Government, resigned office.

In 1868 his membership of the House of Commons ended, as on the death of his father he took his seat in the House of Lords. In this year Lord Salisbury's most notable speech was one in opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, in which he pointed out that disestablishment would not satisfy the Irish agitation, as it was not the Church that was really attacked, but the Land.

At the General Election in 1874 Mr. Gladstone was driven from office, and Lord Salisbury again became Secretary of State for India in Mr. Disraeli's Conservative Government. It was whilst he held this office that the Government purchased the Suez Canal Shares, and thus secured the route to India; and also that our late Queen was proclaimed Empress of India.

In 1876, in consequence of serious disturbances in the Balkan States, a Conference assembled at Constantinople, the British Government being represented by Lord Salisbury. The Conference failed to induce the Sultan to accept its proposals, and in the following year Turkey was successfully invaded by Russia. In January, 1878, the Russians were so close to Constantinople that the British Government intervened.

Lord Derby was then Foreign Secretary, and, disapproving the intervention, he resigned, and his place was taken by Lord Salisbury in April, 1878. From that time, it can reasonably be said that his views dominated the Foreign Policy of the world, and in the course of a few years he was regarded as the greatest Foreign Minister of modern times. His support of Mr. Disraeli in stopping Russia at the gates of Constantinople, the joint labours of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary at the Berlin Conference, and the acclamation with which they were received by their country on their return with "Peace with Honour," are well known to all.

The Conservative Government resigned in 1880, and on the death of Mr. Disraeli in 1881 Lord Salisbury became the recognized leader of the Conservative Party. His subsequent career needs few words, but briefly the principal incidents are as follows:—

In 1885, after passing a Reform Bill, with which he was compelled by the Opposition to couple Redistribution, Mr. Gladstone was defeated on the Budget and resigned. Lord Salisbury accepted office, although there was a Liberal majority in the House of Commons, on the understanding that he should complete the work of the Session and then dissolve Parliament. At the General Election in November that year a Liberal majority was returned. When the House of Commons met in January, 1886, the Government was defeated, and Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister. His adoption of Home Rule led to the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain in the following March, and in June the Government dissolved Parliament in consequence of the defeat of the Home Rule Bill.

Lord Salisbury again became Premier and Foreign Secretary. It is doubtful whether any Ministry ever did better work for the country than the Conservative Ministry which existed from 1886 to 1892. Lawlessness was suppressed in Ireland, Britain's power in Africa was maintained and extended, County Government in England and Wales was reformed, Free Education was given to the children of the working

classes, the Navy was strengthened, and many valuable measures were passed which strengthened the Empire and vastly improved the lot of many millions of British subjects at home.

At the General Election of 1892, the Liberals were returned to power. The Home Rule Bill which was forced through the House of Commons was defeated in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone retired from public life. Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister, but in 1895 Parliament was dissolved, and a Conservative and Unionist majority returned.

The Government then formed by Lord Salisbury included the Liberal Unionist leaders, and notwithstanding the prophecies of foes that the two sections would speedily quarrel, the alliance remains unimpaired at the present day. Lord Salisbury again held the positions of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and his resumption of the latter office soon placed British influence foremost in the councils of the world. The firmness with which, in spite of disaster abroad and unpatriotic Radical agitation at home, Lord Salisbury and his Government persevered with the gigantic task in South Africa during the past three years, won the respect and admiration of all but the few captious and contemptible critics who are "the friends of every country but their own." It was not until peace was restored that his Lordship, laden with years and honours, surrendered the burden of Government to younger men.

With Lord Salisbury's resignation, the Conservative Party has lost a leader and friend who has been in the forefront of the political battle for many years. The Empire has lost a devoted servant, who, though his position in life enabled him to live in ease and comfort, chose to give his great abilities to her service. His labours on behalf of his fellow subjects have been pursued without one selfish thought of his own aggrandisement, but with the sole object of improving the moral and material welfare of the British race, and of strengthening the British Empire, so that it may maintain its position in the face of the world.

SOMALILAND.

THE reverse sustained by our troops under Colonel Swayne on October 6th last has drawn public attention to a corner of the Empire of which hitherto the "man in the street" has known but little and cared still less. The result of this indifference has been that articles have been published on the subject calculated not only to give a wrong impression of the action of His Majesty's Government, but likely to increase rather than to dispel the prevailing ignorance regarding the origin of "our latest little war."

The portion of the Somali coast which lies opposite to Aden became a British Protectorate in 1884. On the west it is bounded by French possessions, acquired many years ago, of which the chief town is Jibouti, an important port connected by rail with the Abyssinian frontier. On the east, our Protectorate is bounded by Italian territory, and in 1897 our inland boundary with Abyssinia was definitely settled. The present area of British Somaliland is about 68,000 square miles. The chief towns are Zaila, a port with sheltered anchorage for vessels of shallow draught, forty miles east of Jibouti, and fifteen hours' steaming from Aden and Berbera, a town with 30,000 inhabitants, possessing good anchorage some way from shore, but with a landing made difficult by shifting sands, an obstruction costly to remove and yearly becoming worse. The Hinterland of the Protectorate, which may be roughly described as a long and narrow parallelogram, consists partly of waterless desert. Roughly, the length of our coast-line is about 450 miles; the extreme breadth of the Protectorate measured from the sea due south to the frontier, at the widest part, is about 250 miles. The distance from Berbera to the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier measured due south as the crow flies is 125 miles. Burao, to which frequent reference is made, is about seventy miles inside our frontier and half-way between Berbera and Bohotle, the latter lying south-east of Berbera and ten miles inside our frontier in the Dolbahanta district.

The cause of the present troubles is a fanatical Mullah or priest, Haji Muhammed Abdullah, of whom our Consul-General reported in April, 1899, that he was collecting arms and men, with the view, it was rumoured, of establishing his own authority over a portion of our Protectorate. In June, 1899, Consul-General Sadler reported that the Mullah was tampering with influential persons among the various tribes of Somalis, and that in the Dolbahanta (the region where his influence was greatest) direct signs of enmity to all in our service were manifest. In August, 1899, Colonel Sadler telegraphed that the Mullah was advancing with a force of 1,500 men, had arrived at Burao, and had declared himself the Mahdi. "There can be no doubt,"

he wrote, "that this is an actively hostile movement. . . . We could afford to let this Mullah remain in openly veiled revolt on the confines of our Protectorate; we cannot afford to allow him to menace our coast towns and our supremacy over the Protectorate, which he is now in fact doing."

On September 1st, 1899, a letter from the Mullah himself "to the English" was received at Berbera, in which he wrote: "Now choose for yourself; if you want war, we accept it; if you want peace, pay the fine."

On September 14th, 1899, Colonel Sadler reported that the Mullah was seizing the families and property of all servants of our Administration whom he could catch, and had issued a proclamation making the wives of all connected with the British lawful prey for his followers. "The wife of one of our police who fell into his hands was appropriated to himself." At the end of October the chief of the Dolbahanta tribe was murdered by the Mullah for opposition to him.

The foregoing will suffice to show the nature of the outbreak, and the character of the leader who organized it. When we add that the trade of the interior to our coast towns, on which the prosperity of our Protectorate largely depends, has been demoralized, and in places suspended and completely destroyed, owing to the Mullah's operations, the necessity of taking active steps to suppress him must be obvious to all.

In connection with this question of the employment of force, two charges have been levelled against the Government. One, the old fable of the readiness with which "Tories" will embark on a war; the other, that the Ministry are to blame for not having at once sent a strong expedition when our Consul-General asked for more troops at the end of 1899. We will deal with the latter charge first. On October 19th, 1899, Lord Salisbury wired to Consul-General Sadler: "Taking into consideration the demands for the employment of Her Majesty's forces elsewhere, I have come to the conclusion that any expedition against the Mullah or among the tribes must be postponed, and that operations must, in any case, be restricted to the occupation of Burao." What the "demands for the employment of troops elsewhere" became, within a few weeks of the sending of that telegram, surely needs no recapitulation here. But the reverse just sustained by Colonel Swayne's very considerable force furnishes the most eloquent of comments on Lord Salisbury's prudence in not embarking on punitive expeditions into the interior of North-East Africa *at the commencement of the Boer war*. What would those who are now condemning that prudent delay have said if our expedition had met with such a fate as befell Hicks Pasha in the Soudan (a contingency by no means impossible), at a time when, to put it mildly, it would not have been quite convenient to send heavy reinforcements?

The charge of entering lightly into another war can be refuted by a brief quotation from telegrams sent by Lord Lansdowne to Consul-General Sadler. In consequence of the earnest representations made by the latter, who reported, at the end of 1900, that the tribes who had suffered from the Mullah's barbarities could no longer be restrained, the Government authorized the raising of a Somali levy. With these troops Colonel Swayne succeeded in inflicting several reverses on the Mullah early in 1901, and in June, 1901, Colonel Sadler telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne, requesting instructions whether Swayne should pursue the defeated and retreating Mullah into Italian territory. Lord Lansdowne's reply, dated June 25th, 1901, was as follows: "After consideration of your telegram of 20th inst., His Majesty's Government are unable to authorize pursuit of the Mullah into the Italian sphere, and they consider that the military operations should be terminated, subject to any action which may be indispensable in the Ilgheri country. . . . The policy of His Majesty's Government not to retain troops in the interior of Somaliland, and still less to establish British Administration there, should be borne in mind. Neither course would appear worth the cost." And again, on September 4th, 1901, Lord Lansdowne telegraphed: "After careful consideration of your despatch of 1st August, His Majesty's Government feel unable to sanction Burao being permanently occupied, or a new corps being formed to hold either that place or other posts in the interior."

Unfortunately, the Mullah did not know when he was beaten, and in December, 1901, fresh aggressive movements on his part rendered a departure from this peaceful policy inevitable, and there appears little hope now of being able to restore tranquillity and trade in our possessions, and safety for life and limb to those who rely on us for protection, until this fanatical pest has been finally crushed. But this war has been none of our seeking. It is one of those incidents which are inseparable from the maintenance of a world-wide Empire. Conflicts must and always will occur wherever civilization and barbarism meet; and whenever they do, Mr. Gladstone's Khartoum experiment will afford an object-lesson for all time in the folly of allowing barbarism to have the last word.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

ON November 24th, 1902, the House of Commons passed a resolution approving of the decision reached by the International Sugar Conference, held at Brussels in the previous March. The chief points in this decision are that the signatory Powers undertake to suppress direct and indirect bounties on the production or export of sugar (including exemptions from taxation for part of the output and advantages derived from excess of yield), to impose a special import duty on sugar from countries that continue to grant bounties, and to admit at the lowest rate of import duty sugars from any of the contracting countries or their colonies. The convention will come into force on 1st September, 1903, and remain in force for five years, and after that from year to year.

A bounty is money paid by a Government to producers or exporters of certain articles in order to encourage a certain trade. Growers and manufacturers of beetroot sugar in France, Germany, Austria, &c., have, in fact, received Government grants to aid their trade, and being at the same time protected against foreign competition by heavy import duties, have been able to send sugar into this country at a price below the cost of production. That this is contrary to free trade principles is evident, for free trade means the free production and free exchange of manufactures, and how can there be either free production or free exchange for our own sugar producers when their foreign rivals receive State subsidies?

The discovery, about forty years ago, that sugar could be produced from beetroot, was the origin of this "bounty" system. It is probable that the first intentions of the foreign governments were only to encourage a new home industry for their respective peoples. Then, as scientific improvements led both to the greater production of beetroot and to the extraction from it of more sugar by less expensive means, the surplus of sugar, after satisfying all home needs, available for exportation (on all of which the "bounty" was received) increased by leaps and bounds, and enabled the Continent to flood the British market with sugar at less than cost price. This led, in the first instance, to the almost complete extinction of the sugar-refining industry in Great Britain, and, secondly, to the almost equally complete ruin of our West Indian Colonies. Sir W. Harcourt and other "doctrinaire" supporters of the bounty system, profess to see in these facts nothing but the benefit of cheap sugar for the people of these islands. In reality, it is perfectly certain that—

(1) The benefit is at best a temporary one. The ultimate intention of the great sugar-producing firms in Germany has been openly avowed. *They intend, at all costs, to secure the complete extinction of the cane industry of our colonies.* When once that is an accomplished fact, the continental beetroot growers will have a *monopoly of the sugar of the world, and will put up the price to any figure they please.* There will be nothing to prevent them.

(2) The statement that the suppression of bounties will lead to a great rise in the price of sugar is a purely speculative prophecy. Many of those most competent to judge believe that there will be no such result. Prices in sugar, as in all else, are regulated in the long run by supply and demand ONLY. And, as Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons, "If those producing beet sugar were to stop all at once producing it, there might be something in the argument (that the price would be raised), but the stoppage would be very gradual, and while it was being gradually reduced, the production of cane sugar was sure to be gradually increased. The West Indies had been brought to the verge of ruin, not so much by the bounties as by the absolute insecurity which had been brought into the conditions of their trade."

There will be as much sugar produced as ever—that is certain. And with a supply to equal the demand there cannot be a great or permanent rise in price. That event only occurs in any manufacture when the demand is greater than the supply, or when the whole supply is in the hands of a *monopoly*. Then, as we have already pointed out, sugar would indeed rise, as we should find out to our cost when too late.

(3) The agitation of the confectionery interest is unreal. Under the convention, they will get their sugar as cheap as the manufacturers of confectionery in other countries—probably cheaper, bearing in mind the heavier duties imposed in most foreign countries. Moreover, the prosperity of the confectionery trade began at a period when the price of sugar was higher than it is ever likely to be again.

(4) One of the effects of the bounty system is violent fluctuations in price. This is not good for any form of trade. We learn from a memorandum from the Sugar Refiners' Association to Lord Salisbury in October, 1897, that in 1884 sugar fell to 10s. 3d. and rose to 14s. 9d. per cwt. In 1886, it fell to 10s. 3d. and rose to 16s. In 1889 it rose to 28s. 3d. and then fell to 11s. 6d. In 1893 it rose to 19s. and fell to 12s. 4d.; and in 1896 it rose to 12s. 9d. and fell to 8s. 10½d. These violent fluctuations were due to the unnatural stimulant of bounties.

The well-founded objections to the Bounty system are not confined to one party in England. Frequent conferences have been summoned, the first being in 1862, when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The object of this convention was so to equalize the duty on sugar, and the drawback (or rebate) given on the export of sugar, as to destroy any advantage or bounty to the exporter. Mr. Gladstone said

that was a very beneficial arrangement in the interests of consumer, importer, and refiner alike; the convention would, he said, tend to equal trade. In 1881, Mr. Gladstone himself summoned a conference to endeavour to suppress the bounties, and, in reply to a deputation, he summed up the situation in words which accurately describe that of the present day. "We do not regard with any satisfaction the system under which an *artificial advantage* is given in our markets to the products of foreign labour, the principle to be observed being that of *equality*. Some people say it is a good thing, because the consumer gets the benefit of it, but *I do not see any benefit, nor do I think that inequality and injustice can bring good even to the consumer.*"

Between 1880 and 1899, important developments of the sugar industry took place, Germany and Austria becoming even greater exporters than France. "Sugar bounties," to quote from Mr. Gerald Balfour's lucid explanation in the House, "which, up to 1880, had affected refined sugar rather than raw sugar, began to press more and more on raw sugar also, and therefore in particular upon the sugar industries of the West Indian colonies."

The Royal Commission of five years ago reported that nothing but the abolition of the bounties could save the West Indies. Their chairman, General Sir Henry Norman, reported: "I think the British public hardly realize the ruin that must follow a collapse of that industry." To quote Mr. Gerald Balfour again, "what is at stake in the West Indies, is the failure of entire communities under the British Crown. Take away the export trade from the West Indies, and you take away from them the means of maintaining a civilized government."

In 1889, Lord Salisbury summoned another conference, at which the bounty-giving countries showed some desire to come to terms. Nevertheless, in 1896 and 1897 Germany and France doubled their bounties. In 1899, a vote of censure on the Government was moved, because they had approved of the action of the Indian Government in imposing countervailing duties to counteract the action of Germany and France. Speaking on this motion, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said: "I agree in regarding bounties as merely another form of protective duties. We need not speculate as to which is the worse of the two, but *these bounties appear to be very bad. They disturb trade and hinder the development of the country, so that I do not see what there is to be said in favour of them.*"

Latterly, a new form of indirect bounty has appeared in Germany and Austria, in the form of sugar trusts or rings (known as the "Cartel" system), by which the sugar manufacturers have combined to secure a monopoly of their whole home markets, and out of the enormous profits squeezed from their home customers, to undersell still further their competitors in the export trade, thus rapidly approaching nearer to their goal of extinguishing the sugar cane industry, and forming a monopoly of the sugar of the world.

The convention of March, 1902, to which the House of Commons has given its consent, will, when ratified, afford the means, and the only possible means, of averting the threatened monopoly, and at the same time of saving our oldest colonies, who appeal to us in their hour of bitter distress. We have shown what the attitude of Great Britain towards the bounties has been during the last forty years. Sir W. Harcourt's defeated amendment read as follows: "This House declines to approve of the convention relating to sugar, signed at Brussels on March 5th, 1902. In other words, he asked Parliament solemnly to repudiate the policy adopted by both parties in the State ever since the question first arose in 1862; to say to the Powers who have at last acquiesced in our desire to place the sugar trade on an equitable basis, that all our arguments and contentions of the past forty years were invalid, worthless, and untrue; and at the same time to tell our West Indian fellow subjects that their ruin and misery is no concern of ours. This, in plain English, was the cowardly and contemptible course which the Government and the House of Commons declined to pursue. It may be that a trifling rise in the price of sugar may *temporarily* follow the abolition of the bounties. It is possible. Even so the sacrifice which the country would be called upon to make would be a very small and trifling one. We are confident that the nation will endorse the closing words of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, "Our Empire cannot be maintained unless we accept to the full the principle of justice and of mutual sacrifice. If we allow our fellow subjects to assume or to believe that for some trifling advantage to ourselves we are ready to sacrifice their interests, then I say the knell of the British Empire will have been tolled. We are endeavouring at this very moment—I think with success—to impress upon them their duty and their responsibility. We are urging them to take a larger share of the obligations of Empire, and to accept the solidarity in which the good of one part of the Empire will be a matter of concern for every other part of the Empire. I appeal to those who agree, at any rate, in this policy, to all who agree that the Empire should be based upon these principles of justice, who think that to lose the Empire would be for this country in future to lead a meaner life and to have more paltry ambitions, those who would shrink from anything which would lose for us our high place and our mission in the world—to those I appeal, in this case, to do justice, and not to seek a doubtful and a temporary gain at the expense of the interests of our kinsfolk across the seas, and of the principles on which our Empire has been established."

COLONIAL CONFERENCE, 1902.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS AND RESULTS.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Resolution—"That it would be to the advantage of the Empire if conferences were held, as far as practicable, at intervals not exceeding four years, at which questions of common interest affecting the relations of the Mother Country and His Majesty's dominions over the seas could be discussed and considered as between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is requested to arrange for such conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Colonies. In case of any emergency arising upon which a special conference may have been deemed necessary, the next ordinary conference to be held not sooner than three years thereafter."

COMMUNICATION PRIOR TO TREATIES.

Resolution—"That so far as may be consistent with the confidential negotiation of treaties with Foreign Powers, the views of the colonies affected should be obtained in order that they may be in a better position to give adhesion to such treaties."

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Contribution of Australia increased to £200,000 a year towards the cost of an improved Australasian squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Contribution of New Zealand increased to £40,000 a year towards an improved Australasian squadron and the establishment of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Contribution of Cape Colony increased to £50,000 per annum towards the general maintenance of the navy.

Natal to contribute £35,000 per annum towards the general maintenance of the navy.

Newfoundland to contribute £3,000 per annum (and a capital sum of £1,800 for fitting up and preparing a drill ship) towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve of not less than 600 men.

Discussion to be continued by correspondence.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY AND CADETSHIPS IN THE NAVY.

Resolution—"That the Prime Ministers of self-governing Colonies suggest that the question of the allotment of the naval and military cadets to the dominions beyond the seas be taken into consideration by the naval and military authorities, with a view to increasing the number of commissions to be offered; that, consistent with ensuring suitable candidates, as far as practicable, greater facilities than now obtained should be given to enable young colonists to enter the Navy and the Army."

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Resolution—" (1) That this conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

" (2) That this conference recognizes that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of free trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

" (3) That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

" (4) That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

" (5) That the Prime Ministers present at the conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments at the earliest opportunity the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it."

The representatives of the Colonies are prepared to recommend to their respective Parliaments preferential treatment of British goods on the following lines:—

CANADA.—The existing preference of 33½ per cent., and an additional preference on lists of selected articles—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

AUSTRALIA.—Preferential treatment not yet defined as to nature or extent.

NEW ZEALAND.—A general preference by 10 per cent. all-round reduction of the present duty on British manufactured goods, or an equivalent in respect of lists of selected articles on the lines proposed by Canada, namely:—

- (a) by further reducing the duties in favour of the United Kingdom;
- (b) by raising the duties against foreign imports;
- (c) by imposing duties on certain foreign imports now on the free list.

THE CAPE AND NATAL.—A preference of 25 per cent. or its equivalent on dutiable goods other than specially-rated articles to be given by increasing the duties on foreign imports.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Resolution—"That in all Government contracts, whether in the case of the Colonial or the Imperial Governments, it is desirable that, as far as practicable, the products of the Empire should be preferred to the products of foreign countries.

"With a view to promoting this result, it is suggested that where such contracts cannot be filled in the country in which the supplies are required, the fullest practicable notice of the requirements and of the conditions of tender should be given both in the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and that this notice should be communicated through official channels, as well as through the press."

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

Resolution—"That it is desirable that in view of the great extension of foreign subsidies to shipping, the position of the mail services between different parts of the Empire should be reviewed by the respective Governments.

"In all new contracts provisions should be inserted to prevent excessive freight charges, or any preference in favour of foreigners, and to ensure that such of the steamers as may be suitable shall be at the service of His Majesty's Government in war time as cruisers or transports."

COASTING TRADE.

Resolution—"That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coastwise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and possessions, and between one colony or possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality, and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels."

METRIC SYSTEM.

Resolution—"That it is advisable to adopt the metric system of weights and measures for use within the Empire, and the Prime Ministers urge the Governments represented at this Conference to give consideration to the question of its early adoption."

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

Resolution—"That it would tend to the encouragement of inventions if some system for the mutual protection of patents in the various parts of the Empire could be devised.

"That the Secretary of State be asked to enter into communication with the several Governments in the first instance and invite their suggestions to this end."

PURCHASE OF CABLES.

Resolution—"That it is desirable that in future agreements as to cable communications a clause should, wherever practicable, be inserted reserving to the Government or Governments concerned the right of purchasing on equitable terms, and after due notice, all or any of the cables to which the agreements relate."

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Resolution—"That it is advisable to adopt the principle of cheap postage between the different parts of the British Empire on all newspapers and periodicals published therein, and the Prime Ministers desire to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the question of a reduction in the outgoing rate.

"They consider that each Government shall be allowed to determine the amount to which it may reduce such rate, and the time for such reduction going into effect."

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Resolution—"That in arranging for the administration of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, it is desirable that provision should be made that duly qualified members of the learned and skilled professions now admitted, and hereafter to be

admitted, to practise in the self-governing Colonies, be allowed to practise within the newly acquired territories, on condition of reciprocal treatment in the Colonies concerned."

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Contributions to be recommended to their respective Parliaments by the Premiers:—

The Dominion of Canada	£30,000
The Commonwealth of Australia... ..	Reply not yet received.
New Zealand, not less than	£15,000
The Cape Colony	£20,000
The Colony of Natal, not exceeding	£10,000
The Colony of Newfoundland	£2,000

SOUTH AFRICA.

TERMS OF THE BOER SURRENDER.

His Excellency General Lord Kitchener and His Excellency Lord Milner, on behalf of the British Government, and Messrs. M. T. Steyn, J. Brebner, General C. R. De Wet, General C. Olivier, and Judge J. B. M. Hertzog, acting as the Government of the Orange Free State, and Messrs. S. W. Burger, F. W. Reitz, Generals Louis Botha, J. H. Delarey, Lucas Meyer, Krogh, acting as the Government of the South African Republic, on behalf of their respective burghers desirous to terminate the present hostilities, agree on the following Articles:—

(1) The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms, handing over all guns, rifles, and munitions of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from any further resistance to the authority of His Majesty King Edward VII., whom they recognize as their lawful Sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, Assistant Commandant-General Delarey, and Chief Commandant De Wet.

(2) All burghers in the field outside the limits of the Transvaal or Orange River Colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII., be gradually brought back to their homes as soon as transport can be provided and their means of subsistence ensured.

(3) The burghers so surrendering or so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or their property.

(4) No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any of the burghers surrendering or so returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefit of this clause will not extend to certain acts, contrary to usages of war, which have been notified by the Commander-in-Chief to the Boer Generals, and which shall be tried by court-martial immediately after the close of hostilities.

(5) The Dutch language will be taught in public schools in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents of the children desire it, and will be allowed in courts of law when necessary for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

(6) The possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection on taking out a licence according to law.

(7) Military administration in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by Civil Government, and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

(8) The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

(9) No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

(10) As soon as conditions permit, a Commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting the restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide themselves with food, shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock, implements, &c., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations.

His Majesty's Government will place at the disposal of these Commissions a sum of £3,000,000 for the above purposes, and will allow all notes issued under Law 1 of 1900 of the South African Republic, and all receipts given by officers in the field of the late Republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a Judicial Commission, which will be appointed by the Government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this Commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first-named Commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given.

In addition to the above-named free grant of £3,000,000, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to make advances on loan for the same purposes free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable over a period of years with 3 per cent. interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to the benefit of this clause.

LIST OF BOOKS

SUGGESTED AS USEFUL FOR

CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, LIBRARIES, READING ROOMS, &c.

HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, &c.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER AND PRICE.
Constitutional History	Hallam	Ward & Lock. 7/6.
Constitutional History. 3 vols.	Stubbs	Clarendon Press. 86/-.
Constitutional History	May	Longmans. 18/-.
Constitution of England	De Lolme	G. Bell. 8/6.
Law and Custom of the Constitution	Anson	Clarendon Press. 12/6.
Law of the Constitution	Dicey	Macmillan. 12/6
English Constitution	Bagehot	Kegan Paul. 7/6.
Rise of the Constitution	Creasy	Bentley. 6/-.
History of England	Stanhope	Murray. 45/-.
History of Europe. 13 vols.	Alison	W. Blackwood. 51/-.
Outline of Political History	Acland and Ran- some.	Longmans. 1/6.
History of Civilisation	Buckle	" 24/-.
Epochs of English History. 9 vols.	Creighton, Ed... ..	" 9d.
History of Toryism	Kebbel	W. H. Allen. 10/6.
History of Radicalism	Kent	Longmans.
The House of Lords	Pike	"
The Baronage and the Senate	Macpherson	Murray. 16/-.
Crusade against the House of Lords	Charley	S. Low & Co.
The House of Commons	Palgrave	Macmillan. 2/6.
Rules of Foreign Parliaments	Dickinson	Vacher.
Lectures on French Revolution. 2 vols.	Smyth	G. Bell. 7/-.
France	J. E. C. Bodley... ..	Macmillan. 10/-.
Central Government	Traill	" 2/6.
The Electorate and the Legislature	Walpole	" 2/6.
Local Government	Chalmers	" 2/6.
The State and Education	Craik	" 2/6.
The Man <i>versus</i> The State	Spencer	Williams & Norgate. 1/-.

BIOGRAPHY, SPEECHES, &c.

Earl of Beaconsfield	Froude	S. Low & Co. 3/6.
" 2 vols.	Hitchman	3/6.
"	Kebbel	W. H. Allen. 2/6.
" Speeches. 2 vols.	" Ed.	Longmans.
Lord Bolingbroke	Hassall	W. H. Allen. 2/6.
Lord George Bentinok	Disraeli	Colburn. O.P.
Earl of Derby	Kebbel	W. H. Allen. 2/6.
"	Saintsbury	S. Low & Co. 3/6.
Lord Palmerston. 3 vols.	Dalling & Ashley	Bentley. 36/-.
"	Sanders	W. H. Allen. 2/6.
Mr. Gladstone: A Study	Jennings	W. Blackwood. 1/-.
Earl of Iddeleigh. 2 vols.	Lang	" 7/6.
Earl of Mayo	Hunter	Clarendon Press. 2/6.
William Pitt	Stanhope	Murray.
"	Rosebery	Macmillan. 2/6.
" Speeches. 3 vols.	"	Longmans.
Sir Robert Peel	Montagu	W. H. Allen. 2/6.
" Memoirs	"	Murray. 15/-.
" Life. 8 vols.	Parker	" 48/-.
" Speeches. 4 vols.	"	Routledge.
Lord Salisbury	Traill	S. Low & Co. 2/6.
" Speeches	"	Routledge. 2/6.
" Life and Speeches	Pulling	S. Low & Co. 21/-.
"	How	Isbister & Co.
Memoirs of an Ex-Minister	Malmesbury	Longmans.
English Party Leaders. 2 vols.	Adams	Tinsley.
Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1886-92	Lucy	Cassell.

COLONIES, INDIA, &c.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER AND PRICE.
Our Colonies and India	Ransome ...	Cassell. 1/-.
Colonies and Dependencies	Cotton & Payne...	Macmillan. 5/-.
England and her Colonies	" ...	Sonnenschein. 2/-.
English Colonisation and Empire	Caldecott ...	Murray. 8/6.
Defence of Greater Britain	Colomb ...	Staunford. 8/6.
Problems of Greater Britain	Dilke ...	Macmillan. 12/6.
British Colonial Policy	Egerton ...	Methuen.
Colonial Conferences, 1887 1897, and 1902...	Parl. Papers	Eyre & Spottiswoode.
National Defences	Maurice ...	Macmillan. 2/6.
Imperial Defence	Dilke & Wilkinson	" 3/6.
The Transvaal from Within	Fitzpatrick ...	Methuen. 2/6.
The Great Boer War	Conan Doyle	"
Imperial Federation	Parkin ...	Macmillan. 4/6.
Imperial England	Burrows ...	Seeley & Co.
Expansion of England	Seeley ...	Macmillan. 4/6.
Tariffs and Trade of the British Empire...	Rawson ...	E. Arnold. 9/6.
Historical Geography of Brit. Colonies. 4 v.	Lucas ...	Clarendon Press. 20/-.
England in Egypt	Milner ...	E. Arnold. 18/-.
Gordon's Journals at Kartoum	Hake. Ed.	Kegan Paul. 6/-.
The Indian Empire	Hunter ...	W. H. Allen. 28/-.
Short Manual of Indian History	Lethbridge	Macmillan. 5/-.
Rulers of India (Series)	Various ...	2/6 each.
The Indian Mutiny. 6 vols.	Malleison ...	W. H. Allen. 36/-.
Founders of the Indian Empire	" ...	20/-.
Manual of the History of India	Taylor ...	Longmans. 7/6.
Forty-one Years in India. 2 vols.	Lord Roberts	Bentley. 21/-.
The Russians at Merv	Marvin ...	W. H. Allen. 24/-.
Persia and the Persian Question. 2 vols.	Curzon ...	Longmans. 42/-.
Problems of the Far East	" ...	" 21/-.

IRELAND.

The English in Ireland. 8 vols.	Froude ...	Longmans. 18/-.
Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. 5 vols.	Lecky ...	30/-.
The Irish Rebellion	Maxwell ...	G. Bell. 7/6.
Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland	Lecky ...	Longmans. 7/6.
Ireland under the Tudors. 8 vols....	Bagwell ...	50/-.
Industrial Ireland	Dennis ...	Murray. 6/-.
Ireland under Coercion	Hurlbert ...	Houghton. 7/6.
Ireland under the Land League	Lloyd ...	Blackwood. 6/-.
History of the Legislative Union	Ingram ...	Macmillan. 10/6.
Two Chapters of Irish History	" ...	6/-.
Irish Nationalism	Argyll ...	Murray. 3/6.
Irish Parliament, The... ..	Williams ...	Cassell. 1/-.
England's Case against Home Rule	Dicey ...	Murray. 5/-.
Why England Maintains the Union	" ...	1/-.
The Case for the Union	" ...	Lib. Unionist Assoc.
Speaker's Handbook on Irish Question	" ...	" "
Lies and Replies	" ...	" "
Parnell Commission Report	" ...	" "
The Verdict (ditto)	Dicey ...	Cassell. 2/6.
The Parnellite Split	" ...	Times Office. 3/6.
Work of the Irish Leagues	Sir H. James	Cassell. 6/-.
Speeches on Irish Questions, 1887-90	Chamberlain	Sonnenschein. 1/3.
Diary of Home Rule Parliament, 1892-4	Lucy ...	Cassell & Co.
The American-Irish	Bagenal ...	Kegan Paul. 5/-.
Pictures from Ireland	Terence McGrath	Kegan Paul. 2/-.
Five Years in Ireland	McCarthy ...	"

LAND, AGRICULTURE, &c.

Rural Economy of Great Britain... ..	Laverne ...	"
Landlords and Allotments	Onslow ...	Longmans.
Systems of Land Tenure	Probyn. Ed.	Cassell.
Cottier Owners... ..	Verney ...	Smith, Elder & Co.
The Agricultural Labourer	Kebbel ...	Sonnenschein.
Property Protection Society's Publications	" ...	45, Parliament St., S.W.
Rept. of Royal Comm'n. on Agriculture...	Parl. Paper, 1897	Eyre & Spottiswoode.
Report on Agricultural Labourers' Wages...	" 1900	"
Great Landowners of Great Britain (1874)	Bateman ...	Harrisons. 10/-.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE, &c.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER AND PRICE.
The Annual Register... ..	...	Longmans. 18/-.
Statesman's Year Book (Annual)	Keltie. Ed. ...	Macmillan. 10/6.
Whitaker's Almanack (Annual) ... ..	...	Whitaker & Co. 1/-.
The Parliamentary Record (Annual) ... ..	...	C. Good & Co. 80/-.
Parliamentary Debates (Annual) ... ..	...	Wyman & Co.
Statistical Abstract (Annual)	Parl. Paper	Eyre & Spottiswoode 1/-.
Finance Accounts (Annual) ... ..	...	6d.
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates	Vincent. Ed. ...	Ward, Lock & Co. 18/-.
Dictionary of Statistics	Mulhall ...	E. Wilson. 81/6.
Metropolitan Year Book (Annual) ... ..	...	Cassell. 2/6.
Annals of our Time. 8 vols.	Irving ...	Macmillan. 40/-.
The County Councils and Municipal Corporations Companion (Annual) ... ..	...	Waterlow. 10/6.
Parliamentary Practice	May ...	Clowes. 21/-.
Law of Elections and Registration. 3 vols.	Rogers ...	Stevens. 21/-.
Six Years of Unionist Government, 1886-92	Whitmore ...	E. Arnold. 2/6.
Third Salisbury Administration, 1895-00... ..	Whates ...	Vacher & Co. 15/-.
The Campaign Guide, 1900 ... ..	...	Douglas, Edin. 3/-.
Six Years' Work, 1895-1900 ... ..	...	Cons. Central Office.
Candidate and Election Agents' Guide	Richards ...	Stevens. 3/6.
Parliamentary County Atlas ... ..	...	Stanford. 28/-.
Parliamentary Poll Book, 1832-1900 ... ..	...	7/6.
Libraries and Literary Instns. Handbook	Chambers ...	Stevens. 8/6.
Club Law	Daly ...	Butterworth.
The Chairman's Handbook	Palgrave ...	Knight & Co. 1/6.
Handbook for Public Meetings	Chambers ...	Stevens. 2/6.
How to Conduct Public Meetings	Neil ...	Houlston. 1/-.
Politician's Handbook (Annual)	Whates ...	Vacher. 6/-.
Local Government Annual	S. E. Rogers ...	2 Dorset St., Fleet St., E.C.

CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Official Year Book of the Church of England (Annual)	Burnside, Ed. ...	S.P.C.K. 3/-.
History of the Church of England. 3 vols.	Perry ...	Murray. 22/6.
A Defence of the Church of England	Selborne ...	Macmillan. 2/6.
Ancient Facts and Fictions ... ..	...	7/6.
The Church and Its Ordinances. 2 vols.	Hook ...	Bentley. 10/6.
Church Dictionary ... ..	...	Murray. 20/-.
Handy Book of the Church of England	Cutts ...	S.P.C.K. 5/-.
Title Deeds of the Church of England	Garnier ...	3/6.
Popular History of the Church of England	Bishop of Ripon ...	Murray. 6/-.
English Church History. 8 vols.	Lane ...	S.P.C.K. 4/6.
Epochs of Church History. 15 vols.	Creighton. Ed. ...	Longmans. 2/6 each.
The Englishman's Brief	Moore ...	S.P.C.K. 6d.
The Dead Hand in the Free Churches... ..	" ...	" 2d.
The Church and Education <i>ante</i> 1870	" ...	" 1/6.
First Book on the Church	Garnier ...	" 7/6.
Dictionary of the Church of England	Cutts ...	Seeley. 8/6.
England's Inheritance in her Church	Webb ...	" 2/6.
Parliament and the Church of England	Burrows ...	Murray. 6/-.
Establishments and Endowments	Brewer ...	Parker.
The Church from William III. to Victoria	Hore ...	Griffith, Farran & Co. 8/6.
Epitome of Anglican Church History	Wesley-Parry ...	" 6d.
Short History of the Church of England... ..	Woodward ...	" 1/-.
Popular Story of the Church of England	Nye ...	" 1/-.
Popular Story of the Church in Wales	" ...	" 1/-.
Popular Church Annual	" ...	National Society.
Elementary Education	Gregory ...	" 2/-.
English Church History	Yonge ...	Longmans.
Book of Church Law	Blunt ...	Church Committee,
Handy Volume on Church Defence ... ..	...	Church House, S.W.
Tithe, Education, and Burials Acts ... ..	...	" "
Speeches on the Church in Wales ... ..	...	" "
The Religion of Humanity	A. J. Balfour ...	Douglas, Edin. 5/-.
Lectures in Defence of the Church	Chambers ...	Seeley. 1/-.
Handbook of the Church of Scotland	Rankin ...	W. Blackwood. 7/6.
Position and Work of the Ch. of Scotland	" ...	"
Publications on the Church of Scotland	" ...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

TITLE.	AUTHOR.	PUBLISHER AND PRICE.
Popular Government	Maine	Murray. 7/6.
Democracy and Liberty	Lecky	Longmans.
Map of Life	"	"
Democracy in America. 2 vols.	De Toqueville	" 16/-.
Democracy in Europe	May	"
Property and Progress	Mallock	Bentley.
Labour and the Popular Welfare	Mallock	Bentley.
Social Equality	"	6/-.
A Fragment on Progress	A. J. Balfour	Douglas, Edinr. 5/-.
Essays and Addresses	"	6/-.
Social England. 6 vols.	Traill. Ed.	Cassell. 15/- each.
Socialism	Flint	Iebister. 10/6.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity	Stephen	Smith, Elder & Co. 14/
On Liberty	Mill	Longmans. 1/4.
The American Commonwealth	Bryce	Macmillan. 12/6.
Lectures and Essays	Iddesleigh	W. Blackwood. 16/-.
Short Studies on Great Subjects. 4 vols.	Froude	Longmans. 14/-.
How we are Governed	Fonblanque	Warne.
Old and New Trades Unionism	Howell	Methuen. 2/6.
Conflicts of Capital and Labour	"	Macmillan. 7/6.
Handy Book of the Labour Laws	"	7/6.
The English Citizen Series	"	2/6 each.
The Alien Invasion	Wilkin	Methuen. 2/6.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c.

Quarterly Review	Murray. 6/-.
Blackwood's Magazine (Monthly)	W. Blackwood. 2/6.
Monthly Review	Murray. 2/6.
National Review (Monthly)	W. H. Allen & Co. 2/6.
Handy Notes (Monthly)	Cons Centl. Office. 1d.
National Union Gleanings (Monthly)	National Union. 6d.
Memoranda (Monthly)	Lib. Unionist Assoc. 1d.
The National Church (Monthly)	Church House, S.W. 1d.
Primrose League Gazette (Monthly)	64, Victoria St., S.W. 3d.
Imperial and Colonial Magazine (Monthly)	"
Britannia (Monthly)	King, Gt. Smith St., S.W. 6d.

(Suggestions for additions to this list are invited.)

LONDON POLITICAL CLUBS. (*Purely local Clubs are omitted.*)

BROOKS' (<i>Whig</i>), 60, St. James' Street, S.W.	DEVONSHIRE (<i>Lib.</i>), 50, St. James' St., S.W.
CARLTON (<i>Conservative</i>), 94, Pall Mall, S.W.	JUNIOR CARLTON (<i>Conservative</i>), 30, Pall Mall, S.W.
CITY CARLTON (<i>Conservative</i>), St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	JUNIOR CONSTITUTIONAL, 101, Piccadilly, W.
CITY LIBERAL, Walbrook, E.C.	NATIONAL LIBERAL, Whitehall Place, S.W.
CONSERVATIVE, 74, St. James' Street, S.W.	REFORM (<i>Liberal</i>), 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
CONSTITUTIONAL, N' thumberland Ave., W.C.	ST. STEPHEN'S (<i>Cons.</i>), Bridge Street, S.W.

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, &c.

A selected list of Central Organisations and Societies having for their objects the promotion of particular objects in relation to public policy, the enforcement or alteration of certain laws, or the advancement of various political, religious, or educational views.

- Aborigines Protection Society, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
- Africa, South—Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Agriculture—Central Chamber of, 20, Tothill Street, S.W.
- " National Agricultural Union, 30, Fleet Street, E.C.
- " Rural Labourers' League, 95, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
- Arbitration—International Arbitration and Peace Association, 222, Strand, W.C.
- " International Arbitration League, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- British Empire League, 112, Cannon Street, E.C.
- " Imperial Federation (Defence Com.), 11a, Princes Street, S.W.
- " United Empire Trade League, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
- Catholic (Roman) Union of Great Britain, 10, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.
- Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham Street, W.C.
- " Voting Reform Association, 30, Charing Cross, S.W.
- Christian Evidence Society, 26, Charing Cross, S.W.
- " Knowledge, Society for the Promotion of, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
- China Association, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.
- " League, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Church Association, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
- " Committee for Church Defence and Instruction, Church House, S.W.
- " Free and Open Church Association, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.
- " Reform Association, Church House, S.W.
- " Tithe Rent Charge Owners' Union, 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- " Union (The English), 35, Wellington Street, W.C.
- " Welsh Committee for Defence of Church in Wales, 26, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.
- Cobden Club, 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
- Commerce, Association of Chambers of, 1, Great College Street, S.W.
- Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, 1, Great College Street, S.W.
- Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
- " Clubs, Association of, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.
- " —National Union, The, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
- " —National Conservative League, St. Heliers', Broughton Road, Thornton
- " —United Club, The, 4, Mitre Court Chambers, E.C. [Heath, Surrey.]
- Currency—Bi-metallic League, 10, Walbrook, E.C.
- " —Gold Standard Defence Association, 11, Clement's Lane, E.C.
- Dogs—National Canine Defence League, 151, Strand, W.C.
- Early Closing Association, 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.
- " —Voluntary Early Closing Association, 64, Cheapside, E.C.
- Education—National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
- " British and Foreign Schools Society, 114, Temple Chambers, E.C.
- " Religious Education Union, 9, Arundel Street, W.C.
- " National Education Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
- " Technical and Secondary Education Association, 10, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
- Employers' Parliamentary Council, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Fabian Society, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.
- Field Sports Protection Association, 4, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S.W.
- Gambling—National Anti-Gambling League, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Housing—Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, 31, Imperial Buildings,
- " —National Housing Reform Council, 432, Strand, W.C. [Ludgate Circus, E.C.]
- Howard Association, 5, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
- Humanitarian League, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- Indian National Congress, British Committee, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
- Inhabited House Duty Repeal Association, 49, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
- Ireland—Irish Landlords' Convention, 4, Kildare Street, Dublin.
- " Irish Unionist Alliance, Grafton Street, Dublin, and 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
- " United Irish League, 2, Great College Street, S.W.
- Labour Protection Association, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.
- " —Independent Labour Party, 53, Fleet Street, E.C.
- Land Law Reform Association, 18, Cockspur Street, S.W.
- " Nationalisation Society, 432, Strand, W.C.
- " Restoration League, English, 376, Strand, W.C.
- Law—International Law Association, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- " Criminal Appeal Court, Legislation League, 3, Pump Court, E.C.
- " Romilly Society, Criminal Law Amendment, 1, Essex Court, E.C.
- Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
- " League, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.
- " League against Aggression, &c., 8, Sergeant's Inn, E.C.
- " National Liberal Federation, 41 and 42, Parliament Street, S.W.

- Liberal Eighty Club, 8, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
 „ —Women's National Liberal Association, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 „ „ Liberal Federation, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
 Liberal Unionist Association, 6, Great George Street, S.W.
 „ —Women's Liberal Unionist Association, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Liberation Society, 2, Serjeant's Inn, E.C.
 Liberty and Property Defence League, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Liquor Traffic—United Kingdom Alliance, 17, Tothill Street, S.W.
 „ National Trade Defence Association, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.
 „ Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 Local Government—Boarding-Out Association, 4, The Sanctuary, S.W.
 „ County Councils Association, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 „ Local Taxation Committee, 20, Tothill Street, S.W.
 „ Municipal Corporations Association, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.
 „ Parish and District Councils Association, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.
 „ State Children's Aid Association, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 „ Women's Local Government Society, 20, Tothill Street, S.W.
 „ Women's Poor Law Guardian Society, 4, The Sanctuary, S.W.
 London Municipal Society, 16, Great George Street, S.W.
 „ Reform Union, 4, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Marriage Law Defence Union, Church House, Westminster, S.W.
 „ Law Reform Association, 2, Dean's Yard, S.W.
 National Society. (See under Education.)
 „ Trust for Places of Historic Interest, &c., 1, Great College St., S.W.
 Navy League, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Opium Trade, Society for the Suppression of the, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.
 Peace Society, The, 47, New Broad Street, E.C.
 Personal Rights Association, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Physical Recreation, National Society, Exeter Hall, W.C.
 Primrose League, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Property Protection Society, 45, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Protestant Alliance, 490, Strand, W.C.
 „ Church Union, National, 324, Regent Street, S.W.
 „ —Imperial Protestant Federation, 3, Palmer Street, S.W.
 „ Ladies' League, 82, Victoria St., S.W.
 „ —National Protestant Federation, 60, Imperial Buildings, E.C.
 „ Reformation Society, 62, Berners Street, W.
 „ —Women's Protestant Society, Exeter Hill, W.C.
 Railway Passengers' Protection Association, 3, Lambeth Hill, E.C.
 Shipping, Chamber of, 10, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 Slavery—Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.
 Social Democratic Federation, 3, Bolt Court, E.C.
 „ and Political Education League, 3, Essex Court, E.C.
 Street Nuisances, Society for the Suppression of, 65, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Sunday League, The National, 34, Red Lion Square, W.C.
 „ —Lord's Day Observance Society, 20, Bedford Row, W.C.
 „ Rest Association, 22, Charing Cross, W.C.
 „ Society, 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
 „ —Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, 12, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Temperance League, The National, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.
 „ Society, The Church of England, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
 „ —National United Temperance Council, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
 „ National Conservative Temperance Union, 14, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
 Travelling Tax Abolition Committee, 64a, Great Queen Street, S.W.
 Vaccination—Imperial Vaccination League, 53, Berners Street, W.
 „ —National Anti-Vaccination League, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.
 Vice—British Committee for Abolition of State Regulation of, 17, Tothill Street, S.W.
 „ —National Vigilance Association, 319, High Holborn, W.C.
 „ —London Council for the Promotion of Public Morality, 37, Norfolk Street, W.C.
 „ —Social Purity Alliance, 17, Tothill Street, S.W.
 Vivisection: London Anti-Vivisection Society, 32, Sackville Street, W.
 „ National Anti-Vivisection Society, 92, Victoria Street, S.W.
 „ Society for the Abolition of, 23, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Women's Suffrage, National Society for, 28, Millbank Street, S.W.
 Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.
 „ Women's Christian Association, 25, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

GLOSSARY OF CURRENT POLITICAL TERMS.

Address, The, in answer to the King's Speech, was formerly a series of resolutions passed by both Houses echoing the language of the Speech, but in recent years its form has been much modified, and it is usually now a simple expression of thanks to His Majesty. An amendment to the Address is one of the forms of expressing approval or disapprobation of the policy of the Government, and if carried is incorporated in the Address and presented to the King. The passage of hostile amendment usually involves the resignation of the Government.

Addresses to the Crown proceeding from individuals are presented through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Adjournment.—See *Prorogation*.

Adullamites.—See *Cave*.

Ad valorem Duty.—(Lat. *valor*, value). A duty charged at a certain rate per cent. on the value of goods, leases, &c. The system, as applicable to customs duties, &c., has been condemned by Mr. Gladstone and other Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Advowson.—The right of presentation to, or the patronage of a benefice. "An advowson is of the nature of a temporal property, and a spiritual trust."—(*Wharton*.)

Affirmation (Parliamentary) is made by Quakers and others who have religious objections to taking the oath. (Generally) a solemn declaration without an oath.

Alabama Claims.—The damages (£3,196,875) awarded to the United States in 1873 as compensation for the injuries inflicted upon American commerce by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which had been fitted out in England.

Alien.—A subject of a foreign state who has not obtained a certificate of naturalisation.

"All the Talents."—A nickname applied to the Grenville Administration, 1806-7.

Ambassador.—In ordinary parlance often signifies any diplomatic envoy. Strictly, however, it is only an envoy of the highest class who is called an Ambassador. See *Plenipotentiary*, *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Appropriation Act.—Carries into effect the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the application of a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and appropriating to each separate service the several funds voted by the Committee of Supply. It is among the last of the Bills introduced during a Session of Parliament.

Articles of War.—The regulations for the conduct of the military forces (based upon an Act of William III. passed in 1689) now incorporated in the Army (Annual) Act.

Ashbourne Acts.—The Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts, 1885 and 1888, under which a sum of £10,000,000 was set apart to be advanced to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, being repayable in 49 years.

Ashburton Treaty, concluded in 1842 between Lord Ashburton, representing England, and President Tyler of the United States, defining the boundaries of the United States and Canada, &c.

Assessed Taxes.—The term now applies only to the land tax and house duty.

Balance of Power.—A principle much discussed in the early years of the present century, and invoked to secure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns.

Balance of Trade.—The difference between the aggregate amounts of a nation's imports and exports; or, the difference between the amounts of a nation's imports from, and exports to, some other specified nation.

Ballot.—(Fr. *Ballotte*, a little ball). A method of secret voting, introduced into Parliamentary elections in England in 1872.

Baronet.—The first rank among gentry, and hereditary. Instituted by James I. in 1611.

Bath.—The Order of the Bath, consisting of three degrees—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Instituted in 1899, and revived in 1726.

Betterment.—The enhanced value which a property is assumed to gain by a public improvement in its neighbourhood.

Bills of Mortality.—The returns of births and deaths in London. Superseded since 1837 by the Registrar-General's returns.

Bi-Metallism.—The system in which two standard metals are used indiscriminately as legal tender up to any sum, the respective value of each being fixed by law.

Black Rod.—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer attending the House of Lords, and is their messenger to summon the Commons.

Blockade.—The closing of enemy's ports to commerce. It is a principle of international law that a blockade to be binding on neutrals must be effective.

"Blocking" a Bill in Parliament consists in putting down a notice of opposition, which has the effect of preventing its consideration after midnight.

Blue Books.—The reports and papers issued by Parliamentary authority, many of which are bound in blue.

Bona-fide Traveller.—See *Traveller*.

Bond.—When goods are chargeable with customs or excise duties, and are placed in an authorised warehouse, not to be taken out until the duties are paid, they are said to be in bond.

Borough.—A town which has a Charter of Incorporation, or which returns a member or members to Parliament.

Bounty.—Money paid by a Government to producers, exporters, or importers, to encourage a particular branch of trade. In England it usually took the form of an export bounty, e.g., a bounty or premium of 3s. on every quarter of wheat exported. In France and elsewhere bounties have been given on the manufacture of sugar and the construction of ships.

Boycotting.—A form of social ostracism which took its name from the persecution of the late Captain Boycott by the Irish Land League in Mayo in 1880, and has been more or less resorted to in Ireland ever since. It was condemned by the Pope, April 20th, 1883, as contrary to justice and charity. Mr. Gladstone described it as "exclusive dealing."

Budget.—The general statement of the finance of the country, annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, usually as soon after April 1st as possible. It is derived from the French "*Bouquette*," a small bag.

Brehon Laws.—The ancient laws of Ireland, of which a translation is in progress under Government authority.

Bright Clauses, The.—The sections of the Irish Land Act of 1870 introduced at the instance of Mr. Bright with the object of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. In practice, these sections had little or no success. (See *Ashbourne Acts*.)

Broad Arrow.—The mark used to distinguish Government property. Introduced in 1689.

Broadbottom Administration.—The coalition Government under Pelham, 1744.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty between England and the United States, 1850, declaring that neither should have exclusive control over the proposed ship canal across Central America.

Bureaucracy.—A state of society in which social *status* depends upon official position, as in Russia.

Burgesses.—A term originally applied to the representatives of boroughs in Parliament; now, by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, used to distinguish those entitled to the municipal franchise.

Cabal.—The term applied to the Cabinet of Charles II. in 1670, being formed from the initial letters of their names: Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

Cabinet.—See article on "*The Constitution.*"

Call of the House.—Has fallen into desuetude, and has not been ordered since 1836, though a motion has been made for it. The object was to secure a full attendance when any important measure was under discussion, and the names of all members were called over.

Capitulations.—The instrument by which certain rights are granted to foreign subjects in Turkey and Egypt.

Carpet-Bagger.—A term applied to a parliamentary candidate who has had no previous connection with the place he seeks to represent.

Caucus (American).—A combination of electors or voters for the purpose of introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. In England it has taken the form of a large committee of electors selected from the whole constituency for the purpose of choosing candidates for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons and for all municipal honours. It is obviously a powerful means of stifling the voice of a dissentient minority of a party, and of securing the adoption of a particular ticket or programme.

Cave.—The term is usually applied to a combination of a small number of members to defeat a measure introduced by the party to which they belong. The appellation took its origin from the Scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright, March 13, 1866, when he compared the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David in the cave of Adullam.—(1 Sam. xxii.)

Chairman (of Ways and Means).—In every Session, on the first occasion of the House going into Committee, the leader of the House moves "that Mr. — take the chair," and thereupon he becomes the Chairman of Ways and Means and of the Committee of the whole House during that Session. He is a salaried officer, and has much control over unopposed Private Bill legislation.

Chairman (of Committees in the Lords) is a permanent paid official who takes the chair when the House is in committee, and has also a general superintendence over Private Bill legislation.

Chandos Clause.—Section 20 of the Reform Act of 1832, by which occupiers at £50 rental were admitted as voters.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Is a diplomatic envoy of the third class, ranking below a plenipotentiary; he is only accredited to the foreign Government, and has no right of access to the foreign Sovereign.

Charter Party.—A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo.

Chartists.—A body of agitators who carried on an active propaganda between 1838 and 1848.

Chauvinism.—The term (derived from Chauvin, a character in one of Scribe's comedies) is used to describe an exaggerated form of patriotism.

Chiltern Hundreds.—The acceptance of this office is a form by which a member of Parliament can resign his seat. It is only by obtaining office

that he can do so, and the Crown is therefore always ready to confer on any member, except in cases of misconduct, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, of East Hendred and Northstead, of Poyning, or the Escheatorship of Munster, which he holds till another member is appointed to it. A writ for a vacancy caused by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds can only be issued while Parliament is sitting.

Church Rate.—The rate imposed by parishioners in vestry meeting for the purpose of maintaining the fabric and services of the parish church. It was abolished as a compulsory impost in 1868.

Civil List.—See "*The Civil List and Royal Grants*," *ante*.

Cloture.—See House of Commons—Procedure, *ante*.

Combination Laws.—These statutes forbade the association of workmen in Trade Unions. Repealed in 1824.

Committees of the House of Commons.—

(1) "*Of the whole House*" is formed when the Speaker leaves the Chair and the Chairman of Ways and Means takes it for the consideration of the details of Bills in the Committee stage, and for other purposes.

(2) "*Of Supply*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the public income or expenditure. Estimates are submitted to it, and resolutions moved granting to the Crown the sums requisite.

(3) "*Of Ways and Means*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the funds by which the expenditure of the country is sustained. All loans, duties, and imposts are submitted to it. All the propositions of Government are reduced to resolutions divided on by this Committee. Those agreed to are reported to the House, and incorporated in Bills.

(4) "*Of Selection*" is a Committee nominated by the House of experienced members, whose duties are to nominate the members of Private Bill Committees, and in any other case where the House may so order. The present chairman is Mr. T. F. Halsey.

(5) "*Private Bill.*"—These Committees are nominated by the Committee of Selection, and usually consist of five members, sometimes including an official referee, to consider all private Bills affecting railways or other similar questions. They sit in one of the upstairs rooms, usually from twelve to four, and are empowered to hear counsel and witnesses.

(6) "*Select.*"—These are appointed by the House, either at the suggestion of the Government or of some private member, to consider any Public Bill or subject of interest which may be referred to them. Their number is uncertain, varying from five to even twenty-eight members. They can only take evidence when specially authorised to do so. They select their own chairman.

(7) "*Hybrid.*"—These are appointed partly by the House itself and partly by the Committee of Selection, for the purpose of considering any private Bills, of special interest to the public at large, which may be referred to them.

(8) "*Standing or Grand.*"—First adopted in modern times in 1883 by the appointment of Standing Committees on Trade and on Law. The experiment was repeated in 1884, when it was, however, not put into operation, but since 1888 the two Committees have again been constituted. They assimilate their proceedings to those of Committees of the whole House, as far as possible. They can deal only with Bills specially referred to them. In 1894 a Standing Committee for Scotch Bills was appointed.

Communism.—The system of things in common, and the doctrines relating to it.

Compound Householder.—The term applied to those occupiers whose landlords "compound" with the parish authorities to pay the rates on their houses.

Comtists.—The disciples of Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist creed, d. 1857.

Concordat.—A formal agreement between the See of Rome and any foreign Government, by which the administration of the Roman Catholic Church within the territory of that Government is regulated—e.g., the Concordat of 1801 with France, and of 1855 with Austria.

Conference (1) *Parliamentary.*—A negotiation between the Lords and Commons in the event of a difference. The Lords name the time and place, and reasons for the course proposed are given, in writing, on both sides. But these reasons are now generally given by message from one House to the other without a conference; (2) *Diplomatic.*—A meeting of ambassadors or special envoys for the purpose of settling some international question.

Congé d'Élire.—The licence given by the Sovereign, as head of the Church, to a dean and chapter empowering them to elect a Bishop, when a See becomes vacant.

Congress.—A meeting of Sovereigns or Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of settling some international question.

Conscience Clause.—The provision of the Education Act, 1870 (called the Cowper-Temple clause), which prohibited the teaching in public elementary schools of the doctrines of any particular denomination against the wishes of the parents of children.

Conservatives.—The name by which the political party whose fundamental principle is the preservation of our national institutions has been known since 1830. (*Quarterly Rev.*, xliii., p. 276.)

Consolidated Fund is the general revenue of the country to which the gross produce of all taxes and revenues, and also certain miscellaneous receipts, are paid. The expenditure for certain of the Public Services, such as the National Debt, the Civil List, and the salaries of the judges is charged once and for all on the Consolidated Fund.

Consols (short for "Consolidateds").—The name owes its origin to an Act of 1752, which consolidated various Government stocks into 3 per cent. annuities, at which rate they remained until 1888, when the Consols at 2½ per cent. (after April 5th, 1903, 2¼ per cent.) were created by the National Debt Conversion Act, introduced by Mr. Goschen.

Constitutional Party.—The alternative name assumed by Conservatives and seceded Whigs in the general election of 1868.

Consul.—A diplomatic agent abroad whose duty it is to aid and advise British subjects requiring assistance, to report on the trade of the district in which he resides, and generally to discharge the duties of a commercial agent for the home country.

Contraband.—A term used to denote articles which are forbidden to be imported into or exported from any country by the law of that country.

Contraband of War.—A term used to denote articles, such as munitions of war, which may not be supplied by a neutral to a belligerent Power.

Convention.—A meeting of representatives from two or more States for the purpose of settling some international question not sufficiently important for a Congress or a Conference.

Convocation.—The general assembly of the clergy of the Church of England convened by the Sovereign. Convocation is divided into two Houses for each Province (Northern and Southern), the Upper being composed of Bishops, and the Lower of Deans, Prebendaries, Archdeacons, and members elected by the beneficed clergy.

Corn Laws, The.—A series of enactments regulating and imposing duties or granting bounties on the importation or exportation of corn. They were repealed by Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

Countervailing Duties.—Duties imposed on imported articles in order to equalise the charges imposed on them with the charges imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad.

Count-Out.—If any member of the House of Commons calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that the quorum of forty members is not present, the debate is stopped, and after two minutes, the House is counted, when, if forty members are not in sight, the House stands adjourned. No count-out can take place on Wednesday until after four o'clock.

County Councils.—The authorities established by the Local Government Act, 1888, to take over the administrative portion of County business formerly in the hands of magistrates in quarter sessions. In London the County Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Courts Martial are military tribunals, held under authority of the Army Act, for the trial of soldiers charged with offences.

Crown Lands.—The hereditary property of the Sovereign, surrendered by him to Parliament in exchange for a fixed Civil List.

Cumulative Vote.—The provision by which electors are allowed to give all their votes to one candidate, or distribute them at will. Applied to School Board Elections, 1870-1902.

Customs.—The duties levied upon goods of merchandise at the place of importation.

Death Duties.—The Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties.

Democrats.—The advocates for the government of the people by the people; a name adopted by the French Republicans, 1790, and by the pro-slavery party in the United States.

Direct Taxation.—A tax is said to be direct when it is assessed upon the persons on whom the burden of it falls. Thus the income-tax is direct, but a tax on tobacco, which, though paid in the first instance by the dealer, really falls on the consumer, is indirect.

Dispensing Power.—The power claimed by several English Sovereigns to set aside the laws. It was finally rejected by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

Domesday Book.—The book containing the General Survey of England, completed in 1086. The Modern Domesday Book, or Return of Owners of Land, was issued in 1875 (Parl. Paper, 1097).

Drawback or Rebate.—Duty remitted or paid back by the Government on the exportation or re-exportation of the commodities on which the duty was charged.

Education Code.—The annual regulations issued by the Education Committee of the Privy Council, in accordance with which the grants to elementary schools are determined.

Eight Hours Movement.—A proposal to enact a legal working day of eight hours; first adopted in England by the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, September, 1890.

Estimates.—The annual statements, prepared by the heads of the Government Departments, of the sums to be voted by the House of Commons for the requirements of the year.

Exchange.—The *par of exchange* is the fixed value of the standard of value of one country in the standard of value of another country—e.g., £1=4dols. 86c. 6½m., American. The exchange is said to be against a country, say England, when a bill on London can be purchased in New York below its par value.

Exchequer.—The national Treasury.

Exchequer Bills.—Negotiable interest-bearing bills payable to bearer, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament for amounts varying from £100 to £1,000.

Extradition.—The delivery up of fugitives from justice by one State to another in pursuance of a treaty.

Faggot Vote.—A vote procured by an illusory purchase of property with the object of acquiring a nominal qualification. Faggot votes were usually manufactured by the division of a hereditament into qualifying lots, which are distributed between several persons; they occurred chiefly in counties, and were virtually abolished by the Franchise Act of 1884.

Fair Trade.—The principle urged by the supporters of the doctrine is that although Free Trade ought to be universally adopted by nations, yet one nation ought not to subject its industries to a disadvantage by refusing in the face of hostile tariffs to tax foreign goods. In other words, if France, for example, refuses to admit our goods free of duty, we in fairness ought to levy a reciprocal duty on French goods.

Federation.—Where several States combine on equal terms to provide and obey a common central government for matters of general polity, e.g., foreign relations, while each State governs itself in local matters, the combination is called a federation. For example, the United States of America.

Fenians.—The common name of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," instituted in 1858 by James Stephens, whose attempted insurrection in 1867 was easily suppressed.

Filibusters.—A name given to Freebooters who plundered the American coasts in the 17th century, and now applied to any illegitimate military enterprise.

Forbes Mackenzie Act.—The Act of 1853 which regulates public houses in Scotland.

Foreign Enlistment Act.—passed in 1819—forbids British subjects to enter the military service of a foreign state without special permission, or to make war without authority upon a friendly country.

Free Port.—A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country.

Free Trade.—Trade free from restrictions, and in particular unencumbered by customs duties designed to prohibit or restrict the importation of foreign goods.

French Treaty.—The treaty negotiated by Cobden with France in 1860.

Funded Debt.—That part of a national debt which stands in the form of permanent stock, as opposed to money owing on bills, paper currency or other temporary indebtedness, which is classed as Unfunded Debt.

Game Laws.—The principal Act is that of 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, which greatly modified preceding laws and legalised the sale of game at certain seasons.

Geneva Convention.—The international code adopted in 1864, which lays down the regulations under which succour is provided for the sick and wounded in war.

Gerrymandering.—A manipulation of a section of voters from one constituency to another where they may be more wanted, in order to secure the dominant party a majority in both. A term borrowed from American politics.

Griffith's Valuation.—The valuation of Ireland, for purposes of taxation, carried out under the supervision of Sir R. Griffith between 1830 and 1850.

Habeas Corpus Act.—The Act 31 Charles II., c. 2, passed in 1679, by which a subject who is imprisoned may demand a writ of *habeas corpus*

to bring him before a court which shall determine whether his imprisonment was just.

"Hanging Gale."—The half-year's rent which, on many estates in Ireland, is not collected until six months after it is due.

Heckling.—A Scotch expression, to describe the process of questioning a candidate during an election.

High Commission.—An ecclesiastical court (abolished 1841), by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the Crown.

High Treason is an offence against the security of the Commonwealth, or the person of the Sovereign.

Hinterland.—The German word used to denote the undefined territories lying behind the European colonies in Africa.

Holy Alliance.—The alliance entered into in 1815, between the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their policy, with the object of maintaining the peace of their States.

Home Rule.—The movement set on foot by the late Isaac Butt, M.P., in 1870, which had for its object the establishment of an Irish Parliament, dependent upon the Crown. The basis of the demand was afterwards enlarged by the party of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by Mr. Gladstone and a large section of the Liberal party in 1886.

Horse Guards.—The name originally applied to the Household troops, and now used to denote the building in Whitehall where some of the departments of the army administration are located.

Hue and Cry.—A police circular, established in 1710, and now superseded by the *Police Gazette*.

Hundred, The.—An ancient division of a county, so called from having, as is supposed, originally contained one hundred families.

Hustings.—The place from which candidates for Parliament addressed the electors at the nomination prior to the Ballot Act of 1872.

Hypothec.—The Scotch law of distress for rent, by which the landlord was entitled to the first claim on the tenant's property.

Illiterate Vote.—The provision of the Ballot Act, 1872, which enables a person who cannot read or write to require the presiding officer to mark his ballot paper for him.

Impeachment.—A proceeding by which a minister, charged with crimes against the State, may be brought to trial.

Imperial Federation.—The movement having for its object the consolidation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the purposes of trade, and for the defence of material interests and common rights. The Imperial Federation League was dissolved in 1893, but has been succeeded by the British Empire League, with more definite objects.

Indemnity Bill.—A measure by which Parliament may relieve a ministry from the consequences of a breach of the law committed in extreme and urgent cases without Parliamentary sanction.

Indirect Taxation.—See *Direct Taxation*. **Inland Revenue** includes the proceeds of the Excise, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, Property and Income Tax, Land Tax, and House Duty.

Interpellation.—A formal question or challenge to a minister by a member of Parliament; the term is chiefly used in France.

Kilmainham Treaty.—The alleged understanding between Mr. Gladstone's Government and Mr. Parnell in 1882, by which the latter would have been released from Kilmainham prison, giving an undertaking to assist in suppressing outrages and forwarding Liberal measures.

Laissez-faire.—The doctrine of non-interference by the Government in the affairs of society. Its advocates insist on leaving as much as possible to private enterprise.

Lichfield House Compact.—Said to have been entered into between the Whig Government of 1835 and Daniel O'Connell, at Lichfield House, 18, St. James' Square.

Limitations, Statutes of.—The Acts which limit the time within which redress may be sought for injuries sustained.

Local Option or Local Veto.—The terms applied to projects of temperance legislation, by which a certain majority of the inhabitants of a district would be empowered to prohibit the issue of publicans' licences.

Lodger Franchise.—Established by the Disraeli Reform Act of 1867.

"McKinley Act."—An Act of the United States Legislature passed in 1890, under which the import duties on foreign goods imported into the United States were enormously raised.

Magna Charta.—See *The Constitution*.

"Manchester Martyrs."—The term applied by Irish Nationalists to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were hanged for having murdered Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester in 1866, while attempting to effect a rescue of the Fenian prisoners under his charge.

Mandamus.—A process by which the Courts may enforce the performance of public duty.

Marque, Letters of.—Licences formerly granted by Government in time of war, authorising private individuals to fit out ships of war for the purpose of harassing and plundering the enemy. Abolished by treaty, 1856.

Match Tax.—A tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per box upon lucifer matches, proposed by the late Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871, but afterwards abandoned in consequence of the hostility it provoked.

Minority Vote.—A provision of the Reform Act of 1867, by which, in order to secure the representation of the minority in certain constituencies, some 20 in number, each returning three members, it was enacted that no elector should vote for more than two members. The provision was rendered obsolete by the Redistribution Act, 1885.

Monroe Doctrine.—The opinion held by President Monroe of the United States, 1817-24, against permitting European powers to interfere in questions of liberty in North or South America.

Moonlighting.—The name given to night out-rages in Ireland with the object of preventing the payment of rent, or punishing an unpopular tenant.

Mortmain.—The state of possession, as regards real property, which prevents its alienation.

Mutiny Act.—The popular name of the Army (Annual) Act, which regulates the discipline and payment of the British army.

Navigation Laws, The.—Certain enactments designed to secure a commercial monopoly to this country. One, for example, provided that no goods should be exported from this country except in British vessels. They were repealed in 1849.

"No Rent" Manifesto.—The proclamation issued by Mr. Parnell and others, from Kilmallock Gaol in 1881, ordering the Irish tenant farmers to pay no rent until the "suspects" were released.

Oath.—The oath taken by members of Parliament is as follows:—"I, — do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII., his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

Oligarchy.—A form of Government which places the supreme power in a small number.

"One Man, One Vote."—The article first adopted by Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, October, 1837, as an item of the Gladstonian Liberal programme. It involves the abolition of the existing property franchise, which dates from 8 Henry VI., and of every qualification which does not depend upon mere residence.

Orders of the Day.—See *House of Commons—Procedure*.

Over-Regulation Price.—A bonus formerly paid by officers in the army (under the Purchase System, q.v.) to facilitate the retirement of their superiors in rank, and thereby accelerate promotion.

Peelites.—The name given to those Whig and Tory members who adhered to Sir R. Peel after his defeat in 1846.

Penal Laws.—Statutes of great severity against criminals; they were considerably mitigated by Sir R. Peel in 1826-3, and subsequently.

Permissive Bill.—The name formerly given to a project of law which proposed to give power to a certain majority of the parishioners in any parish to veto the grant of publicans' licences.

"Plan of Campaign."—A system, initiated by Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and published in *United Ireland*, October, 1886, by which the tenants on an estate determined the amount of rent they would pay, and handed the same to secretly appointed trustees, to be used in fighting the landlord if he declined to accept the terms proposed. The practice was emphatically condemned by the Pope in a letter of April 20th, 1888, addressed to the Irish Bishops.

Plenipotentiary.—A diplomatic envoy of the second class. He does not represent his Sovereign as an ambassador does, nor does he, like an ambassador, have a personal right of access to the foreign Sovereign at all times, but only on special occasions.

Political Economy.—The science which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of mankind and the furtherance of civilisation, wealth, and happiness.

Poyning's Act.—The Act of 1494 (10 Henry VII.), by which the measures introduced into the Irish Parliament were subjected to the control of the Privy Council. It was in effect repealed in 1782.

Prerogative, The Royal.—See *The Crown*.

Previous Question.—A mode of avoiding for a time a decision on a question of principle by withholding it from the vote. See under "House of Commons procedure," *ante*.

Prime Minister, or Premier.—Is usually, but not necessarily, First Lord of the Treasury. He is the head of the Ministry, and may be in either House of Parliament.

Primogeniture, The Law of, gives the eldest born superiority of rights over those of younger brothers in cases of intestacy.

Privateer.—A ship belonging to private individuals sailing under Letters of Marque, q.v.

Privy Council.—This is the successor of the ancient Curia Regis; the Sovereign acts in Council in the discharge of certain statutory business through this body, and summons any members thereof he pleases; three form a quorum. The higher officers of State and of the Sovereign's Household are invariably members of it.

Prorogation.—The effect of proroguing Parliament is to quash all pending proceedings (except an impeachment), and to suspend all business until Parliament may be summoned again. An adjournment is simply a suspension of business. A prorogation can only be at the

will of the Sovereign ; either House may adjourn at any time at its own pleasure.

Protection.—The protection of domestic industry by the imposition of duties on imported goods.

Protectionists.—(1) The party which opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, deriving this name from the Society for the Protection of Agriculture. (2) The opponents of free trade generally.

Protest.—Any one or more peers have the right of entering on the journals of the House of Lords the fact of their dissent from a measure which has received the sanction of the majority, with their reasons for dissenting. This is called their protest.

Protocol.—A rough draft of the proceedings at a congress, conference or convention, to be afterwards embodied in a formal treaty, and formally ratified by the attending Powers.

Purchase System.—The practice of purchasing commissions in the army, which obtained up to 1871, when it was abolished by Royal Warrant, legislation for the purpose having been rejected in Parliament.

Quarantine.—The period of detention imposed upon ships and passengers arriving from places infected with disease.

Queen Anne's Bounty.—A fund established in 1703 for the purpose of increasing the incomes of the poorer clergy.

Quorum.—In the House of Lords three form a quorum ; in the House of Commons forty.

Rack Rent.—In practice the rack rent is the maximum which can be obtained under free competition.

Rebate.—See *Drawback*.

Reciprocity, as applied to commercial questions, implies equality of treatment between one country and another in matters of traffic, &c.

Ribbonism.—The principles of a secret society in Ireland, the object of which was to intimidate the landlords and revenge alleged injuries.

Right, Petition of.

Right, Declaration of.—} See *The Crown*.

Round Table Conference.—The meeting of Liberal leaders, viz., Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Herschell, Mr. John Morley, and Sir G. Trevelyan, held at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in 1887 to devise, if possible, a means of re-uniting the Liberal party on the Irish question. The conference proved abortive.

Royal Assent is the act by which the Crown, either in person or by a Commission, gives its assent to Bills passed by both Houses. The Royal decision is announced in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments. To a money Bill he says, "Le Roi remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et ainsi le veut." To an ordinary Public Bill he says, "Le Roi le veut." To a private Bill he says, "Soit fait comme il est d sir ." If the Royal Assent is refused, he says, "Le Roi s'avisera." This power, however, has not been exercised since 1707. The moment the assent is given, the Bill becomes an Act.

Royalties are payments which the lessee or manufacturer makes to the owner of a patent, copyright, mine, &c., for the right of applying the invention or getting minerals.

Schomburgk Line.—The line of demarcation between the territories of British Guiana and Venezuela, traced by Sir R. Schomburgk for the British Government.

Septennial Act.—Passed in 1716, by which Parliament is dissolved *ipso facto* on the seventh anniversary of the date upon which it met.

Session, in Parliamentary language, means the period during which Parliament sits after it has been summoned by proclamation until it has been prorogued. An adjournment, therefore, does not end a Session.

Sessional Orders are regulations which expire at the end of the Session in which they are made, although they are renewable.

Settlement, Act of.—See *The Constitution*.

Sinking Fund.—A fund formed by putting aside a certain sum every year to accumulate at compound interest, with the object of ultimately extinguishing the whole or some part of the National Debt.

Sliding Scale.—The term, as applied to the Corn Laws, signified the import duties imposed by the Acts of 1828 and 1842, which varied according to the average price of wheat in England.

Socialism may be roughly described as the collective name for a group of doctrines which aim at a comparative equality in the distribution of property as opposed to the existing system.

Speaker (The) of the House of Lords is generally, but not necessarily, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal. He is the organ and mouthpiece of the House, but has not the right of preserving order or of giving a casting vote.

Speaker (The) of the House of Commons presides over the meetings of that assembly, except when in Committee. He represents the House in the Royal Presence, and on other public occasions. He does not speak in debate, except sometimes in Committee.

Standing Orders are the permanent regulations for the conduct of business in either House of Parliament.

Supply.—See *Committee*.

Tallies (of the Exchequer) were sticks of wood with notches on them indicating the sum due to the Exchequer. When cut in two, one part was retained by the Chamberlain of the Exchequer and the other by the party paying in the money. They were abolished in 1782.

Tariff.—A list or table of duties payable on goods imported into or exported from a country.

Tellers.—The members who are appointed to ensure the accuracy of divisions in Parliament. Two are appointed on either side.

Terminable Annuities.—Another name for the Sinking Fund, by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off every year, thereby extinguishing the capitalised sum after a certain time.

Test Act obliged all Government officers to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was abolished in 1873. The Test and Corporation Acts were abolished in 1828.

Three-Corner Constituency.—See *Minority Vote*.

Three P's.—An expression which came into use during the debates on the Irish Land Act in 1881, signifying the demands of the Irish tenants for Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale.

Three R's.—A loose expression employed in the Education debates in 1870, and signifying Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Town Council.—The authority established by the Municipal Corporations Act, which controls the affairs of towns having a charter of incorporation.

Traveller, The Bona-fide.—A person defined by the Licensing Acts as one whose lodging during the preceding night is at least 3 miles from the place where he demands to be served with liquor.

Unearned Increment.—A controversial term intended to express the increase in the value of land owing to circumstances external to the land—e.g., the growth of an adjacent town.

Voluntary Schools in common parlance are those which receive grants under the Education Acts, but which are managed and otherwise supported by voluntary agency.

Ways and Means.—See *Committee*.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1901-1902.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," 1901-1902, and Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 57, and Cd. 1,222 of Session 1902.)

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Income from Taxes, viz.—</i>	£	<i>Interest and Management of the National Debt—</i>	£
Customs	30,993,000	Funded Debt—Permanent	15,073,023
Excise	(c) 31,600,000	Terminable Annuities	£2,754,425
Death Duties (Estate, Legacy Succession, &c., Duties)	(d) 14,200,000	Less moiety of charge for Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity received from Indian Government	18,027
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	7,800,000	Unfunded Debt	2,786,398
Land Tax	725,000	Management	314,751
House Duty	1,775,000	New Sinking Fund	173,617
Income Tax	84,800,000	Interest on War Debt	8,201,724
Total from Taxes	121,893,000	Expenditure incurred under Supplemental War Loan Acts, 1900, and Loan Act, 1901	164,993
Post Office	14,300,000		
Deduct—Expenses of Department	£ 9,240,000	* Total for National Debt	*21,687,506
Cost of Packet Service	762,000	Less estimated sum required for Charge of Debt created for purchase of Telegraphs—see below	298,000
Total from Post Office	10,020,000		21,389,506
Crown Lands—net receipts from	455,000	<i>Sundry charges connected with Capital Liabilities not considered as part of the Debt (See also item marked † below) —</i>	
		Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891	43,553
		" under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882	16,244
		" to redeem Perpetual Pensions	7,175
		<i>Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund (except the Indian Army Pension Annuity, included under charges for the Forces below) —</i>	
		Civil List	487,746
		Annuitants and Pensions	258,708
		Salaries and Allowances	73,916
		Courts of Justice, Salaries, &c.	515,423
		Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,163,892
		Miscellaneous Services	21,020
		Total	2,516,710
Suez Canal Shares—Interest and Dividend thereon	847,570	<i>Supply Services (except in the case marked †, which is a charge on the Consolidated Fund):—</i>	
Interest on Sardinian Loan	3,608	Forces—Army, including Ordnance Factories	93,542,000
		—† Annuity under Indian Army Pension	4215,000
		Deficiency Act	
		Navy	92,757,000
			31,030,000

Gross Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the financial years since 1860-1 ; with the proportion of the actual Revenue and Expenditure per Head of the Population, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

2.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Year ended 31st March.	GROSS REVENUE.			GROSS EXPENDITURE.			Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Income.
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population.	Estimated in the Budgets and Supplementary Votes.	Payments out of the Exchequer.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	2 8 11	73,691,000	72,792,050	2 10 8	- 2,508,385
1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	2 8 3	71,167,000	71,116,485	2 9 11	- 1,442,006
1863	70,050,000	70,603,561	2 8 4	70,108,000	69,302,008	2 8 2	+ 1,301,553
1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	2 7 7	68,283,000	67,056,286	2 6 0	+ 3,152,678
1865	67,128,000	70,313,437	2 7 0	67,249,000	66,462,207	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	2 5 1	67,249,000	66,914,357	2 4 2	+ 1,897,935
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	2 5 8	67,031,000	66,780,396	2 4 0	+ 2,654,172
1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	2 5 6	71,287,000	71,236,242	2 6 6	- 1,636,024
1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	2 6 8	77,858,000	74,972,816	2 8 6	- 2,380,825
1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	2 4 0	+ 6,569,500
1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	2 4 5	69,486,000	69,548,539	2 4 3	+ 396,681
1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	2 7 3	72,433,000	71,490,020	2 5 0	+ 3,218,294
1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	2 8 2	71,663,000	70,714,448	2 4 5	+ 5,894,322
1874	73,762,000	77,395,657	2 8 2	77,511,815	76,466,510	2 7 7	+ 869,147
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	2 6 3	74,527,000	74,328,040	2 5 10	+ 593,833
1876	75,625,000	77,131,693	2 7 1	76,741,000	76,621,773	2 6 10	+ 509,920
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	2 7 6	78,901,000	78,125,227	2 7 2	+ 439,809
1878	79,146,000	79,763,298	2 7 8	85,669,000	82,403,495	2 9 3	- 2,640,197
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	2 9 2	86,241,110	85,407,789	2 10 6	- 2,291,817
1880	83,055,000	81,265,055	2 7 7	85,999,871	84,105,754	2 9 3	- 2,840,699
1881	82,696,000	84,041,288	2 7 2	83,840,025	83,107,024	2 6 8	+ 933,364
1882	85,100,000	85,822,282	2 8 0	86,190,653	85,472,556	2 7 9	+ 349,726
1883a	85,862,000	87,386,055	2 9 7	88,247,868	87,288,327	2 9 6	+ 98,178
1884a	85,319,000	86,160,184	2 8 6	86,589,358	85,954,564	2 8 5	+ 205,620
1885a	86,733,000	87,988,110	2 9 2	89,898,222	89,037,883	2 9 9	- 1,049,773
1886a	90,790,000	89,581,301	2 9 8	94,190,083	92,223,844	2 11 1	- 2,642,543
1887a	89,869,000	90,772,758	2 9 11	90,869,282	89,996,752	2 9 6	+ 776,006
1888a	88,135,000	89,802,254	2 9 0	88,036,259	87,423,645	2 7 8	+ 2,378,609
1889a	86,827,000	88,472,812	2 7 11	87,024,061	87,683,830	2 7 6	+ 788,982
1890a	86,150,000	88,304,316	2 8 0	86,723,168	86,083,314	2 6 3	+ 3,221,002
1891a	87,610,000	89,489,112	2 7 8	88,511,943	87,732,855	2 6 9	+ 1,756,257
1892a	90,430,000	90,994,786	2 8 0	90,924,036	89,927,773	2 7 6	+ 1,067,013
1893a	90,453,000	90,395,377	2 7 3	91,069,560	90,375,365	2 7 3	+ 20,012
1894a	91,640,000	91,133,410	2 7 2	92,056,068	91,302,846	2 7 3	- 169,436
1895a	94,175,000	94,683,702	2 8 6	94,537,685	93,918,421	2 8 1	+ 765,341
1896a	96,162,000	101,973,829	2 11 10	98,498,496	97,764,357	2 9 8	+ 4,209,472
1897a	100,480,000	103,949,885	2 12 4	102,324,921	101,476,669	2 11 1	+ 2,473,216
1898a	103,044,000	106,614,004	2 13 2	104,892,900	102,935,991	2 11 4	+ 3,678,010
1899a	107,110,000	108,336,193	2 13 6	108,815,036	108,150,236	2 13 5	+ 185,957
1900a	111,157,000	119,839,905	2 18 7	113,671,823	113,722,407	3 5 5	- 13,882,502
1901a	127,520,000	130,384,684	3 3 2	134,599,627	133,592,264	4 9 0	- 53,207,580
1902a	142,455,000	142,997,999	3 8 8	146,843,759	145,522,215	4 13 11	- 52,524,216

* Excluding Expenditure out of Loans raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks and for the purposes of the Imperial and Naval Defence Acts, &c.

(a) NOTE.—The amounts stated above for the years from 1882-3 to 1901-1902 are not properly comparable with those given for previous years, the Army and Navy Extra Receipts and the Indian Contributions for Military Charges, formerly paid into the Exchequer, being now taken in aid of Expenditure. If these sums, and the payments made from them, had been included, the amounts in cols. 1, 2, 4, and 5, for the years referred to, would each have been considerably larger than stated, and the proportions per head of the population would, of course, have been somewhat increased.

(c) Including £764,829 for War in New Zealand.

(d) Including additional Income Tax, £840,000, imposed in December, 1867.

(e) Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition and other Services, £2,362,000 in 1867-8 and £4,506,000 in 1868-9.

(f) Including £800,000 repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan.

(g) Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

(h) Including £200,000 for Localisation of Military Forces, and £76,565 for charges connected with the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, not covered by money raised.

(i) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of Russo-Turkish War.

(l) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of War in South Africa.

(m) Exclusive of the proportion of the Death Duties, and of the proceeds of certain license duties, and since 1890-91 of the portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

(n) This includes £2,009,958 on account of the Debt Conversion operations, which, though not provided for in the Budget Estimates, was met out of Revenue. Had it not been for this special expenditure the surplus in the last column would have been £2,798,940.

REVENUE.—EXPENDITURE.

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Revenue.—Gross Amount received from each of the Principal Branches of Revenue in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, &c.")

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1902.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Customs	19,326	20,321	20,424	20,115	21,254	20,850	26,262	30,993
Inland Revenue—								
Excise, Licenses, &c.	25,300	26,600	*24,160	*26,050	*27,460	*29,200	*33,100	*31,600
Death Duties				18,719	10,830	11,400	12,980	14,200
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	10,424	11,925	113,060	5,721	7,350	7,630	7,825	7,800
Land Tax and House Duty ..	2,670	2,950	3,000	2,450	2,430	2,370	2,475	2,500
Property and Income Tax ..	9,230	12,000	12,770	15,600	16,650	18,000	26,920	34,800
Total Inland Revenue ..	47,624	53,475	52,990	58,540	64,720	68,600	83,300	90,900
Post Office	6,350	7,905	9,450	10,760	11,860	12,710	13,800	14,300
Telegraph Service	1,420	1,760	2,320	2,580	2,910	3,150	3,450	3,490
Crown Lands (Net Receipts) ..	390	380	430	410	415	480	500	455
Interest on Advances, Suez Canal Share Receipts, &c.	1,255	1,027	279	413	†708	†689	†821	†851
Miscellaneous—								
Fee and Patent Stamps	876	727	778	824	905	902	953	937
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments, Fees, &c.	2,103	2,393	2,633	1,042	1,178	1,005	1,299	1,072
Total Miscellaneous	2,979	3,120	3,411	1,866	2,083	1,907	2,252	2,009
Total Income	79,344	87,983	89,304	94,684	103,950	108,336	130,335	142,998

NOTE.—This table shows the amounts of the receipts into the Exchequer; see Table No. 5 for details of the Revenue produced within the years 1900-01 and 1901-02.

* Excluding the proportion of receipts from the Death Duties due to Local Taxation Accounts.

† Exclusive of the proceeds of certain license duties, and, since 1892-93, of a portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation. † See Table No. 5 for details.

Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, distinguishing the Principal Branches.

4. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1902.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
On account of National Debt:								
Interest on Funded Debt	21,296	18,976	16,836	16,221	16,108	16,010	15,106	15,076
Interest, &c., of Terminable Annuities	5,712	9,083	6,556	6,422	7,150	7,282	2,757	2,754
Interest on Unfunded Debt ..	127	101	716	462	112	139	415	315
Management	208	215	192	177	176	175	174	173
New Sinking Fund	651	508	700	1,718	1,454	1,394	—	—
Interest, &c., on Loans not part of Permanent Charge of Debt ..	763	665	1,227	—	—	—	†1,333	†3,367
Total for National Debt ..	28,763	29,548	25,227	25,000	25,000	25,000	19,835	21,685
Conversion Charges met out of Revenue	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Charges of all kinds	16,923	19,041	17,074	20,407	21,473	23,864	26,007	33,033
Forces—								
† Army	15,025	18,600	17,361	17,900	18,270	20,000	91,710	92,542
‡ Navy	10,231	11,427	13,842	17,545	22,170	24,068	29,520	31,030
War Votes and Grants	3,245	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Army Pension Deficiency Annuity	—	—	150	150	215	215	215	215
Naval Defence Fund	—	—	1,429	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the Forces	28,501	30,577	32,782	35,595	40,655	44,283	121,445	123,787
Grant in aid to Egypt	—	—	—	—	799	—	—	—
Expenses under the Coinage Acts, 1891 and 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for Collection of Revenue (i.e., cost of Revenue Depts.) ..	7,998	9,871	10,958	12,916	13,550	15,013	16,305	16,967
Total Expenditure	*82,185	89,037	*86,083	*93,918	*101,477	*108,150	*183,592	*195,522

* In addition to the above totals, the following amounts were expended out of special Loans, viz., in 1879-80, £250,000; in 1889-90, £837,000; in 1894-95, £310,000; in 1896-97, £1,824,000; in 1898-99, £6,103,000; in 1900-01, £4,915,000; and in 1901-02, £7,648,000, of which £2,906,000 was for Naval Works, £1,700,000 for Military Works, £370,000 for Uganda Railway, £1,061,000 under Pacific Cable Act, 1901, £881,000 under Telegraph Acts, and £139,000 under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900.

† Includes the principal and interest of the Suez Bonds and the interest on Cape Railway Bonds. The payments on account of Local Loans are now met out of the "Local Loans Fund."

‡ Including Ordnance Factories. † Including Transport Service.

* Interest, etc., on Debt created under the War Loan Acts.

Amount of the various Branches of the Public Revenue produced within each of the years ended 31st March, 1901 and 1902.

5.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts" for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1900-1.	1901-2.	
CUSTOMS—EXPORT:	£	£	
Coal, &c.	—	1,311,706	
IMPORT:			
Beer, Mum, Spruce, &c.	22,230	22,524	
Chicory	56,062	53,666	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate	242,151	255,300	
Coffee	189,783	174,342	
Currants	68,846	100,939	
Raisins	194,161	198,155	
Other dried fruit	91,257	80,795	
Spirits, Foreign and Colonial—			
Rum	2,344,907	2,211,811	
Brandy	1,417,346	1,274,421	
Geneva	204,613	205,507	
Other Spirits	802,896	889,751	
Sugar—			
Refined and Unrefined	—	6,088,960	
Molasses and Glucose	—	200,494	
Articles containing Sugar	—	159,774	
Tea	6,264,515	5,792,967	
Tobacco and Snuff ..	12,838,578	10,567,706	
Wine	1,488,453	1,449,687	
Other receipts	50,171	58,434	
Total Customs	£26,270,959	£31,046,869	
EXCISE.†			
Beer	118,490,620	118,276,073	
Spirits	119,306,689	117,647,421	
Chicory	1,067	1,183	
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,574	1,504	
Railway Passenger Duty	331,214	349,363	
Glucose	—	64,491	
Licenses	*250,257	*2,269,5	
Other Excise Receipts	5,167	4,732	
Total Excise	33,286,588	31,597,962	
DEATH DUTIES.‡			
Probate and Account Duty ¶	††42,529	††47,997	
Temporary Estate Duty, Personality	††3,256	††6,514	
Realty	††17,369	††18,356	
Estate Duty payable on Property of persons dying after 1st August, 1894	68,489,873	69,693,600	
Legacy Duty	3,092,380	3,133,568	
Succession Duty	793,016	1,308,936	
Corporation Duty	44,839	46,586	
Total Death Duties ‡	12,483,262	14,250,827	
STAMPS.¶			
Bills of Exchange	692,660	701,223	
Composition for Duties on Bankers' Bills and Notes	126,619	124,652	
Cards	22,862	23,323	
Licences and Certificates	170,302	171,024	
Life Insurances	64,406	67,807	
Marine Insurances	195,966	198,517	
Medicines (Patent)	297,480	306,337	
Companies Capital Duty	761,973	559,091	
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	191,180	186,735	
Contract Notes (above 1d.)	172,364	192,794	
Receipts, Drafts, and other 1d. Stamps	1,447,447	1,478,392	
Deeds and other Instruments, &c.	3,743,598	3,762,528	
Total Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	7,886,857	7,772,423	
Fee Stamps—			
Judicature (England)	353,345	354,183	
Judicature (Ireland)	34,901	34,496	
Companies Registration	73,142	72,491	
"London Gazette"	23,620	21,689	
Register House (Scotland)	52,389	52,442	
County Courts (Ireland)	20,269	19,737	
District Audit	48,794	52,912	
All other Fee Stamps	125,035	116,390	
Patents for Inventions	216,068	226,145	
Total Fee and Patent Stamps	947,553	960,985	

The rates of the Customs Duties now levied are stated in Table No. 9.

‡ Excluding £218,668 in 1900-1, and £209,652 in 1901-2, due to Local Taxation Account (portion of beer and spirit duties); and also of £95,498 in 1900-1, and £82,087 in 1901-2, due to Isle of Man.

† See Table No. 10 for rates of Excise duties.

‡ Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on Spirits, and this, together with a portion of the Beer Duty amounting to 3d. per barrel, was by the same Act made payable to Local Taxation Account. The amounts so paid over are not included in these figures. See also Table No. 21.

* Exclusive of the proportion of the proceeds of certain license duties due to Local Taxation Account.

¶ See Table No. 10 for rates of Stamp and Death Duties.

¶ Half the actual receipts from the Probate Duty only—the other half was payable to Local Taxation Account.

†† Receipts in respect of property of persons dying before 2nd August, 1894. These duties are now superseded by the new Estate Duty under Act 57 & 58 Vic., c. 30.

α Exclusive of the proportion due to Local Taxation Account.

‡‡ For further information as to the Death Duties, see Tables Nos. 10, 17, and 18.

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	
TAXES.	£	£	
Land Tax on Land and Tenements ..	765,869	775,219	† See Tables 10 and 16 for further information respecting the House Duty.
Inhabited House Duty†.....	1,701,085	1,726,676	
Income and Property Tax||—			
Schedule A.....	7,253,000	9,021,568	‡ Further information respecting the Income Tax will be found in Tables 11—15. The average rate in the £ levied by the Liberal Government in the six years 1880-81 to 1885-86 was 6½d., and it was left by them in 1886 at 8d. The succeeding Unionist Government left it at 6d. The Radical Government which followed, left it at 8d. again in 1896, and it remained at this rate until April, 1900. The rate of 1s. levied in 1900-1901 and the present rate of 1s. 2d. are, of course, exceptional, and due to the war in South Africa.
" B.....	228,000	283,029	
" C.....	1,671,000	2,264,237	
" D.....	16,415,161	21,085,706	
" E.....	1,999,000	2,724,160	
Total Income Tax.....	27,561,161	35,378,700	
POST OFFICE.‡			
Postage collected, less amount refunded.....	321,057	325,037	
Postage Stamps sold by Postal Authorities.....	14,206,437	14,763,568	§ The number of letters delivered by the Post Office in the year ended 31st March, 1902, was 2,451,500,000, or 59 per head of the population. During the same period, 936,000,000 newspapers, book packets, circulars, and samples, 444,900,000 post cards and 86,602,000 parcels were delivered.
Postage Stamps sold by Inland Revenue Authorities.....	239,670	228,159	
Commission on Money Orders ¶.....	142,075	151,890	
Ditto on Postal Orders ¶.....	359,296	385,605	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	37,356	37,754	
Difference between Postage collected in this Country for Foreign and Colonial Offices and that collected abroad for Great Britain.....	6159,050	6225,055	¶ The total amount for which Money Orders were issued for payment in the United Kingdom in 1901 was over £36,400,000. Postal Orders to the amount of over £30,700,000 were also issued in the same period.
Payments to Railway Companies and to H. M. Customs on account of Parcel Post.....	815,755	879,152	
Payments to Inland Revenue Department on account of Postage Stamps used for Inland Revenue purposes ..	554,200	558,920	
Total Post Office.....	13,776,886	14,228,906	
Telegraph Service*.....	3,380,588	3,490,598	* For the purchase of the Telegraphs by the State, about £11,000,000 had to be borrowed; and when the interest on this sum is added to the cost of the service, it is seen that in the financial year 1901-02 there was a deficiency of about £319,000. The total deficiency up to 31st March, 1901, was £28,980,608. Over 92,600,000 telegraphic messages were transmitted in the year 1901-02.
Crown Lands†.....	†592,067	†579,857	
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, &c.‡			
Dividend on Suez Canal Shares ..	814,767	847,570	† There was also a balance of £38,011 at the beginning of the year 1901-02, making a total of £617,868 for that year. Of this amount £140,478 was expended, and £455,000 was paid into the Exchequer, leaving a balance of £22,390 in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., at the end of the year.
Interest on Sardinian Loan.....	5,849	3,608	
Total of the foregoing.....	820,616	851,178	
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.			
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue Bank of England, Profits of Issue.....	29,467	64,512	‡ The interest received on Advances for Public Works, &c., has been transferred to and forms part of the income of the "Local Loans Fund" under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16.
Expenses of Local Loans administration.....	178,188	194,880	
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments§.....	34,332	33,303	§ The receipts under this head are now to a large extent appropriated by the Departments in aid of expenditure, under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891.
Contribution from Indian Revenues (Moiety of Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity).....	36,139	64,108	
Greek Loan.....	18,027	18,027	b Excess collected in this Country.
Royal Mint, excess of revenue over expenditure.....	7,919	7,974	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts.....	923,997	595,260	
Total Miscellaneous Receipts..	70,998	93,747	
Total Miscellaneous Receipts..	1,299,067	1,071,820	
TOTAL NET REVENUE PRODUCED IN THE YEAR.....	130,772,558	143,722,020	

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

Amount of the Various Branches of the Public Expenditure of the
6. United Kingdom in each of the years ended 31st March, 1901 and 1902.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1900-01. £	1901-02. £	
Civil List—			
Their Majesties' Privy Purse	60,000	110,000	
Salaries of H. M. Household and Retired Allowances	131,260	125,800	
Expenses of H. M. Household	172,500	193,000	
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200	13,200	
Works	—	20,000	
Unappropriated	8,040	8,000	
Arrears for period from 23rd January to 31st March, 1901.	—	16,065	
Pensions (limited to £1,200 per annum) granted under Act 1 Vict., c. 2	24,452	** 1,691	
Total Civil List	409,452	487,746	
Annuities to the Royal Family	166,272	124,468	
† National Debt—			
Interest on Permanent Funded Debt Charge for Terminable Annuities	15,106,532	15,076,023	
Interest on Unfunded Debt	2,756,613	2,754,425	
Management of Debt	415,254	314,751	
New Sinking Fund	174,310	178,617	
Interest, etc., on Debt created under the War Loan Acts	—	—	
Total for National Debt	1,382,780	3,366,716	
† Under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, over £549,000,000 of 3 per cent. Stock was converted by the then Unionist Administration into 2½ per cent. Stock. The immediate saving in annual charge effected by this measure was £1,300,000, and the ultimate saving £2,600,000. The balance of the old 3 per cent. Stock, amounting to nearly £41,000,000, was also redeemed or converted into 2½ per cent. Stock, under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889.	†19,835,489	†21,685,532	
Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891 *	43,554	43,554	
Annuities for 10 years, created to redeem perpetual pensions and annuities ..	9,513	7,175	
Annuity under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882	16,244	16,244	
Forces—			
Army, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.	91,505,900	92,262,000	
Ordnance Factories	204,100	280,000	
Annuity under Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885	215,000	215,000	
Navy, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.	29,520,000	31,030,000	
Total for Army and Navy	†21,445,000	†23,787,000	
Public Works and Buildings—			
Royal Palaces and Parks	160,828	214,541	
Public Buildings and Offices	773,083	772,955	
Art & Science Buildings (Gt. Britain)	30,406	33,782	
Surveys of United Kingdom	204,358	207,654	
Harbours and Lighthouses	23,245	27,836	
Rates on Government Property	469,094	494,116	
Works and Buildings—Ireland	201,832	200,312	
Railways, Ireland	112,446	112,748	
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	29,270	35,609	
Gladstone Monument	—	2,100	
Total for Works and Buildings	2,009,564	2,101,953	
Public Departments (Civil)—			
House of Lords' Offices	2,000	—	
House of Commons' Offices	12,176	17,479	
Treasury, &c.	88,089	86,768	
Home Office	134,811	139,239	
Foreign Office	78,981	79,552	
Colonial Office	61,870	57,866	
Privy Council Office	11,245	11,604	
Board of Trade	† 171,925	† 180,947	
Charity Commission	36,176	34,433	
Civil Service Commission	43,732	42,661	
Board of Agriculture	86,028	91,679	
Department of Agriculture (Ireland)	126,745	189,206	
Exchequer and Audit Department	63,187	65,117	
Fishery Board, Scotland	17,974	18,210	
General Register Offices	58,932	224,476	
Lunacy Commissions	20,095	20,409	
Mint (including Coinage)	† —	† —	
National Debt Office	12,491	12,886	
Local Government Board—			
England	197,784	215,136	
Scotland	12,225	13,392	
Ireland	£54,052	£62,730	

** To 22nd January, 1901. Under the Civil List Act, 1901, Civil List Pensions are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List.

† Under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, over £549,000,000 of 3 per cent. Stock was converted by the then Unionist Administration into 2½ per cent. Stock. The immediate saving in annual charge effected by this measure was £1,300,000, and the ultimate saving £2,600,000. The balance of the old 3 per cent. Stock, amounting to nearly £41,000,000, was also redeemed or converted into 2½ per cent. Stock, under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889.

† The amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £1,135,240 and £1,088,217 in 1900-01 and 1901-02 respectively.

* The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.

|| Including the Salaries and Expenses of the Labour Department, the Patent Office, and the Seamen's Registry Office.

¶ As a consequence of the issue of a Treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891, directing that certain receipts of Civil Departments should in future be taken in aid of expenditure, the whole of the expenses of the establishment of the Mint are now met out of such "Appropriations in Aid."

§ The greater portion of the expenditure which was, in years prior to 1899-1900, shown under this head (including expenditure on account of pauper lunatics, Ireland) is now included under the head of "Payments to Local Taxation Accounts under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898." See page 418.

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— continued.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	
Public Departments (Civil)—contd.			
Public Record Offices.....	£ 27,825	£ 28,833	
Stationery Office, and Printing for Government Departments.....	708,870	743,102	
Woods, Forests, &c., Office of.....	20,347	19,099	
Office of Works, Great Britain.....	54,960	55,637	
Public Works Office, Ireland.....	36,423	34,712	
Secret Service.....	52,906	42,256	
Secretary for Scotland, Office of.....	33,520	30,623	
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland), including Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c.....	25,904	25,155	
Mercantile Marine Services.....	82,340	84,245	
Other Public Departments.....	28,852	31,573	
Total for Public Departments (Civil).....	2,362,265	2,609,025	
Law and Justice—			
Judges & Magistrates, &c., Salaries	£151,848	£151,428	
Land Registry, England.....	20,335	31,529	
Supreme Court of Judicature, Eng. Ditto, and other Legal Departments, Ireland.....	318,406	308,593	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, England and Ireland	105,556	101,049	
Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland.....	£127,052	£130,426	
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses, England.....	75,763	82,899	
County Courts, England.....	48,209	48,786	
County Court Officers, &c., Ireland	19,925	15,906	
Land Commission, Ireland.....	106,214	109,468	
Register House Depts., Scotland	128,334	127,374	
Police, England and Wales.....	42,109	42,258	
Police and Police Courts, Dublin	£ 50,730	£ 46,659	
Constabulary, Ireland.....	92,996	92,043	
Prisons, England and the Colonies	1,341,002	1,354,724	
Prisons, Scotland.....	607,888	684,203	
Prisons, Ireland.....	83,967	87,690	
Criminal Lunatic Asylums.....	114,895	108,118	
Reformatory & Industrial Schools	£ 47,280	£ 49,760	
Crofters Commission.....	£361,884	£366,329	
Total for Law and Justice.....	4,222,389	4,308,528	
Education, Science, and Art (exclusive of Cost of Buildings, &c.)—			
Board of Education.....	9,470,054	9,764,846	
Public Education, Scotland.....	1,315,043	1,354,167	
Public Education, Ireland.....	1,388,879	1,301,231	
Universities, Colleges, &c.....	132,692	144,294	
Museums and National Galleries (Salaries, &c.).....	202,178	200,333	
Scientific Investigations, &c.....	52,417	54,807	
Total for Education, &c.....	12,560,763	12,819,678	
Salaries and Allowances other than for Public Depts. and the Law Courts—			
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.....	20,000	20,000	
Speaker of the House of Commons	5,000	5,000	
Diplomatic and Consular Services..	466,450	478,832	
Clergy and Officers of the Church of Scotland.....	22,140	22,140	
Miscellaneous (formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues, &c.)....	2,268	2,268	
Superannuations—Public Departments and Law Courts, Voted in Supply..	558,323	570,364	
Civil List Pensions.....	—	*23,056	
Retired Allowances, &c., to members of Her late Majesty's Household ..	—	16,763	
Pensions for Judicial Services, & Annuities to Judges, Sheriffs, &c.....	45,108	43,130	
Pensions and Compensations to Officers of Law Courts, charged on Consolidated Fund.....	15,921	14,386	
Pensions, Miscellaneous.....	**32,603	**31,905	
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	4,351	3,573	
Temporary Commissions.....	26,078	19,715	
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies ..	52,349	73,778	

† The separate amounts being, in 1900-01, England £298,818, Scotland £102,079, and Ireland £114,951; and in 1901-02, England £299,868, Scotland £101,092, and Ireland £114,468.

‡ England, £62,792 and £67,087—Ireland, £64,260 and £63,339 in 1900-01 and 1901-02 respectively.

§ The direct contributions from the Exchequer in aid of Police Expenses have ceased, being covered by the surrender of part of the Death Duties and of the proceeds of various Licences to Local Taxation Account. The amounts here stated were made up principally of the pay and expenses of officers of the Metropolitan Police specially employed, and the salaries of the Inspectors of Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

|| England, £41,350 and £43,609—Ireland, £5,930 and £6,151, for 1900-01 and 1901-02 respectively.

¶ Great Britain, £254,356 and £256,474—Ireland, £107,528 and £109,855, for 1900-01 and 1901-02 respectively.

* See Note ** page 416.

**Of these amounts £22,423 in 1900-01, and £20,720 in 1901-02 was for Pensions and Grants for Naval and Military Services; and £8,467 in 1900-01, and £9,533 in 1901-02, was for Pensions for Civil and Political Services.

418 TAXES IMPOSED OR REMITTED (SUMMARY OF).

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	
Transvaal and Orange River Colony, Grant in aid Colonial Services, &c.	£ —	£6,500,000	* Including Grant in aid to Cyprus, £32,000 in 1900-01, and £16,000 in 1901-02.
Uganda, Central and East Africa Protectorates, and Uganda Railway	*833,774	*443,145	
Local Loans Fund, Repayments to	667,185	530,049	† See note § page 416. Payments are made out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account towards the salaries of certain workhouse officials and sanitary officers, and towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. The payments are in lieu of grants which were, prior to 1899-1900, made out of the Exchequer in aid of the rates.
Exchequer contribution to Ireland	4,336	—	
Relief of Distress, Ireland	40,000	40,000	‡ Including £30,000 on account of British representation at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.
Agricultural grant under Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898	—	—	
Increased Agricultural grant under Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1898	727,655	727,655	§ See page 415 for loss on Telegraph Service.
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts under Section 58, 1 (a), of Local Government (Ird.) Act, 1898	97,627	97,975	
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts under Section 58, 1 (b), of Local Government (Ird.) Act, 1898	† 208,086	† 209,262	|| Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Contribution voted to Local Taxation (Ird.) Acct. Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	† 79,000	† 79,000	
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiency	37,030	17,401	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Miscellaneous	17,425	48,940	
Total Expenditure, exclusive of Revenue Departments	† 192,294	540,980	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Revenue Departments (incl'dg. Superannuations)—	167,287,264	178,555,215	
Customs	823,000	870,000	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Inland Revenue	2,011,000	2,085,000	
Post Office	8,963,000	9,240,000	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Telegraph Service §	3,737,000	4,010,000	
Packet Service	771,000	762,000	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Total for Revenue Departments	16,305,000	16,967,000	
Payments out of Revenue of Crown Lands, in its Progress to the Exchequer .....	|| 127,623	|| 140,478	¶ Of which about £15,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE met out of Revenue, including Payments out of Revenue in its Progress to the Exchequer	183,719,887	195,662,693	

Taxes Imposed or Remitted ;—Estimated total amount of, in each year since 1865, with the amount of the Net Annual Remission or Increase. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted).

Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

7. [NOTE.—c. Russell Ministry. d. Derby. g. Disraeli. h. Gladstone.
i. Salisbury. k. Rosebery.]

Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).	Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).
	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s		Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
c1865	2	5,345	—5,343	h1884	1,950	22	+1,928
d1866	—	619	—619	h1885	4,250	6	+4,244
d1867	1,450	210	+1,240	h1886	—	16	—16
g1868	1,450	—	+1,450	†1887	120	2,570	—2,450
h1869	1,113	4,903	—3,790	†1888	903	3,484	—2,581
h1870	75	4,211	—4,136	†1889	1,836	3,660	—2,274
h1871	3,050	—	+3,050	†1890	—	3,062	—3,062
h1872	—	3,882	—3,882	†1891	—	—	—
h1873	30	3,210	—3,180	†1892	—	50	—50
g1874	57	4,320	—4,263	h1893	2,200	—	+2,200
g1875	—	60	—60	k1894	7,150	1,640	+5,510
g1876	1,800	416	+1,384	k1895	—	—	—
g1877	—	—	—	†1896	—	2,250	—2,250
g1878	4,450	80	+4,370	†1897	—	—	—
g1879	—	—	—	†1898	—	1,300	—1,300
h1880	11,505	8,444	+3,151	†1899	1,005	—	+1,005
h1881	720	2,555	—1,835	†1900	14,152	—	+14,152
h1882	2,827	—	+2,827	†1901	11,506	—	+11,506
h1883	—	3,250	—3,250				

NOTE.—Details of the Taxes imposed or remitted in each of the years down to 1880 (in the same form as the following table) were given in the 1886 issue of the Year Book, and details for each of the years 1881 to 1888 were given in the 1902 issue.

Taxes Imposed, Reduced, and Repealed in each year since 1888-9, with the amount of addition to or reduction from Revenue as estimated in the Budget each year.

8. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

NOTE.—A. Gladstone Ministry. B. Salisbury Ministry. C. Rosebery Ministry.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1888-9 B	Excise—		Customs—	
	Hawkers' Licenses (United Kingdom) reduced to £2	14,000	Additional duty on Bottled and Sparkling Wines	125,000
	Carriage Licenses revised	30,000	Stamps—	
	Stamps—		Succession duty increased $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Lineals, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Collaterals	368,000
	One-third of Probate Duty transferred to Local Taxation Account	1,420,000	Foreign Securities to Bearer ..	200,000
	Income Tax—		Revised Regulations	50,000
	Reduction from 7d. to 6d. in the £ Yeoman Farmers on Lands if no Profits made	2,000,000	Registered Bonds — Increase from 6d. to 10s. per cent. Contract Notes — Increase from 1d. to 6d.	50,000
		20,000	Companies' Capital Duty	110,000
	Total	3,484,000	Total	903,000
1889-90 B	Excise—		Excise—	
	License Duties transferred to Local Taxation Account	2,950,000	Beer Duty, alteration of gravity charge	300,000
	Stamps—		Stamps—	
	Probate Duty, Further Transfer of portion of, to make up one-half in all	710,000	Estate Duty (on estates of over £10,000)—	
	Total ..	3,660,000	Personalty	970,000
1890-1 B			Realty	116,000
			Total	1,386,000
	Customs—		Customs—	
	Gold and Silver Plate Duty repealed	*	Import duty on Spirits increased:	
	Tea Duty reduced (6d. to 4d. per lb.)	1,500,000	Perfumed spirits, by 9d. per gallon	The proceeds of these increases are under 53 Vic., c. 8, payable to Local Taxation Account.
	Current do. reduced	210,000	Liqueurs, cordials, &c., by 8d. per gallon	
	Excise—		All other spirits, by 6d. per gallon	
	Beer Duty (3d. per barrel) handed to local authorities	386,000		
	Licenses—			
	Scotch License Duties handed to Scotch local authorities	318,000		
1891-2 B	Stamps—			
	Gold and Silver Plate, repealed....	98,000		
	House Duty—			
	Reduction in Rates on Houses between £20 and £80	540,000		
	Total	3,052,000		
	Nil.	—	Nil.	—

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1892-3 B	Customs— Additional duty on Sparkling Wine adjusted	*	Nil	—
	Stamps— Patent Fee Stamps reduced	50,000		
1893-4 A	Stamps— Duty on Foreign and Colonial Share Certificates repealed	*	Stamps— Contract Notes above 1d. (raised from 6d. to 1s.)	*
			Income Tax—Increased from 6d. to 7d. in the £	2,200,000
1894-5 C	Income Tax— Schedule A—Relief under Lands and Houses	800,000	Customs— Beer and Spirit Duties increased	160,000
	Small Incomes—Extension of Ex- emptions and Abatements	840,000	Excise— Beer Duty—Increased by 6d. per barrel	690,000
			Spirit Duty—Increased by 6d. per Gallon	600,000
			Stamps— New Estate Duty—substituted for Probate and Account Duty and Old Estate Duty	‡ 3,500,000
			Income Tax—Increased from 7d. to 8d. in the £	2,200,000
	Total	1,640,000	Total	7,150,000
1895-6 C	Customs— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon	†		
	Excise— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon	†	Nil	—
1896-7 B	Estate Duty— Further amounts assigned to Local Taxation Accounts	1,950,000		
	Objects of National, Scientific, or Historical Interest exempted from extra duty	100,000	Customs— Cocoa Butter	—
	Various other concessions under Finance Act, 1896	100,000		
	Land Tax— Rate reduced from 4s. in the £ to 1s. on the annual value of land subject to Land Tax	100,000		
	Total	2,250,000	Total	—
1897-8 B	Nil	—	Nil	—
1898-9 B	Customs— Duty on Tobacco other than Cigars, reduced	1,200,000	Estate Duty— Grant made in 1896-7 in aid of Agricultural Rates (Ireland) withdrawn	*
	Income Tax— Further extension of limits of abatement	100,000		
	Total	1,300,000		

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

† These reductions caused no loss to the Exchequer, owing to an increase in the consumption of spirits.

‡ Estimated result after several years.

Years.	Repealed or reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1899-1900 B	Nil.	—	Customs— Wine duties increased	320,000
		—	Additional duty on spirits imported in bottles	50,000
		—	Stamps— Companies' Capital Duty increased from 2s. to 5s. per cent., new duties imposed on Foreign Certificates, Loan Capital, &c., and duties on other instruments increased	635,000
		—		<u>1,005,000</u>
1900-1901 B	Nil.	—	Customs— Beer Duty increased by 1s. per barrel. Spirit Duty increased by 6d. per gallon, with proportionate increase on articles made with spirits	202,000
		—	Tea Duty increased by 2d. per lb.	1,700,000
		—	Tobacco Duty. Unmanufactured tobacco. Duty increased by 4d. per lb., with proportionate increase on manufactured Tobacco other than cigars. Foreign Cigar Duty increased by 6d. per lb.	1,000,000
		—	Excise— Beer Duty increased by 1s. per barrel	1,750,000
		—	Spirit Duty increased by 6d. per gallon	800,000
		—	Income Tax— Duty increased from 8d. to 1s. in the £	8,700,000
		—		<u>14,152,000</u>
1901-2 B	Nil.	—	Customs— Coal. Duty of 1s. per ton imposed on Coal exported, except Coal of a value not exceeding 6s. per ton	1,367,000
		—	Sugar. Duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt. on Sugar of a polarization exceeding 98°, and 2s. per cwt. on Sugar of a polarization not exceeding 76°, with intermediate rates for Sugar polarizing from 76° to 98°	5,364,000
		—	Excise— Duty imposed on solid Glucose of 2s. 9d. the cwt., on liquid Glucose of 2s. the cwt., and on Saccharine of 1s. 3d. the oz.; and a License Duty of £1 per annum imposed on manufacturers of above....	75,000
		—	Income Tax— Duty increased from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the £	4,700,000
		—	Total	<u>11,506,000</u>

9. Statement of the present Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

(Compiled from the 49th Number of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

EXPORT DUTY.		s.	d.	IMPORT DUTIES.		s.	d.
Coal	ton.	1	0	Saccharin* (including substances of a like nature or use)	oz.	1	3
				Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used†	lb.	0	3
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a spec. grav. of 1,055 degrees*	Barrel of 36 galls.	8	0	Spirits and Strong Waters—			
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.				For every gallon, computed at hydrometer proof of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits) including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing Spirits Pf. gal.	11	4	
Beer, Mum, and Spruce* (and similar preparations) the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—				Additional on Spirits imported in bottle, enumerated and tested, and Sweetened Spirits imported in bottle, unenumerated and tested	Proof gallon	1	0
Not exceeding 1,215 degrees*				Sweetened, tested for strength, addl. to the Spirit duty, in respect of the sugar used therein	Proof gallon	0	2
Exceeding 1,215 degrees*	Barrel of 36 galls.	32	0	Additional Imitation Rum, Geneva and unenumerated Spirits sweetened and not sweetened, tested	Proof gallon	0	1
Chicory—		37	6	Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing Spirits, in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	gallon	16	4
Raw or Kiln-dried	cwt.	13	3	Perfumed Spirits	"	18	1
Roasted or Ground	lb.	0	2	Additional if imported in bottle	gallon	1	0
Chicory (or other Vegetable substances) and Coffee—Roasted and Ground, mixed	lb.	0	2	Spirits, Methylated in bond	pf. gal.	0	4
Chloroform†	lb.	3	3	Sugar—			
Chloral Hydrate†	lb.	1	4	Tested by the polariscope, of a polarisation exceeding 98 degrees	cwt.	4	2
Cocoa—				Of a polarisation not exceeding 76 degrees	cwt.	2	0
Raw	lb.	0	1	(Intermediate rates of duty are levied on sugar of a polarisation not exceeding 98 degrees, but exceeding 76 degrees.)			
Husks and Shells	cwt.	2	0	Tea	lb.	0	6
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured	lb.	0	2	Tobacco—			
Cocoa or Chocolate in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used, additional†	lb.	0	0½	Unmanufactured, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture	lb.	3	0
Cocoa Butter	lb.	0	1	Ditto containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture	lb.	3	4
Coffee—				Manufactured—			
Raw	cwt.	14	0	Cigars	lb.	5	6
Kiln-dried, Roasted, or Ground	lb.	0	2	Cavendish or Negrohead	lb.	4	4
Collodion†	gall.	26	3	Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture	lb.	3	7
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used†	lb.	0	0½	Ditto, ditto, not more than 13 lbs. of moisture	lb.	4	4
Corn and Grain—				Other Manufactured Tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from Unmanufactured Tobacco	lb.	3	10
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Peas and Beans (not fresh), Lentils, Rice (other than whole and cleaned)	cwt.	0	3	Varnish, containing Alcohol† (See Spirit Duties).			
Maize	cwt.	0	1½	Wine—			
Offals of the above articles	cwt.	0	1½	Containing 30 degrees or less of Proof Spirit	gallon	1	3
Flour, Meal or Milled Products of above articles (other than Offals) except maize	cwt.	0	5	Containing over 30 and not exceeding 42 degrees of Proof Spirit	gallon	3	0
Maize, Meal or Milled Products of Maize, other than Offals	cwt.	0	2½	With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.			
Starch, Arrowroot, Cassava Powder and Tapioca, Potato Flour, Sago, Malt, Pearled Barley, and Rice (whole and cleaned)	cwt.	0	5	Additional duty on Sparkling Wine imported in bottle	gallon	2	6
Ether, Sulphuric†	gall.	27	5	Additional duty on Still Wine imported in Bottle	gallon	1	0
" Butyric†	"	16	5				
" Acetic†	lb.	1	11				
Ethyl, Iodide of†	gall.	14	3				
" Chloride†	lb.	16	5				
" Bromide†	lb.	1	1				
Fruit, Dried—							
Currants	cwt.	2	0				
Figs, Fig-cake, Plums preserved, Prunes, and Raisins	cwt.	7	0				
Glucose*—							
Solid	"	3	3				
Liquid	"	2	6				
Molasses—							
Containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter	cwt.	2	9				
Containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	cwt.	2	0				
Containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter	cwt.	1	0				
Playing Cards†	doz. packs	3	9				

To countervail Excise Duty upon British Beer, Glucose, and Saccharin. † To countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits. ‡ To countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles.

10. Excise and Stamp Duties and Taxes.—Rates of the principal duties levied in the United Kingdom.

(Compiled chiefly from the 45th Report of the Inland Revenue Board, and the "Finance Act, 1902.")

TAXES.		RATE.		EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Inhabited House Duty—				License Duties (continued)—			
Shops, beerhouses, farmhouses, and				Light Locomotives (when dutiable as			
lodging houses of an annual value of—				carriages) pay the following addi-			
£20 and up to £40..... in the £		0	0 2	tional duties: unladen			
Over £40 and up to £60 ,		0	0 4	Weighing over 1 but not over 2 tons	2	2	0
Over £60 ,		0	0 6	Weighing more than 2 tons, unladen..	3	3	0
Dwelling houses of an annual value of—				Chemists and others using Stills	0	10	0
£20 and up to £40..... in the £		0	0 3	Dogs (Great Britain) each	0	7	6
Over £40 and up to £60.... ,		0	0 6	Game, to kill, for the whole year.....	3	0	0
Over £60 ,		0	0 9	Ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from			
Land Tax, on lands and tenements (in				1st Nov. to 31st July	2	0	0
Great Britain only), various rates not				Ditto, occasional license for continuous			
exceeding 1s. in the £.				period of 14 days	1	0	0
Income and Property Tax—see Table 14.				Gamekeepers (Great Britain).....	2	0	0
				Ditto, Ireland, for the whole year	3	0	0
				Ditto, ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct.,			
				or from 1st Nov. to 31st July.....	2	0	0
				Game Dealers	2	0	0
				Glucose Manufacturers	1	0	0
				Gun, to use or carry	0	10	0
				Hawkers	2	0	0
				Male Servants (Great Britain) each	0	15	0
				Medicine (Patent) Vendors (G. Britain)	0	5	0
				Pawnbrokers	7	10	0
				Passenger Vessels for sale of Liquors			
				and Tobacco per annum	5	0	0
				Ditto, one day	1	0	0
				Plate, Dealers in—to sell 2 ozs. gold, or			
				30 ozs. silver or more, in one article	5	15	0
				Ditto, to sell more than 2 dwts. of gold			
				or 5 dwts. of silver, and under 2 ozs.			
				gold or 30 ozs. silver, in one article..	2	6	0
				Playing Cards, Makers of	1	6	0
				Refreshment Houses, rated under £30	0	10	6
				Ditto, rated at £30 or upwards	1	1	0
				Spirit Distillers or Rectifiers	10	10	0
				Ditto Dealers, to sell 2 gallons or more	10	10	0
				Ditto ditto, to sell in bottle (in England)			
				additional.....	3	3	0
				Ditto ditto, to sell Foreign Liqueurs,			
				not to be consumed on the premises	2	2	0
				Spirit Retailers, entitled also to sell			
				Beer and Wine—			
				Premises rated at under £10	4	10	0
				At £10 and under £15	6	0	0
				£15	8	0	0
				£20	11	0	0
				£25	14	0	0
				£30	17	0	0
				£40	20	0	0
				£50	25	0	0
				£100	30	0	0
				£200			
				and so on, at the rate of £5 for every			
				£100 or part thereof, up to £700.			
				£700 and upwards	60	0	0
				Hotels and Theatres of the value of			
				£50 and upwards	20	0	0
				Restaurants of the value of £400 and			
				upwards	30	0	0
				Spirit Retailers, Scotland (Grocers, &c.),			
				according to value of premises—various			
				rates from £4 4s. to £13 13s.			
				Ditto Ireland (Grocers, &c.), according			
				to value of premises—various rates			
				from £9 18s. 6d. to £14 6s. 7d.			
				Spirit Dealers' Occasional Licenses per day	0	2	6
				Spirits, Methylated, Makers of	10	10	0
				Ditto	0	10	0
				Sweets, Makers of and Dealers in—to			
				sell not less than two gallons	5	5	0
				Ditto Retailers.....	1	5	0
				Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of—			
				Quantity manufactured not exceed-			
				ing 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
				and so on, at the rate of £5 5s. for			
				every 20,000 lbs. or part thereof, up			
				to 100,000 lbs.			
				Exceeding 100,000 lbs.	31	10	0

* The Railway Passenger Duty is charged in Great Britain only.

EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.		STAMP DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.	
License Duties (continued)—		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Beginners, with surcharge according to quantity manufactured		5	5 0	Certificate of birth, marriage, or death ..		0	0 1
Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in		0	5 3	Charter party		0	0 6
Ditto, Occasional Licenses .. per day		0	0 4	Composition for duties on Bills & Notes—			
Vinegar Makers		1	0 0	Bank of England, on each £1,000,000			
Wine Dealers (Foreign)—for Wine only		10	10 0	of Bills in circulation			
Wine Retailers—				Bank of Ireland—special composition.			
In Scotland, Grocers selling Wine				Other Bankers, per £100 of bills, half-		0	3 6
not to be consumed on the premises		2	4 1	yearly			
In United Kingdom, to be consumed				Scotch Banks pay on Notes at rates of			
on the premises		3	10 0	4s. 2d. per £100.			
In England or Ireland, not to be consumed		2	10 0	Contract Notes—on sale or purchase of			
on the premises		0	1 0	Stocks, Shares, &c., of the value of		0	1 0
Ditto Occasional Licenses .. per day				£100 or above			
				Corporation duty—per £100 of the net			
				annual income or profits in respect of		5	0 0
				real or personal property liable to duty			
				Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise		various.	
				enumerated			
				Delivery Order of Goods at docks,		0	0 1
				wharves, &c.			
				Securities (Bonds) to Bearer—			
				For every £10 or fraction thereof of		0	1 0
				the money secured:			
				Substituted Securities—			
				For every £20 or fraction thereof ..		0	0 6
				Licenses and Certificates—			
				Alkali and other Works £5 and £3			
				Bankers		30	0 0
				Conveyancers—London and Dublin			
				per annum		*9	0 0
				Elsewhere		*6	0 0
				Habitual Drunkards' Retreats—£5 and			
				upwards.			
				Marriage, issued by Superintendent			
				Registrars		0	10 0
				Solicitors—London, Dublin, and Edin-			
				burgh		*9	0 0
				Solicitors—elsewhere		*6	0 0
				Life Insurances—			
				Up to £10		0	0 1
				Above £10 and up to £25		0	0 3
				" £25 " £500, for every £50.		0	0 6
				" £500 " £1,000, " £100.		0	1 0
				" £1,000 for every £1,000 or fraction			
				thereof		0	10 0
				Accidental Death Policies		0	0 1
				Limited Liability Companies—per £100			
				of capital registered		0	5 0
				Marine Insurances—			
				For each £100 or fraction thereof			
				per voyage		0	0 3
				Ditto by time, not exceeding six months		0	0 3
				Ditto ditto not exceeding 12 months		0	0 6
				Where the premium does not exceed			
				2s. 6d. per cent. of the sum insured,			
				the duty is 1d. only.			
				Medicines—varying according to price.			
				Passport		0	0 6
				Receipts, Drafts, and other Documents..		0	0 1
				Patents for Inventions—			
				(a) Up to Sealing:			
				On application for provisional pro-		1	0 0
				tection			
				On filing complete specification		3	0 0
				Or on filing complete specification			
				with first application		4	0 0
				(b) On certificate of renewal:			
				Before the expiration of the			
				4th year from date of Patent		5	0 0
				5th " " "		6	0 0
				6th " " "		7	0 0
				7th " " "		8	0 0
				8th " " "		9	0 0
				9th " " "		10	0 0
				10th " " "		11	0 0
				11th " " "		12	0 0
				12th " " "		13	0 0
				13th " " "		14	0 0

STAMP DUTIES.

Bankers' Notes—not exceeding £1	0	0 5
" " exceeding £1 and not		
exceeding £100, for payment on demand	0	0 6
Bill of Lading		
Bills of Exchange, for any sum not exceeding £100. from 1d. to 6d.		
For every additional £100 or fraction thereof	0	0 6
Cards, Playing	0	0 3

* Half only for the first three years of being in practice.

Income Tax.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax† under each Schedule in each 11. of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Years ended 5th April.	ASSESSED UNDER SCHEDULE					TOTAL.
	A. Lands, Tenements, Tithes, &c.	* B. Occupation of Lands, Tenements, &c.	C. Annuities and Dividends pd. from Public Revenue.	D. Trades and Professions.	E. Public Offices, &c., Salaries and Pensions.	
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1855.....	124,872	49,396	27,326	91,280	15,265	308,139
1860.....	138,951	52,003	29,701	95,439	19,094	335,188
1865.....	161,397	56,181	32,044	124,076	22,131	395,829
1870.....	146,526	58,007	35,701	178,379	26,301	444,914
1875.....	162,432	66,752	42,390	266,942	32,540	571,056
1880.....	185,378	69,333	39,360	249,489	32,786	676,896
1885.....	194,375	65,233	41,014	292,525	38,320	631,467
1890.....	197,652	58,389	43,002	325,318	44,999	689,358
1891.....	199,300	68,121	41,689	351,591	47,707	698,408
1892.....	201,391	57,944	39,671	362,290	49,456	710,752
1893.....	202,786	57,639	38,346	361,922	51,584	712,277
1894.....	206,742	56,053	38,913	351,832	52,591	706,131
1895.....	208,125	55,722	38,645	336,720	51,040	690,252
1896.....	210,616	55,472	38,584	351,673	53,307	709,652
1897.....	214,199	*18,497	38,498	372,804	56,449	700,447
1898.....	216,457	*18,291	38,609	396,180	59,791	729,328
1899.....	223,832	*17,632	39,409	412,410	65,288	758,571
1900.....	228,384	*17,596	39,409	432,541	70,094	788,024
1901.....	232,810	*17,609	41,365	466,190	75,382	833,356

* The full annual value of lands is given under Schedule B for the years prior to 1896-7. For 1896-7 and subsequent years, however, only one-third of the annual value is given, that being the value assessed for duty in accordance with the provisions of Act 59 Vic., cap. 28. Under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., cap. 15, farmers may elect to be charged under Schedule D instead of under Schedule B.

† The figures for the year ended 5th April, 1901, represent the gross amount of Income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department for the purposes of the Income Tax. The amount shown under Schedule D is computed on a basis differing somewhat from that of previous years, the effect of the change being to bring into the account some two to five millions of annual income on which tax is collected without regular assessment.

Income Tax.—Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed to the Income Tax upon various Classes of 12. Property under Schedules A and D, in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Years ended 5th Ap.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Ironworks.	Railways.	Canals, &c.	Gasworks.	Quarries.	† Other Profits.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
1865	62,127	68,757	4,829	1,798	*16,576	900	1,848	590	3,012
1870	64,133	81,519	5,544	2,019	*20,718	747	2,157	697	2,745
1875	66,911	94,638	14,108	7,261	*27,545	1,007	2,630	916	3,801
1880	69,549	115,006	7,501	1,721	29,368	3,189	4,175	1,150	4,464
1885	65,089	123,459	7,603	2,265	33,270	3,546	5,026	933	5,346
1890	68,154	138,492	7,452	1,634	34,643	3,219	5,402	876	6,190
1891	67,695	140,584	8,308	3,105	36,445	3,491	5,120	933	6,317
1892	57,392	143,047	10,872	2,979	36,177	3,431	4,608	986	6,391
1893	56,990	144,879	12,047	2,089	36,266	3,472	4,506	1,000	6,379
1894	56,213	149,626	12,322	1,832	35,787	3,494	4,771	1,043	6,406
1895	55,769	†151,747	12,676	1,834	34,355	3,268	5,077	1,069	6,416
1896	55,408	†154,540	12,278	1,934	36,461	3,561	5,959	1,145	6,343
1897	54,801	†158,775	10,509	1,346	37,541	3,484	5,529	1,201	6,451
1898	53,937	†161,881	9,078	2,556	39,715	3,626	5,583	1,361	6,799
1899	53,011	†170,189	8,901	3,008	40,034	3,506	5,636	1,467	6,985
1900	52,814	†174,431	9,492	3,212	39,358	3,477	6,053	1,582	7,052
1901	52,636	†178,963	12,031	5,380	40,674	3,426	6,362	1,664	7,218

* Including assessments in respect of Profits from Railways out of the United Kingdom.

† Including property rated on half-rents in Ireland.

‡ Including tithes, manors, fines, sporting rights, and other profits from lands not separately mentioned—assessed under Schedule A; and salt works, alum works, waterworks, fishings, and certain sporting rights, markets and tolls, and cemeteries—assessed under Schedule D.

Income Tax.—Gross Amount of Income brought under the Review of the Inland Revenue Department for the Purposes of the Income Tax in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 5th April.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
1892	585,974	60,867	31,352	678,193
1893	585,650	62,077	31,764	679,491
1894	580,042	61,632	32,038	673,712
1895	564,098	61,329	31,670	657,097
1896	583,966	62,144	31,660	677,770
1897	607,113	65,351	32,278	704,742
1898	633,293	68,548	32,620	734,461
1899	657,212	72,210	33,245	762,667
1900	682,021	76,213	33,501	791,735
1901	719,354	79,962	34,039	833,355

Income Tax.—Statement showing the Rates in the £ of the Income Tax charged in each year since 1873-4, with the limits of exemption and abatement; also the Net Amounts produced for each Penny of Tax.

(Compiled from Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners and other authorities.)

Years. *	Party in Power	Rate in the £.	Net Amount produced per penny of Tax.	REMARKS.
			£	
1874	L.	3d.	1,854,644	On all Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £80 on incomes under £300.
1875	C.		1,945,260	
1876	C.	2d.	1,978,084	
1877	C.		1,904,770	
1878	C.	3d.	1,909,005	
1879	C.		1,879,073	
1880	C.	5d.	1,846,664	
1881	L.	6d.	1,866,036	
1882	L.	5d.	1,915,083	
1883	L.	6½d.	1,962,871	
1884	L.	6d.	2,016,785	
1885	L.	6d.	2,002,222	
1886	L.	8d.	1,980,395	On incomes of £150 a year and upwards, with an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400.
1887	L.	8d.	1,965,440	
1888	C.	7d.	1,992,090	
1889	C.	6d.	2,045,587	
1890	C.	6d.	2,141,558	
1891	C.	6d.	2,215,356	
1892	C.	6d.	2,238,130	
1893	C.	6d.	2,239,300	
1894	L.	7d.	2,191,000	On incomes of £160 a year and upwards; with an abatement of £180 on incomes under £400, and of £100 on incomes between £400 and £500. (And see Note 1).
1895	L.	8d.	1,982,900	
1896	L.	8d.	2,033,000	
1897	C.	8d.	2,098,602	
1898	C.	8d.	2,188,380	On incomes of £160 a year and upwards, with abatements as follows:— On incomes not exceeding ... £400 an abatement of £160. " exceeding £400 but not exceeding £500 " £150. " " £500 " " £800 " £120. " " £600 " " £700 " £70. (And see Note 1).
1899	C.	8d.	2,234,299	
1900	C.	8d.	2,353,619	
1901	C.	1s.	2,475,442	
1902	C.	1s. 2d.	£2,570,000	
1903	C.	1s. 3d.	†	

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars for the years from 1853-4 to 1872-73 inclusive were given in the 1898 issue of the Year Book.

* Years ended 5th April. † Not yet ascertained. ‡ Under Schedule B. (occupation of farm lands, &c.) the tax is now levied on the basis of one-third of the annual value. § Approximate amount.

Income Tax.—Schedules D. and E.—Employments.—Number of Persons and Gross Amounts of Salary, etc., assessed in respect of Incomes from Employments for the year 1900-01, in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, classed according to the amount of income assessed.

15.

(Compiled from the 45th Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.	
	Persons in each class.	Gross amount assessed.	Persons in each class.	Gross amount assessed.
Incomes per annum—	No.	£	No.	£
Not exceeding £160.	147,112	9,347,301	4,818	352,724
Exceeding £160 but not exceeding £200	94,937	17,426,927	3,400	622,315
" 200 " " 300	94,474	23,493,392	3,640	916,816
" 300 " " 400	33,726	11,989,006	1,399	495,067
" 400 " " 500	17,523	8,121,941	647	301,646
" 500 " " 600	8,166	4,620,372	480	263,051
" 600 " " 700	4,545	3,016,020	201	134,206
" 700 " " 800	3,579	2,728,029	138	106,226
" 800 " " 900	1,664	1,437,119	65	56,266
" 900 " " 1,000	2,952	2,904,068	108	100,303
" 1,000 " " 2,000	4,288	5,065,535	164	225,007
" 2,000 " " 3,000	561	1,377,350	21	52,678
" 3,000 " " 4,000	166	592,274	13	49,592
" 4,000 " " 5,000	102	489,664	6	26,513
" 5,000	83	875,169	3	33,150
TOTAL	413,878	94,085,367	15,083	3,748,560

House Duty.—Number and Annual Value of Houses Assessed in *Great Britain in each of the years 1890-91 and 1900-01, with the Gross Amount of Duty charged; also Number and Annual Value of Houses not charged to Duty in each of the same years.

16.

(Compiled from Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

	NUMBER OF HOUSES		ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES.		†GROSS AMOUNT OF DUTY CHARGED.	
	1890-91. No.	1900-01. No.	1890-91. £	1900-01. £	1890-91. £	1900-01. £
Houses charged to Duty —						
Shops or Warehouses	249,944	293,821	12,381,391	14,822,302	214,355	} Not separa- tely shown.
Hotels, Public-houses, &c.	85,590	93,211	6,071,030	8,522,073	123,195	
Farm-houses	31,186	32,450	767,012	811,284	6,790	
Lodging-houses	12,587	22,975	723,901	1,437,166	13,847	
Dwelling-houses	878,169	1,187,758	44,825,237	55,738,573	1,179,442	
Total charged to Duty	1,257,475	1,630,215	64,768,571	81,381,398	1,537,629	1,868,940
Houses, &c., not liable to Duty—						
Annual value under £10.	3,271,283	3,230,519	19,218,198	20,117,988	—	—
Do. £10 and under £15.	1,083,329	1,568,678	12,681,749	18,447,021	—	—
Do. £15 and under £20.	586,511	771,388	9,921,239	13,051,511	—	—
Houses used solely for Trade, &c.	427,380	561,585	29,325,039	38,825,883	—	—
Artizans' Dwellings	3,700	42,643	66,752	514,637	—	—
Other Exemptions from Duty—						
Hospitals, Schools, &c.	24,351	28,747	1,785,633	2,899,253	—	—
Total not charged to Duty	5,401,534	6,203,560	72,998,610	93,856,293	—	—
Total charged and not charged	6,659,009	7,833,775	137,767,181	175,237,691	1,537,629	1,868,940

* The Inhabited House Duty is not charged in Ireland.

DEATH DUTIES.

Death Duties.—Amount of Property upon which Death Duties were paid in each of the undermentioned years, with the Net Amount of the various Death Duties collected, as far as the particulars can be stated.

17.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, and the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 31st March.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY		TOTAL.	Net Amount of Legacy and Succession Duties collected.	Net Amount of Probate Duty collected.	Net AMT. of Old Temporary Estate Dut. collected.
	Upon which Probate Duty was paid.	Upon which Succession Duty was paid.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888....	§158,106,000	43,529,000	201,635,000	3,645,062	4,596,620	
1889....	145,080,000	44,148,000	189,228,000	3,736,847	2,821,039	
1890....	155,327,000	46,196,000	201,523,000	3,789,055	2,264,401	790,019
1891....	165,329,000	50,050,000	215,379,000	3,835,243	2,413,068	1,194,377
1892....	193,397,000	48,056,000	241,453,000	4,028,509	2,811,187	1,402,721
1893....	164,322,000	55,614,000	219,936,000	4,697,897	2,393,030	1,254,662
1894....	162,866,000	48,472,000	211,338,000	3,983,509	2,363,059	1,232,228
1895....	††159,339,000	††49,607,000	††208,946,000	4,159,397		*4,556,545
1896....	††219,189,000	††34,030,000	††253,219,000	3,782,373		*7,817,855
1897....	††220,321,000	††25,760,000	††246,081,000	3,370,180		*7,331,010
1898....	††248,609,000	††21,908,000	††270,607,000	3,323,314		*7,820,961
1899....	††252,146,000	††20,027,000	††272,173,000	3,624,318		*7,821,068
1900....	††291,980,000	††20,029,000	††312,009,000	3,919,257		*9,944,248
1901....	††265,211,000	††21,802,000	††287,013,000	3,885,896		*8,553,027
1902....	††275,759,000	††26,521,000	††302,280,000	4,442,524		*9,761,467

* Amount of New Estate Duty and of old Probate and Account and Temporary Estate Duties collected, exclusive of proportion due to Local Taxation Account. See also note †† below.

† Imposed in 1889 (one per cent. on all property, real or personal, in the case of estates exceeding £10,000 in amount).

§ Including the estates of four Millionaires whose net personal property exceeded £9,500,000.

† Exclusive of the proportion of receipts from Probate Duty due to Local Taxation Accounts—one-third in 1888-9, and one-half subsequently.

†† NOTE.—The amounts of property subjected to Duty, stated above, are not properly comparable with the amounts stated for earlier years, on account of the great changes introduced into the system of the Death Duties by the "Finance Act, 1894." The New Estate Duty, which is in substitution of the former Probate and Account Duties and the old Estate Duty of 1889 (see note † above), applies to the estates of all persons dying after the 1st August, 1894; but while the Probate Duty applied only to personalty, the New Estate Duty applies to ALL PROPERTY, real or personal, settled or unsettled, passing at death. A further difference between the old and new systems is to be found in the provisions of the "Finance Act, 1894," permitting, in certain circumstances, property to be declared and taken into consideration in fixing rates of duty on which duty may not actually be paid until subsequent years. The gross amount of capital of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice as passing at death in 1901-1902 was £324,984,099.

Under the "Finance Act, 1894," the Local Taxation Account receives 1½ per cent. on all personalty in the United Kingdom passing by will or under intestacy.

Death Duties.—Numbers of Estates and Net Amounts of Capital upon which Probate and Account Duties were paid in the year 1901-1902; with similar particulars in regard to Estates subject to Estate Duty of which the Inland Revenue Board had notice as passing at death in the same year. (The amounts are stated in thousands of £'s—000's omitted.)

18.

(Compiled from the 45th Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Classification of Estates—in accordance with the "Finance" Act, 1894.	NUMBERS OF ESTATES.		NET CAPITAL.	
	Subject to Probate and Account Duties.	Subject to New Estate Duty.	Subjected to Probate and Account Duties.	Subjected to New Estate Duty.
	No.	No.	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
Small Estates not exceeding £300 gross value	550	18,081	106	3,467
Above £300, but not above £500 gross value....	—	8,626	—	3,484
Other Estates, valued at:				
From £100 to £500, net	660	5,606	192	2,704
" 500 " 1,000 "	279	9,468	190	8,013
" 1,000 " 10,000 "	245	15,773	606	58,081
" 10,000 " 25,000 "	8	2,246	133	40,707
" 25,000 " 50,000 "	4	908	135	35,237
" 50,000 " 75,000 "	1	272	72	18,198
" 75,000 " 100,000 "	—	140	—	12,509
" 100,000 " 150,000 "	—	130	—	18,189
" 150,000 " 250,000 "	—	74	—	15,906
" 250,000 " 500,000 "	—	47	—	19,266
" 500,000 " 1,000,000 "	—	14	—	14,489
Over £1,000,000 "	—	8	—	38,580
Total	1,747	61,393	1,443	288,870

National Debt.—Amount of the National Debt in each of the undermentioned years; also amount of the Annual Charge for Interest and Management. (See Note.)

19. (Compiled mainly from the "Finance Accounts," and Parliamentary Papers Nos. 5 of Session 1885 and Cd. 1,222 of Session 1902.)

Years ended 31st March	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt. **	Total.	Amount of Annual charge for Interest and Management.
	Permanent.	Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities.			
	£	£	£	£	£
1860	789,718,208	17,207,307	16,228,300	823,153,815	28,754,135
1865	780,202,104	22,843,091	10,742,500	813,787,695	26,389,398
1870	741,514,681	46,633,630	6,761,500	794,909,811	27,053,560
1875	714,797,715	48,908,742	5,239,300	768,945,757	27,094,480
1880	710,476,359	33,784,649	27,344,900	771,605,908	28,762,874
1881	709,078,526	34,988,435	22,077,500	766,144,461	29,575,284
1882	709,498,547	33,181,875	18,007,700	760,688,122	29,665,945
1883	712,698,994	27,570,876	14,185,400	754,455,270	29,679,098
1884	640,631,095||	||91,682,269	14,110,600	746,423,964	29,651,626
1885	640,181,896	86,115,658	14,093,100	740,380,654	29,548,239
1886	638,849,694	86,829,917	17,602,800	742,282,411	††28,449,678
1887	637,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900	736,278,688	27,955,023
1888	609,740,743¶	78,449,230	17,385,100	705,575,073¶	26,213,911
1889	607,057,811	75,279,438	16,093,322	698,480,571	26,224,594
1890	585,969,852	71,731,869	32,252,305	689,944,021	25,226,760
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079	684,070,959	25,207,000
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994	677,679,571	25,200,000
1893	††589,533,082	60,761,490	††20,748,270	671,042,842	25,200,000
1894	587,631,096	57,076,898	21,446,300	666,154,294	25,200,000
1895	586,015,919	53,582,722	17,400,300	656,998,941	25,000,000
1896	589,146,878	49,351,465	9,975,800	648,474,143	25,000,000
1897	587,698,732	44,941,947	8,133,000	640,778,679	25,000,000
1898	585,787,624	40,515,080	8,133,000	634,435,704	25,000,000
1899	583,186,305	36,243,280	8,133,000	627,562,585	25,000,000
1900	562,606,893†	60,238,885†	(c)16,133,000	628,978,783	††23,216,657
1901	551,182,153	61,677,469	(c)78,133,000	690,992,622	††19,835,489
1902	†(b)609,587,248	63,190,859	75,133,000	(a)747,911,107	††21,685,532

NOTE.—The capital amounts given in the above table represent the state of the debt as it stood at the 31st March in each year. The amounts of charge are the issues from the Exchequer for Interest, &c., during each of the years. See also note (a) below.

† Of this amount £2,628,316 stands in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of unclaimed Stock and Dividends.

‡ Including outstanding Exchequer Bonds in respect of the Suez Canal Shares, £4,000,000 in 1876. In 1888 these amounted to £3,189,900, and in 1893 to £194,870, the repayment being completed on the 20th March, 1894.

|| £70,241,908 three per cent. Stock was converted into Terminable Annuities during 1883.

¶ The Debt was greatly reduced in the year 1887-8 by the cancellation of Stock and the transfer of an equivalent amount of Local Loans Assets to the Local Loans Fund. See also note (a) below.

** The increase in the Unfunded Debt between 1874-5 and 1879-80 was mainly due to the large sums borrowed for the following purposes, viz.—(a) the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, (b) the Russo-Turkish War Vote of Credit, (c) for advancing Loans (about 14 millions) to local authorities. The diminution after 1879-80 was entirely caused by conversion operations—£8,000,000 being converted into Annuities in 1880-81, and £7,750,000 into Stock between 1881-2 and 1882-3. The large increase in 1889-90 was due to the raising of a sum of £17,500,000 for Redemption purposes; while the reduction in 1894-5 was caused mainly by the repayment of the outstanding debt under the Naval Defence Act, and the further reduction in 1895-6 by the repayment of the outstanding debt under the Imperial Defence Act (£2,450,000), and the conversion of £4,974,000 into Stock.

†† The charge was reduced in 1885-6 and in 1899-1902 by the suspension of the New Sinking Fund and the portion of certain Annuities representing repayment of Capital.

‡† £13,000,000 of the Unfunded Debt was cancelled in 1892-3, and the Funded Debt increased by a corresponding amount.

(a) In addition to this amount there are liabilities in respect of the Russian-Dutch Loan, and the Annuities under the Imperial Defence Act, 1888, the Barracks Act, 1890, the Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1899, and the Uganda Railway Act, 1896, &c., besides various other remote liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge. The total amount of such liabilities at 31st March, 1902, was £32,613,757, but against this has to be set the amount of various assets in the shape of the Market Value of the Suez Canal Shares (£27,935,000), and the Advances from the Exchequer for Loans unrepaid, &c., the total of which at the above date was £28,661,855. Under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, the amount of the Local Loans outstanding was separated from the rest of the direct liabilities of the State, and a separate Stock primarily secured on the Local Loans Fund was created. The Local Loans Stock, which amounted to £62,408,768 at the 31st March, 1902, is held to be wholly covered by the loans due from Local Authorities.

‡ £15,000,000 Consols and the Book Debt of £13,000,000, held on account of the Savings Banks Funds, were cancelled in 1899-1900 in exchange for terminable annuities.

(b) In consequence of the continuance of the War in South Africa the Funded Debt was increased in 1901-2 by the creation of £80,000,000 Consols.

(c) The increase in the Unfunded Debt in 1899-1900 and 1900-01 was due to the Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bonds, War Stock, and War Bonds issued in those years in consequence of the large expenditure incurred in connection with the War in South Africa.

Receipts of Local Authorities for the purpose of Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned years. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.)

20.

Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom."

SOURCES OF RECEIPT.	ENGLAND & WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	1885-86.	1895-96.	1899-1900.	1885-86.	1895-96.	1899-1900.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
From Rates	26,143	35,898	40,734	3,365	3,658	4,113
" Water Undertakings	2,107	3,039	3,730		621	728
" Gas	3,299	4,719	6,035		1,227	1,611
" Electric Light	—	193	910		49	155
" Repayments on account of Private Improvements executed by Local Authorities	757	1,009	1,374	—	—	43
" Tramways	110	251	1,576	—	358	548
" Government Contributions	3,774	9,240	12,249	680	1,648	2,005
" Tolls, Dues, and Duties	8,954	4,036	4,305	678	939	1,045
" Rents, Interest, &c.	1,155	1,680	2,023	210	271	295
" Sales of Property	484	411	446	10	39	50
" Fees, Fines, Penalties, and Licenses	1,064	687	877	274	93	106
" Loans	11,423	12,208	23,439	2,533	1,897	4,072
" Miscellaneous	1,893	2,521	3,436	319	337	375
Total Receipts	56,163	75,895	101,134	8,069	11,184	15,246

	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1885-86.	1895-96.	1899-1900.	1885-86.	1895-96.	1899-1900.
	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.	Th'nd £'s.
From Rates	2,897	3,041	2,454	38,567	53,456	61,988
" Water Undertakings	—	—	—		—	—
" Gas	—	—	—		—	—
" Electric Light	—	—	—		—	—
" Repayments on account of Private Improvements executed by Local Authorities	—	—	—	110	610	2,124
" Tramways	115	407	1,562	4,568	11,295	15,816
" Government Contributions	329	374	383	4,962	5,399	5,733
" Tolls, Dues, and Duties	84	113	246	1,449	2,064	2,563
" Rents, Interest, &c.	—	—	—	494	450	496
" Sales of Property	110	109	112	1,449	899	1,095
" Fees, Fines, Penalties, and Licenses	385	709	473	14,341	14,815	27,984
" Loans	224	240	309	2,436	3,094	4,119
" Miscellaneous	4,144	4,993	5,539	68,376	92,072	121,918

Local Taxation Account.—Net Amount of Revenue (previously National) collected by Government Officers for Local Authorities in each of the undermentioned years.

21.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Additional Beer & Spirit Duties	Excise.	Excise Licences.	Share of Death Duties.	Total.
	Customs.				
1892-93	£197,699	£1,159,681	£3,434,253	£2,398,030	£7,189,663
1893-94	199,795	1,158,666	3,496,942	2,363,059	7,218,462
1894-95	194,415	1,124,638	3,514,102	2,140,042	6,973,242
1895-96	202,885	1,188,590	3,579,880	2,448,708	7,430,063
1896-97	209,238	1,222,336	3,635,790	3,136,595	8,204,259
1897-98	208,427	1,260,184	3,694,865	4,263,192	9,426,168
1898-99	205,346	1,305,491	3,799,051	4,245,761	9,555,649
1899-1900	234,938	1,425,014	3,840,400	4,499,979	10,000,381
1900-01	218,668	1,367,229	3,886,269	4,237,868	9,710,034
1901-02	209,652	1,285,723	3,972,044	4,262,887	9,730,306

NOTE.—The following shows the Amounts of the actual payments to Local Taxation Accounts in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the above years:—

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1892-93	£8,109,910	£752,415	£351,878	£9,214,203
1893-94	6,106,197	736,741	321,014	7,163,952
1894-95	5,976,282	713,495	322,765	7,013,542
1895-96	6,257,022	755,155	353,940	7,366,117
1896-97	6,990,939	856,706	401,017	8,248,662
1897-98	7,911,042	980,329	510,939	9,402,310
1898-99	8,080,912	992,735	447,513	9,521,160
1899-1900	8,495,850	1,059,874	408,937	9,964,661
1900-01	8,310,739	1,027,412	401,475	9,739,626
1901-02	8,296,748	1,027,855	380,487	9,714,090

Rates Levied for the purposes of Local Expenditure in ENGLAND AND WALES in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.)

22.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

RATES.	1868-69.	1875-76.	1879-80.	1884-85.	1890-91.	1893-94.	1896-97.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Poor Rates	000 £'s. 8,008	000 £'s. 7,599	000 £'s. 7,793	000 £'s. 8,850	000 £'s. 7,474	000 £'s. 8,161	000 £'s. 9,494	000 £'s. 9,274	000 £'s. 9,858
School Board Rates ..	—	589	1,484	2,208	2,967	3,619	4,571	4,783	5,169
London County Council	*417	*444	*564	*760	1,719	1,777	2,204	2,086	2,043
Vestries or District Boards	1,112	1,334	1,517	1,624	1,809	2,185	2,400	2,524	2,610
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London ..	176	180	207	292	420	325	377	401	488
Metropolitan Police ..	482	458	510	675	791	776	838	860	884
Municipal Borough ..	994	1,224	1,243	1,263	1,312	1,559	1,990	2,230	2,235
† Urban District Councils ..	2,564	3,730	4,533	6,227	7,284	8,793	10,079	11,188	11,913
‡ Rural District Councils ..	—	167	200	314	412	532	640	681	2,199
County Treas. (now County Councils) ..	1,576	1,687	1,594	1,554	1,678	2,239	2,549	2,468	2,498
Burial Boards	99	128	124	175	173	184	191	180	173
Parish Councils and Parish Meetings	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	111	111
Highway Boards	1,409	1,617	1,817	1,905	1,330	1,524	1,644	1,411	—
Church Rates	37	13	14	9	6	5	6	5	—
Other Authorities	239	235	295	309	448	499	431	461	553
Total	17,113	19,445	21,885	25,665	27,823	32,228	37,541	38,603	40,734

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table exclude as far as possible the Receipts by Urban Sanitary Authorities for the sale of Gas and Water.

* Metropolitan Board of Works.

† Urban Sanitary Authorities prior to 1894-95.

‡ Rural Sanitary Authorities prior to 1896-96.

Local Debts.—Amount of the Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities (Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan) in England and Wales in each of the undermentioned years, with the amount of the Valuation for the Poor Rate in each of the same years.

23.

(Compiled from the Annual Local Taxation Returns Parts VII. and VIII.)

YEAR.	LOANS OUTSTANDING.			VALUATION FOR POOR RATE.		
	Metropolitan Area.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Total.
1874-5	21,007,799	71,312,301	92,320,100	20,672,765	94,973,866	115,646,631
1879-80	23,277,846	108,656,224	136,934,070	24,447,444	109,322,431	133,769,875
1884-5	35,856,494	137,351,474	173,207,968	28,954,020	116,678,924	145,527,944
1889-90	41,294,268	157,377,044	198,671,312	31,246,820	119,239,154	150,485,974
1894-5	44,894,365	190,440,684	235,335,049	34,052,102	127,087,473	161,139,575
1895-6	45,621,398	197,583,464	243,209,862	34,307,741	128,532,224	162,839,965
1896-7	46,390,840	205,744,734	252,135,574	35,936,233	133,063,302	168,999,085
1897-8	48,641,303	213,376,849	262,017,152	36,286,331	132,378,162	168,664,493
1898-9	50,952,570	225,276,478	276,229,048	36,889,357	135,176,485	172,065,842
1899-1900	53,189,385	240,674,839	293,864,224	37,386,135	138,236,623	175,622,758

Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. [In Thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

24.

Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			*SCOTLAND.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1899-1900.	*1867-68.	*1879-80.	1899-1900.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	7,496	8,043	11,568	872	882	\$1,109
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	659	809	1,553		36	69
From Loans	820	533	1,311		82	54
By School Boards	—	3,651	11,221	123	1,204	2,443
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works	13,026	28,853	59,719	859	2,097	8,319
By Rural District Councils†	—	498	1,271	†—	†—	—
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,819	2,778	6,442	210	410	1,479
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees	1,400	1,833	1,848		146	
By Turnpike Trusts	1,059	272	—		†—	
For Bridges and Ferries	186	52	1	†—	†—	—
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	205	355	455	—	—	—
By Burial Boards	209	503	612	—	—	—
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings	—	—	148	—	—	\$8
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	306	14	—	52	54	47
By Harbour Authorities	2,072	2,568	4,592	150	918	1,317
By Pilotage Authorities	332	435	481	15	20	39
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	270	236	**—	71	62	**—
By other Authorities	143	70	122	7	9	15
Total Expenditure..	30,454	51,493	**101,344	2,581	5,920	**14,899

	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1867-68.	1879-80.	1899-1900.	1867-68.	1879-80.	1899-1900.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	843	1,007	1,118	9,884	9,932	\$13,795
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	12	54	89		899	3,076
From Loans	—	—	—		615	
By School Boards	—	—	—	948	4,856	13,664
By Town & Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works	539	819	1,605	14,424	31,769	69,643
By Rural District Councils†	4	51	294	4	549	—
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	1,122	1,146	1,918	5,051	6,167	13,253
By Highway Boards & Road Trustees	—	—	—	1,276	418	
By Turnpike Trusts	—	—	—	136	52	
For Bridges and Ferries	†—	†—	†—	—	—	—
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	49	52	46	254	407	501
By Burial Boards	7	12	—	216	515	††612
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings	—	—	—	—	—	\$156
From Church & Ecclesiastical Rates	—	—	—	353	68	47
By Harbour Authorities	360	431	484	2,582	3,907	6,393
By Pilotage Authorities	14	18	29	361	473	549
From Light Dues (Mercantile Marine Funds)	87	81	**—	423	379	**—
By other Authorities	61	90	80	211	169	217
Total Expenditure..	3,098	3,761	**5,663	36,133	61,174	**121,906

NOTE.—The Expenditure for Police and Education in Ireland is almost entirely defrayed out of the Imperial Taxes. * The figures for Scotland for 1867-68 and 1879-80 are partly estimated.

† Included with expenditure of Town and Municipal Authorities. † Included in the expenditure of County Authorities.

§ In 1895-6 the expenditure of Scottish Parochial Boards was transferred to Parish Councils under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894.

¶ Rural Sanitary Authorities prior to 1895-96.

** The expenditure for 1899-1900 is exclusive of expenditure from Light Dues.

†† Included with Town and Municipal Authorities and Rural District Councils.

†† England and Wales only.

Population, Number of Families and Inhabited Houses in each Division of the United Kingdom, as enumerated at each Census period since 1801.

25. (Compiled from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," and the various Census volumes for each Division of the Kingdom.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1801	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	.....	.....	1,896,723	4'69	1,575,923
1811	4,473,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	.....	2,142,147	4'74	1,797,504
1821	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	.....	2,493,423	4'81	2,083,156
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	.....	2,911,874	4'77	2,481,544
1841	7,777,586	8,186,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	2,948,945
1851	8,781,225	9,146,354	17,927,609	2,013,461	.....	3,712,290	4'83	3,278,039
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	.....	4,491,624	4'47	3,739,505
1871	11,068,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	.....	5,049,016	4'50	4,259,117
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	.....	5,633,192	4'61	4,831,519
1891	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	.....	6,131,001	4'73	5,451,497
†1901	15,721,728	16,804,347	32,526,075	3,523,550	.....	7,048,303	4'61	6,266,496

SCOTLAND.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
1801	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	.....	.....	364,079	4'42	294,553
1811	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	.....	402,068	4'49	304,093
1821	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	.....	447,960	4'67	341,474
1831	1,114,466	1,249,930	2,364,396	272,865	.....	502,301	4'71	369,393
1841	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	.....	550,428	4'76	.....
1851	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	.....	600,098	4'81	370,308
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	.....	678,584	4'51	393,220
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	.....	740,748	4'54	412,135
1881	1,799,475	1,933,098	3,735,573	375,555	.....	812,712	4'60	579,005
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	.....	876,089	4'59	581,756
†1901	2,173,151	2,298,849	4,472,000	446,353	.....	969,318	4'61	592,723

IRELAND.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
1801	.....	.....	*5,395,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	*5,937,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	3,341,926	3,459,301	6,801,227	.....	.....	1,312,032	5'18	1,142,602
1831	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	.....	1,385,066	5'61	1,249,816
1841	4,041,049	4,155,548	8,196,597	429,196	.....	1,472,739	5'57	1,328,839
1851	3,212,523	3,361,756	6,574,278	.....	1,622,319	1,204,319	5'44	1,046,232
1861	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	.....	775,311	1,123,900	5'14	985,156
1871	2,639,763	2,772,624	5,412,377	.....	386,590	1,067,598	5'07	961,380
1881	2,538,277	2,641,559	5,179,836	.....	237,541	965,074	5'20	914,108
1891	2,318,953	2,335,797	4,704,750	.....	470,086	932,113	5'05	870,578
†1901	2,197,739	2,258,807	4,456,546	.....	248,204	910,508	4'89	858,503

† UNITED KINGDOM.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
1801	.....	.....	15,895,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	17,907,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	10,174,863	10,718,776	20,893,584	.....	.....	4,253,415	4'91	3,572,232
1831	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584	3,135,000	.....	4,799,241	5'01	4,100,753
1841	13,080,497	13,670,432	26,730,929	2,702,345	.....	Not stated.	Not stated.	.....
1851	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629	659,709	.....	5,516,707	4'97	4,694,570
1861	14,063,477	14,804,008	28,927,485	1,536,856	.....	6,298,408	4'50	5,137,881
1871	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661	2,557,176	.....	6,857,362	4'59	5,632,682
1881	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848	3,400,187	.....	7,440,978	4'69	5,484,632
1891	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922	2,848,074	.....	7,939,203	4'75	5,713,643
†1901	20,092,618	21,362,093	41,454,621	3,721,699	.....	8,928,129	4'64	5,850,722

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of the Army and Navy for the years up to 1831, inclusive.

† Approximate.

† Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† The figures for 1901, being taken from the Preliminary Reports, are subject to slight correction.

† The excess in the number of females is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the Army, Navy, and the Merchant Service, abroad, are excluded from the reckoning.

§ A different method of arriving at the number of houses in Scotland from that previously used was adopted in 1831. In that year and at the subsequent enumerations every dwelling with a distinct outside entrance or with a door opening directly into a common stair was treated as a house.

Population.—Estimated Population of each Division of the United Kingdom at the middle of each of the undermentioned years.

26.

(In Thousands—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.	YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.
	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.		Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.
1840	15,781	2,801	8,155	26,487	1890	28,764	4,008	4,718	37,485
1845	16,739	2,742	8,295	27,776	1891	29,090	4,036	4,681	37,807
1850	17,773	2,878	8,378	27,524	1892	29,441	4,079	4,634	38,154
1855	18,829	2,978	8,015	27,822	1893	29,793	4,122	4,607	38,522
1860	19,902	3,055	8,321	28,773	1894	30,145	4,166	4,588	38,899
1865	21,145	3,185	8,595	29,925	1895	30,497	4,209	4,559	39,265
1870	22,501	3,337	8,419	31,257	1896	30,849	4,254	4,541	39,644
1875	24,045	3,515	8,279	32,839	1897	31,202	4,299	4,523	40,029
1880	25,714	3,706	8,203	34,623	1898	31,555	4,344	4,517	40,416
1885	27,221	3,856	8,989	36,016	1899	31,908	4,391	4,500	40,799
1886	27,523	3,885	8,906	36,314	1900	32,261	4,437	4,466	41,164
1887	27,823	3,914	8,857	36,599	1901	32,619	4,484	4,443	41,546
1888	28,136	3,944	8,801	36,881	1902	32,996	4,531	4,426	41,953
1889	28,448	3,973	8,757	37,178					

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and excess of Births over Deaths, in each Division of the United Kingdom, from 1890 to 1901, inclusive; with annual averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-59 to 1885-89, so far as the particulars can be stated.

27.

(Compiled from various Numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.)

AVER- AGE OF	ENGLAND AND WALES.				* SCOTLAND.			
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1855-59..	158,868	660,186	425,292	234,894	20,529	101,829	61,538	40,291
1860-64..	170,358	712,166	452,754	259,412	21,472	108,315	68,668	39,647
1865-69..	181,267	766,105	487,624	278,481	22,733	113,990	71,259	42,731
1870-74..	196,132	820,171	508,325	311,846	25,262	118,791	76,397	42,394
1875-79..	193,915	879,814	524,678	355,136	25,249	125,587	76,995	49,592
1880-84..	200,869	890,355	518,208	372,147	26,016	126,103	74,635	51,468
1885-89..	202,404	890,056	524,022	366,034	25,269	124,892	73,441	51,451
YEAR.								
1890....	223,028	869,987	562,248	307,689	27,469	121,526	79,004	42,522
1891....	226,526	914,157	587,925	326,232	27,969	125,986	83,673	42,313
1892....	227,135	897,957	559,684	338,273	28,670	125,043	75,545	49,498
1893....	218,689	914,572	563,958	344,614	27,145	127,110	79,670	47,440
1894....	226,449	890,259	498,827	391,462	27,804	124,367	71,113	53,254
1895....	227,865	922,291	568,997	353,294	28,422	126,494	81,852	44,642
1896....	242,764	915,331	526,727	388,604	30,270	129,172	70,677	58,495
1897....	249,145	921,693	541,487	380,206	31,050	128,577	79,144	49,733
1898....	255,379	923,165	552,141	371,024	32,112	130,861	78,397	52,464
1899....	262,334	928,646	581,799	346,847	32,978	130,733	79,593	51,140
1900....	257,480	927,062	587,830	339,232	32,449	131,355	82,267	49,088
1901....	259,077	929,270	551,816	377,964	31,860	132,178	80,103	52,075
AVER- AGE OF								
	† IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
1865-69..	29,156	145,458	91,408	54,050	233,156	1,025,553	650,291	375,262
1870-74..	27,132	147,355	93,298	54,057	243,526	1,086,817	678,020	408,297
1875-79..	24,737	137,579	97,740	39,839	243,901	1,143,230	698,413	444,867
1880-84..	21,634	122,724	92,065	29,759	243,519	1,139,182	685,808	453,374
1885-89..	20,859	111,935	87,073	24,862	248,532	1,128,883	684,536	444,347
YEAR.								
1890....	20,990	105,254	85,850	19,404	271,487	1,096,717	727,102	369,615
1891....	21,475	108,116	85,999	22,117	275,970	1,148,259	757,497	390,762
1892....	21,530	104,234	90,044	14,190	277,335	1,127,234	725,273	401,961
1893....	21,714	106,082	82,821	23,261	267,548	1,147,764	732,449	415,315
1894....	21,602	105,354	83,528	21,826	275,655	1,120,010	653,468	466,542
1895....	23,120	106,113	84,395	21,718	279,407	1,154,898	735,244	419,054
1896....	23,055	107,641	75,700	31,941	296,089	1,152,144	673,104	479,040
1897....	22,891	106,664	83,839	22,825	303,086	1,157,234	704,470	452,764
1898....	22,580	105,457	82,404	23,053	310,071	1,159,483	712,942	446,541
1899....	22,311	103,900	79,699	24,201	317,623	1,163,279	741,091	422,188
1900....	21,330	101,459	87,606	13,853	311,259	1,159,876	757,708	402,173
1901....	22,095	100,966	79,126	21,840	312,532	1,162,414	710,545	451,869

* The Registration Act for Scotland came into operation on the 1st of January, 1885.

† The Registration Act for Ireland came into force on the 1st of January, 1864.

Foreign Born Population.—Statement showing the number of
 † Foreigners enumerated in the United Kingdom at the Census of
28. 1891, compared with the numbers enumerated in 1881 and 1871,
 distinguishing their Nationalities.

(Compiled from the Census volumes for the respective years.)

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.	1871.	1881			1891.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
German Empire	35,141	25,742	14,629	40,371	32,408	21,183	53,591
France	19,618	8,694	7,500	16,194	10,779	11,696	22,475
Russia (including Poland)	9,974	9,313	5,958	15,271	27,278	20,418	47,696
Italy	5,973	5,911	1,283	7,194	8,057	2,864	10,921
Holland	6,504	3,304	2,355	5,659	3,909	2,806	6,715
Switzerland	3,545	2,322	2,100	4,422	3,510	3,594	7,104
*Scandinavia	8,978	8,220	1,451	9,671	13,914	2,628	16,542
Belgium	2,706	1,543	1,096	2,639	2,123	2,026	4,149
Austria-Hungary	2,112	2,486	662	3,148	3,941	1,975	5,916
Spain	1,665	1,248	375	1,623	1,593	784	2,377
United States	9,467	10,457	9,557	20,014	11,137	11,701	22,838
"America"	†3,551	†2,514	†2,623	†5,137	†2,462	†2,599	†5,061
Other Countries	4,745	3,086	1,261	4,347	7,741	6,397	14,138
Total	113,979	84,840	50,800	135,640	128,852	90,671	219,523

* Including Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

† Simply described as born in "America," but the larger proportion believed to have been born in the United States.

‡ Particulars of the number of foreigners enumerated at the census of 1901 had not been published at the date when the Year Book was sent to press.

Alien Immigrants.—Statement showing the number of Aliens that
 arrived in the United Kingdom from Continental ports (according
 to the *Alien Lists obtained under Act 6, Will. IV., cap. 11.) during
 each of the years from 1895 to 1901, and the first ten months
 of 1902, distinguishing the Nationalities of those not stated in
29. the lists to be *en route* to America or other destinations.

(Compiled from the Board of Trade Returns and Reports on Emigration and Immigration.)

	NUMBERS ARRIVING IN							First ten Months of 1902.
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	
Numbers stated in the Alien Lists (obtained from the Masters of vessels bringing Immigrants from Continental ports) to be <i>en route</i> for America or other places out of the United Kingdom*.....	44,637	40,036	32,221	32,177	49,947	71,682	79,140	105,300
Numbers of Immigrants not stated in the *Alien Lists to be <i>en route</i> to America or other places:								
Russians and Poles	10,204	12,773	14,775	15,248	20,266	25,633	20,914	55,391
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes	3,700	4,437	4,617	4,775	5,695	5,796	4,725	
Germans	5,665	5,557	5,496	5,886	5,926	5,799	6,730	
Dutch	1,281	1,517	1,468	1,820	2,105	2,171	2,199	
French	3,849	3,948	4,477	4,367	4,861	4,821	5,816	
Italians	2,738	3,448	4,061	4,224	5,553	7,707	7,185	
Belgians	468	563	578	835	1,032	1,100	1,397	
Austrians and Hungarians	865	1,246	1,306	1,941	2,548	3,074	2,342	
Swiss	429	493	525	450	528	598	718	
Other Nationalities	1,329	1,466	1,548	1,239	2,370	5,806	3,398	
Total	30,528	35,448	38,851	40,785	50,884	62,505	†55,464	55,391
Seamen (Nationality not distinguished in Returns) ..	9,894	10,461	10,762	12,299	13,362	14,950	15,146	13,158
[The great majority of these Seamen come to this Country to embark as crews of ships leaving British ports. They are stated to be mainly of Scandinavian origin.]								
Grand Total	85,059	85,945	81,834	85,261	114,193	149,137	149,750	173,849

* Alien Lists are received from all the principal ports at which immigrants arrive in the United Kingdom from the Continent, but the lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, Newhaven, and Southampton, include only deck passengers and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† Of this number, 34,050 were men, 14,518 women, and 6,856 children. The number also includes 40 aliens whose age, sex, and nationality were not ascertained.

Emigration.—Number of Passengers leaving the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each year since 1881, distinguishing the destinations of those of British origin; also Number of Irish Emigrants, and total Number of Immigrants from places out of Europe in each of the same years; with Annual Averages for each quinquennial period from 1856-60 to 1876-80.

30.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports to the Board of Trade on Emigration and Immigration, &c.)

—	Total Emigrants of all Nationalities. †	Total Emigrants of British origin.	DESTINATIONS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS.				Proportion of British Emigrants to Population of the United Kingdom.	Number of Emigrants of Irish origin included in column No. 2.	Total Immigrants of all Nationalities from places out of Europe.
			United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	All Other Places.			
Ann. Av.							Per cent.		
1856-60	150,460	123,497	74,956	7,968	37,136	3,437	0·43	63,012	—*
1861-65	171,089	143,559	93,208	9,548	37,268	3,535	0·48	83,699	—*
1866-70	222,425	170,807	133,317	16,514	16,204	4,772	0·56	80,017	—*
1871-75	254,617	198,907	134,853	22,283	27,882	8,889	0·60	65,898	84,556
1876-80	191,083	141,876	82,621	13,312	32,791	13,152	0·42	42,647	75,129
Years.									
1881.....	392,514	243,002	176,104	23,912	22,682	20,304	0·70	76,200	77,106
1882.....	413,283	279,366	181,903	40,441	37,289	19,733	0·79	84,132	82,804
1883.....	397,157	320,118	191,573	44,185	71,264	13,096	0·90	105,743	100,563
1884.....	303,901	242,179	155,280	31,134	44,255	11,510	0·68	72,566	123,466
1885.....	264,385	207,644	137,687	19,838	39,395	10,724	0·58	60,017	113,549
1886.....	330,801	232,900	152,710	24,745	43,076	12,369	0·64	61,276	108,879
1887.....	396,494	281,487	201,526	32,025	34,183	13,753	0·77	76,901	119,013
1888.....	398,494	279,928	195,986	34,853	31,127	17,962	0·76	73,233	128,879
1889.....	342,641	253,795	168,771	28,269	28,294	28,461	0·68	64,923	147,398
1890.....	315,980	218,116	152,413	22,520	21,179	22,004	0·58	57,484	155,910
1891.....	334,543	218,507	156,395	21,578	19,547	20,987	0·58	58,436	151,369
1892.....	321,397	210,042	150,039	23,254	15,950	20,799	0·55	52,912	143,747
1893.....	307,633	208,814	148,949	24,732	11,203	23,980	0·54	52,132	141,054
1894.....	226,827	156,030	104,001	17,459	10,917	23,653	0·40	42,008	185,799
1895.....	271,772	185,131	126,502	16,622	10,567	31,490	0·47	54,349	176,874
1896.....	241,952	161,925	98,921	15,267	10,354	37,383	0·41	42,222	159,913
1897.....	213,280	146,460	85,324	15,571	12,061	33,504	0·37	35,678	155,114
1898.....	205,171	140,644	80,494	17,640	10,693	31,817	0·35	34,395	139,346
1899.....	240,696	146,362	92,483	16,410	11,467	26,003	0·36	42,890	162,111
1900.....	298,561	168,825	102,797	18,443	14,922	32,663	0·41	45,905	175,747
1901.....	302,575	171,715	104,195	15,757	15,360	36,413	0·41	39,210	166,018

* Not ascertained before 1870.

† Including Foreigners, and passengers whose Nationalities were not distinguished.

‡ Of these 99,699 were of British origin.

§ 97,108 being males, and 74,007 females.

¶ Of these 23,143 went to S. Africa.

Education.—Estimated Total Number of Children of School Age in England and Wales and in Scotland in 1901, with the Number and Percentage of such Children borne on the Registers of

31.

Public Elementary Schools.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Ages.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.	Estimated Total Number of Children.	Number of Children on Registers.	Percentage.
5 to 6	707,485	586,923	83·0	107,355	55,847	52·0
6 „ 7	693,312	627,385	90·5	105,199	86,631	82·3
7 „ 8	690,359	631,501	91·5	102,563	91,500	89·2
8 „ 9	688,762	632,933	91·9	101,649	93,060	91·6
9 „ 10	688,602	626,345	91·0	100,442	91,717	91·3
10 „ 11	673,496	608,446	90·3	101,820	88,196	86·6
11 „ 12	658,455	593,317	90·1	96,690	86,888	89·9
12 „ 13	662,180	582,692	88·0	97,998	79,400	81·0
13 „ 14	657,909	550,126	83·6	95,805	67,249	70·2
TOTAL.....	6,120,560	5,089,668	83·2	909,521	730,488	80·3

Education, Great Britain.—Statistics respecting Schools inspected in Great Britain; Accommodation, Children present at inspection, and Average attendance, &c., at Day Schools, in the under-mentioned years.

32.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Years.	Number of Schools In-spected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated	Average Number of Children in Attendance.			Proportion of Average Attendance to Population.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	In England & Wales.	In Scotland.
						Per cent.	Per cent.
1860	7,272	1,320,248	495,089	380,145	884,234	3·85*	
1865	8,438	1,677,808	603,885	453,860	1,057,745	4·38*	
1870	10,949	2,215,235	832,838	620,698	1,453,531	5·64*	
1875	16,957	3,636,114	1,200,152	975,370	2,175,522	7·7	8·9
1880	20,670	4,842,807	1,698,695	1,456,839	3,155,534	10·7	11·0
1885	21,976	5,658,819	2,030,786	1,796,194	3,826,980	12·3	11·7
1886	22,114	5,836,697	2,078,543	1,836,772	3,915,315	12·3	12·1
1887	22,265	5,956,976	2,130,103	1,889,013	4,019,116	12·5	12·3
1888	22,326	6,043,851	2,174,214	1,936,092	4,111,206	12·6	12·3
1889	22,426	6,146,526	2,209,333	1,976,392	4,185,725	12·7	12·3
1890	22,495	6,254,150	2,228,009	2,002,598	4,230,607	12·9	12·8
1891	22,613	6,369,936	2,257,778	2,032,543	4,288,321	12·9	13·3
1892	22,545	6,429,486	2,310,616	2,098,836	4,409,452	13·2	13·0
1893	22,581	6,500,414	2,420,485	2,222,396	4,642,881	13·8	13·3
1894	22,763	6,603,188	2,493,824	2,299,452	4,793,276	14·1	13·7
1895	22,773	6,726,414	2,544,914	2,355,421	4,900,335	14·2	13·8
1896	22,931	6,896,822	2,600,983	2,414,862	5,015,845	14·4	14·2
1897	23,044	7,058,968	2,638,142	2,455,790	5,093,932	14·6	14·4
1898	23,004	7,164,742	2,665,151	2,494,790	5,169,941	14·5	14·3
1899	23,126	7,283,580	2,705,507	2,543,888	5,249,395	14·6	14·3
1900	23,204	7,408,453	2,725,687	2,566,532	5,292,219	14·5	14·5
1901	23,257	7,531,535	†	†	5,368,235	14·5	14·2

* For Great Britain. † Cannot be given. The figures for England and Wales are not shown in the published returns.

Education, Ireland.—Number of Primary Schools in operation in Ireland in each of the undermentioned years; with the Number of Pupils on the Rolls and in average attendance, and the Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.

33.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the Reports of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.)

Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Religious Denominations of Pupils on the Rolls.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance.	Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.
		Protestant Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Total.		
1870....	6,806	74,237	110,189	807,330	7,243	998,999	359,199	£ 399,475*
1875....	7,267	89,907	111,132	798,024	8,608	1,011,799||	389,961	595,393†
1880....	7,590	102,218	115,629	855,057	10,116	1,083,020	468,557	707,458†
1885....	7,936	107,995	112,827	842,393	12,389	1,075,604	502,454	835,363†
1886....	8,024	109,571	111,625	837,212	13,383	1,071,791	490,484	886,051†
1887....	8,112	109,630	112,461	836,161	13,516	1,071,768	515,388	911,792†
1888....	8,196	109,687	111,072	826,181	13,955	1,060,895	493,883	902,333†
1889....	8,251	111,536	111,634	815,568	14,671	1,053,399	507,865	902,391†
1890....	8,298	111,467	110,066	799,795	15,174	1,037,102	489,144	955,976†
1891....	8,346	110,883	109,987	785,445	16,046	1,022,361	506,836	969,445†
1892....	8,403	114,173	111,404	777,678	16,369	1,019,624	495,254	1,108,753†
1893....	8,469	117,828	114,039	783,496	16,924	1,032,287	527,060	1,193,629†
1894....	8,505	120,892	114,913	774,221	18,255	1,028,281	525,547	1,220,666†
1895....	8,557	121,415	114,245	764,413	18,335	1,018,408	519,515	1,276,674†
1896....	8,606	§ 93,031	§ 87,296	§ 614,525	§ 14,087	§ 808,939	534,957	1,330,692†
1897....	8,631	§ 91,967	§ 86,782	§ 606,121	§ 14,102	§ 798,972	521,141	1,311,673†
1898....	8,651	§ 92,212	§ 87,218	§ 601,206	§ 14,182	§ 794,818	518,799	1,321,777†
1899....	8,670	§ 91,592	§ 86,747	§ 592,391	§ 14,409	§ 785,139	513,852	1,338,376†
1900....	8,634	§ 88,675	§ 83,254	§ 559,520	§ 14,412	§ 745,861	478,224	1,321,905†
1901....	8,692	§ 88,552	§ 83,260	§ 554,714	§ 14,722	§ 741,248	482,031	1,312,902†

NOTE.—The total expenditure upon Primary Education in Ireland in 1901-1902 may be estimated at about £1,410,883, exclusive of the cost of building, repairing, and enlarging School Houses, which is defrayed by the Public Works Department.

* Year ended 31st December. † For the 12 months ended 31st March in the year following that against which the figures are placed. || The religious denominations of 4,128 scholars was not stated in 1875. § These figures are not properly comparable with those given for years prior to 1896, the basis upon which the returns of pupils on the rolls are made having been considerably altered in that year.

Education.—Number of Public Elementary Day Schools Inspected in England and Wales in the year 1900-1901, classified according to the Denominations of the Schools; with particulars as to Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Average Cost of Maintenance per Scholar.

(From Return No. Cd. 1139 of Session 1902.)

Denominations.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be accommodated.	Average number of children in Attendance	Cost of Maintenance—Average per Scholar.
				£ s. d.
Church of England Schools	11,734	2,811,956	1,887,017	2 6 7½
Wesleyan Schools	458	184,578	127,497	2 6 4½
Roman Catholic Schools	1,054	400,546	257,582	2 4 2½
British and other Schools	1,073	332,181	220,440	2 10 5
School Board Schools	5,797	2,881,155	2,239,375	3 0 2
Total	20,116	6,610,416	4,781,911	2 13 0½

Cost of Education.—Receipts and Expenditure of Inspected Schools in Great Britain in each year since 1888; with the Average Expenditure per Child in each of the same years.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education.)

Year.	SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.					Total Expenditure.	Receipts from Government Grants and School Board Rates per Child.	Average Expenditure per Child.
	Government Grants.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence, &c.	School Board Rates.	Endowments and other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1888...	3,526,119	774,810	2,091,939	1,478,847	369,897	8,241,612	1 4 4	2 0 1
1889...	3,655,367	779,132	2,138,264	1,483,702	394,759	8,451,224	1 4 7	2 0 3
1890...	3,885,490	786,054	2,092,721	1,505,008	384,014	8,713,282	1 5 9	2 1 1
1891...	4,112,370	807,182	1,978,034	1,720,874	396,278	9,014,738	1 7 2	2 2 1
1892...	4,817,915	827,879	1,294,332	1,906,576	402,532	9,309,234	1 10 9	2 2 1½
1893...	6,220,035	839,990	340,172	1,995,916	*475,971	9,872,084	1 15 5	2 2 9
1894...	6,852,093	837,741	312,228	2,035,125	*524,210	10,561,397	1 17 1	2 3 1½
1895...	7,119,643	867,474	303,228	2,278,881	*554,350	11,123,576	1 18 4	2 5 5
1896...	7,882,081	888,856	353,619	2,545,794	*521,221	11,691,571	1 19 7	2 6 10
1897...	7,629,003	883,734	348,232	2,719,340	*545,636	12,116,935	2 0 7	2 8 1
1898...	8,135,878	802,701	330,738	2,880,315	*562,727	12,712,359	2 2 8	2 9 7
1899...	8,770,057	815,451	322,587	3,151,223	*519,861	13,579,179	2 5 5	2 12 0
1900...	9,001,191	844,237	310,803	3,403,766	*393,545	13,953,542	2 6 11	2 13 2
1901...	9,180,061	885,774	307,757	3,914,431	*412,844	14,701,467	2 8 9	2 15 5

* Including grants from the Science and Art Department.

† The figures in these two columns are a little in excess of the true averages, as they are based upon the income and expenditure of Day and Evening Schools and the attendance in Day Schools only.

School Boards.—Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities for Loans of School Boards in England and Wales and Scotland in each of the years from 1888 to 1901 inclusive.

36. (Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales, and of the Accountant to the Scotch Education Department, &c.)

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.*			SCOTLAND.†			GREAT BRITAIN.‡		
	Income.¶	Expenditure.¶	Loans outstanding.	Income.¶	Expenditure.¶	Loans outstanding.	Income.¶	Expenditure.¶	Loans outstanding.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1888...	5,383,810	5,343,636	17,549,267	1,439,703	1,474,579	3,125,236	6,823,513	6,818,215	20,674,503
1889...	5,708,869	5,612,123	18,138,119	1,474,785	1,447,885	3,173,418	7,183,654	7,060,008	21,311,537
1890...	5,986,484	6,009,461	18,518,698	1,548,859	1,498,548	3,324,495	7,535,543	7,508,007	21,843,193
1891...	6,636,556	6,554,256	19,138,853	1,652,691	1,651,490	3,436,827	8,289,247	8,205,746	22,575,680
1892...	7,258,740	7,134,388	20,034,632	1,713,357	1,677,929	3,548,559	8,972,097	8,812,317	23,583,191
1893...	7,889,028	7,796,812	20,993,367	1,779,907	1,830,953	3,655,491	9,668,935	9,627,770	24,653,868
1894...	8,796,195	8,688,756	22,532,550	1,905,971	1,913,185	3,806,214	10,702,166	10,601,941	26,338,764
1895...	9,510,458	9,434,029	24,376,418	2,089,150	2,064,723	4,005,335	11,599,608	11,498,758	28,381,753
1896...	10,447,971	10,109,354	26,255,385	2,102,933	2,160,948	4,137,947	12,550,904	12,310,389	30,393,332
1897...	10,072,518	10,042,064	27,176,525	2,290,959	2,241,723	4,361,794	12,363,477	12,333,777	31,538,319
1898...	10,437,166	10,515,003	28,195,204	2,142,523	2,231,338	4,376,521	12,579,689	12,746,341	32,571,725
1899...	11,149,716	11,231,368	29,352,538	2,296,673	2,283,380	4,445,966	13,446,389	13,514,748	33,825,674
1900...	12,115,941	11,876,134	30,808,228	2,440,534	2,451,933	4,676,706	14,556,475	14,328,067	35,454,364
1901...	12,852,543	12,848,526	32,206,781	2,542,575	2,601,461	4,790,822	15,394,918	15,449,987	36,997,003

* Years ended 29th of September.

† Years ended 15th of May.

‡ Including Loans raised.

¶ For twelve months ended in each year.

¶ Including Repayment of Loans and Interest.

Paupers and Poor Relief.—Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief, and Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in each of the **37**. undermentioned Years and Periods.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, of the Local Government Boards for England and Ireland, and of the Scotch Board of Supervision, &c.)

A.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Adult Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	146,097	748,725	894,822	4.7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860-64	163,674	779,337	943,011	4.7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865-69	158,454	803,621	962,075	4.5	6,967,096	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870-74	147,020	804,679	951,699	4.2	7,779,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875-79	98,215	654,761	752,976	3.1	7,548,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880-84	103,304	633,314	737,118	3.0	8,221,092	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885-89	99,974	638,333	738,357	2.9	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 1
1890-94	96,076	669,206	765,282	2.6	8,963,372	11 14 3	0 6 2
1895-99	103,935	710,814	814,748	2.6	10,526,003	12 18 4	0 6 10
Years (ended Lady Day)—							
1900	93,655	698,712	792,367	2.5	11,567,649	14 12 0	0 7 3
1901	91,133	690,165	781,298	2.4	12,119,544	15 10 3	0 7 6
1902	94,681	706,675	801,356	2.5	*	*	*

B.—SCOTLAND.

	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	84,117	38,441	122,558	4.2	635,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860-64	82,050	43,288	125,338	4.2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865-69	81,772	49,237	131,009	4.3	832,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870-74	77,902	45,511	123,413	3.7	855,353	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875-79	66,062	37,114	103,176	2.9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880-84	63,989	36,328	100,317	2.7	895,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885-89	61,635	35,048	96,683	2.4	887,085	9 3 6	0 4 6
1890-94	60,101	32,446	92,547	2.3	906,646	9 15 11	0 4 6
1895-99	64,169	34,138	98,307	2.3	1,056,262	10 14 10	0 5 0
Years (ended 14th May)—							
1900	64,925	33,915	98,840	2.3	†1,109,619	11 4 6	0 5 0
1901	64,767	34,399	99,166	*	†1,155,363	11 13 0	0 5 2
1902	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

C.—IRELAND.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Percent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	61,393	1,307	62,700	1.0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860-64	49,335	4,588	53,923	0.9	639,594	11 17 3	0 2 3
1865-69	53,413	12,727	66,140	1.1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 3
1870-74	47,767	24,610	72,377	1.3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875-79	46,240	32,615	78,855	1.5	951,433	12 1 4	0 3 6
1880-84	52,145	56,227	108,372	2.1	1,128,620	10 8 3	0 4 5
1885-89	46,627	64,616	111,243	2.3	1,053,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890-94	42,305	60,614	102,919	2.2	1,041,802	10 2 5	0 4 5
1895-99	42,242	58,025	100,267	2.2	1,090,999	10 17 7	0 4 9
Years (ended Lady Day)—							
1900	43,026	57,936	100,962	2.2	1,125,110	11 2 11	0 5 1
1901	41,145	57,578	98,723	2.2	1,170,801	11 17 2	0 5 3
1902	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Cannot be given.

† Total Poor Law expenditure not defrayed out of Loans

Criminal Offenders.—Number committed for Trial, Convicted, and Acquitted in each Division of the United Kingdom in each year from 1895 to 1901, inclusive; with the Annual Average in each quinquennial period from 1860-64 to 1890-94.

38. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	Ac- quit- ted.
Av. of												
1860-4	18,930	14,357	4,544	3,352	2,464	872	5,760	3,266	2,470	28,042	20,087	7,886
1865-9	19,369	14,515	4,823	3,264	2,448	798	4,364	2,531	1,809	28,997	19,494	7,425
1870-4	15,747	11,672	4,034	2,935	2,237	666	4,514	2,556	1,879	23,196	16,465	6,579
1875-9	15,888	12,018	3,881	2,779	2,126	631	4,162	2,325	1,824	22,829	16,469	6,286
1880-4	14,776	11,550	3,386	2,535	1,964	564	4,056	2,124	1,637	21,367	15,438	5,767
1885-9	13,340	10,287	3,001	2,386	1,845	523	2,638	1,410	1,075	18,314	13,542	4,599
1890-4	12,067	9,467	2,567	2,337	1,853	468	2,190	1,298	827	16,594	12,618	3,862
Year.												
1895	11,621	9,169	2,397	2,027	1,652	371	1,775	1,096	663	15,423	11,917	3,431
1896	11,214	8,856	2,317	2,120	1,704	393	2,055	1,310	722	15,389	11,370	3,432
1897	11,342	8,992	2,301	2,203	1,796	392	1,885	1,242	620	15,430	12,030	3,313
1898	11,595	9,272	2,269	2,240	1,877	399	2,111	1,367	728	15,996	12,516	3,396
1899	11,045	8,751	2,248	2,153	1,785	349	1,953	1,329	610	15,151	11,365	3,207
1900	10,331	8,157	2,125	2,167	1,835	309	1,682	1,087	581	14,180	11,079	3,015
1901	11,007	8,841	2,099	2,291	1,872	393	1,856	1,211	626	15,154	11,924	3,118

* Exclusive of persons found and detained as insane, but inclusive of persons discharged without trial. † Exclusive of persons outlawed.

Police.—Strength of the Police Force in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

39. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Strength of Police Force in			Years (con- tinued).	Strength of Police Force in		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1870.....	26,441	2,967	14,007	1892....	40,596	4,400	13,630
1875.....	29,460	3,075	12,352	1893....	41,164	4,438	13,463
1880.....	31,488	3,484	12,579	1894....	40,609	4,525	13,331
1885.....	35,608	3,782	14,134	1895....	40,966	4,583	13,187
1886.....	36,447	3,824	13,957	1896....	41,560	4,598	13,141
1887.....	36,912	3,892	13,977	1897....	42,140	4,707	12,900
1888.....	37,296	3,986	13,934	1898....	42,653	4,767	12,355
1889.....	37,957	4,038	13,951	1899....	43,450	4,867	12,351
1890.....	39,221	4,103	13,921	1900....	44,054	4,911	12,320
1891.....	39,673	4,228	13,840	1901....	44,593	5,051	12,309

Army.—Average Strength of the Regular Army at Home and Abroad in each of the undermentioned years.

40. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the General Annual Returns of the British Army.)

Years.	OFFICERS.			NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			OFFICERS AND MEN.		
	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
1865....	4,457	6,372	10,829	80,045	118,003	198,048	84,502	124,375	208,877
1870....	4,822	4,805	9,627	84,848	85,969	170,817	89,670	90,774	180,444
1875....	4,391	3,691	8,082	92,302	83,785	176,587	97,193	87,476	184,669
1880....	4,044	3,773	7,817	87,843	93,326	181,169	91,887	97,099	188,986
1885....	3,248	3,827	7,075	88,331	102,658	190,989	91,579	106,485	198,064
1890....	3,896	3,631	7,527	101,772	99,922	201,694	105,668	103,553	209,221
1891....	3,376	3,738	7,114	100,984	101,101	202,085	104,880	104,839	209,699
1892....	3,378	3,775	7,653	102,237	103,650	205,887	106,115	107,425	213,540
1893....	3,846	3,820	7,666	102,228	107,385	209,613	106,074	111,205	217,279
1894....	3,908	3,771	7,679	101,841	109,601	211,442	105,749	113,372	219,121
1895....	3,908	3,783	7,713	103,706	108,890	212,596	107,636	112,673	220,309
1896....	3,932	3,833	7,765	102,476	110,501	212,977	106,408	114,334	220,742
1897....	3,865	3,892	7,757	98,290	118,236	216,526	102,155	117,123	219,233
1898....	3,737	4,143	7,880	98,465	118,682	217,147	102,202	122,825	225,027
1899....	3,956	4,795	8,751	103,548	126,440	229,988	107,504	131,235	238,739
1900....	2,490	8,682	11,172	114,551	257,314	371,865	117,041	265,996	383,037*
1901....	3,197	10,071	13,268	125,146	276,503	401,649	128,343	286,574	414,917*

* Includes Imperial Yeomanry, Volunteers enlisted for one year, re-enlisted ex-Soldiers, and Indian Troops on the British establishment.

Army, Distribution of.—Approximate NORMAL Distribution of Regimental Establishments (including Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces).

(Compiled from the Army Estimates, 1902-1903.)

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	West India and Colonial Corps.	Army Service and Ordnance Store Corps, &c.	Medical Staff Corps.	TOTAL.
HOME—								
Regimental Establishments	11,962	26,605	7,588	77,522	..	9,201	2,801	147,306
Depôts, Military Police, &c.	534	3,729	..	7,814	..	..	..
Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces	354	1,289	223	5,260	..	..	43	
Total for Home.....	12,900	31,623	7,811	90,086	..	9,201	2,844	154,465
INDIA	5,635	14,227	323	58,688	..	123	332	74,328
EGYPT	539	351	115	4,092	124	171	111	5,503
Gibraltar .....	..	1,766	418	3,036	..	154	96	5,470
Malta .....	..	2,239	350	7,067	735	136	165	10,692
Cyprus .....	..	..	..	123	..	5	6	134
West and South Africa, St. Helena, and Mauritius	1,186	1,578	521	13,180	4,909	277	263	21,914
Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Wei-hai-Wei .....	..	1,453	440	3,036	3,844	107	109	8,989
Canada .....	..	743	294	1,012	..	57	26	2,132
Bermuda and the West Indies .....	..	1,130	332	2,029	1,615	105	84	5,345
Miscellaneous Duties .....	..	..	34	1,012	1,610	..	..	2,556
Total	20,260	55,110	10,688	178,361	12,837	10,336	4,036	291,628

Indian Army.—Established Strength of each Branch of the Native Army in British India for the Official Year 1900-01.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for British India.")

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.	* All Others.	Total.
BENGAL, WITH PUNJAB—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	18	256	53	589	18	929
Natives: All Ranks	2,123	16,095	1,447	59,634	151	79,450
Total	2,136	16,351	1,500	60,223	169	80,879
MADRAS—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	4	30	57	288	25	404
Natives: All Ranks	256	1,848	1,530	27,329	117	31,080
Total	260	1,878	1,587	27,617	142	31,484
BOMBAY—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	—	73	37	249	44	403
Natives: All Ranks	—	4,632	910	24,436	140	30,168
Total	—	4,755	947	24,685	184	30,571
TOTAL FOR INDIA—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	17	359	147	1,126	87	1,736
Natives: All Ranks	2,379	22,625	3,837	111,399	408	140,698
Total	2,396	22,984	4,034	112,525	495	142,434

* Body Guard and Submarine Miners.

Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.—Statement showing the Strength of each Arm in the Year 1898. §

43. (Compiled from the Army Estimates and the General Annual Return of the British Army.)

FORCES.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	All Others.	Total.	Total for 1897.
(a) ARMY RESERVE—							
(a) Class I.	5,961	10,843	3,058	54,917	4,019	78,798	82,005
(a) *Class II.	—	—	—	—	—	41	58
(b) MILITIA (Including Militia Reserve) —							
Number Enrolled	—	16,896	2,098	94,114	1341	113,439	114,588
Present at Training	—	14,734	1,864	81,161	1283	99,042	99,474
CHANNEL ISLANDS							
MILITIA	Not separately stated.					3,681	3,749
MALTA MILITIA						1,623	1,560
(b) YEOMANRY CAVALRY—							
Number Enrolled	10,207	—	—	—	—	10,207	10,191
(c) VOLUNTEERS—							
Number Enrolled	†206	42,022	12,492	174,615	11,843	230,678	231,798
Efficients	†180	40,594	12,062	170,147	11,317	224,300	225,206

* Including enrolled pensioners. † Light Horse. ‡ Medical Staff Corps. (a) At 1st January, 1899. (b) At the dates of Inspections. (c) At 1st November, 1898. § NOTE.—This statement is for the year 1898. No later return had been issued by the War Office at the date when the Year Book was sent to press.

Seamen, Marines, Naval Reserves, &c.—Numbers provided for 45 in the Estimates for 1902-1903.

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates, 1902-1903.)

FLEET—SERVICE AFLOAT.		Nos.	MARINES—Continued.		Nos.
Flag Officers		16	Light Infantry—		
Commissioned Officers		*4,048	Officers		331
Subordinate Officers		764	Serjeants		1,081
Naval Cadets and Engineer Students		492	Rank and File, Musicians, &c.		13,903
Warrant Officers		1,641	Total Infantry		15,380
Petty Officers and Seamen		79,804			
Boys, including 6,200 in Training Ships		9,900	Depôt (Officers, 17; Serjeants, &c., 71) ..		88
Total		96,665	Total		19,523
COAST GUARD SERVICE ON SHORE.			Head Quarters Staff		12
Commissioned Officers		88	Royal Marine Divisions (Paymasters and		
Chief Officers of Stations		239	Barrackmasters), and other Services ..		270
Petty Officers, Seamen, &c.		3,873	Total Marines		19,805
Total		4,200			
Other Services, Officers and Men		1,935	RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES.		
MARINES.			Royal Naval Reserve—		
Afloat	Officers. Men.		Officers	1,900	
On Shore	171 11,634	11,805	Men	25,880	
Total	297 7,421	7,718	Total		27,780
Total		19,523	† Royal Fleet Reserve—		
Artillery—			Men		10,500
Officers		120	Seamen and Marine Pensioners		5,078
Serjeants		295	Total Reserves and Auxiliary Forces ..		43,358
Rank and File, Buglers, &c.		3,640			
Total Artillery		4,055			

* Including Chaplains. † This Reserve was established 1st March, 1901.

Navies, British and Foreign.—Comparison of the number of Vessels of each Class comprised in the Fleets of the undermentioned Countries at the 17th April, 1902, together with the number of 46. Vessels of each Class in course of construction in each Country at the same date.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 322 of Session 1902.)

Class of Vessels.	United Kingdom.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
<i>Vessels Built.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Battle Ships	52	28	18	25	17	10	7
Cruisers	126	46	21	38	21	22	33
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured	4	†15	‡14	11	—	12	2†
Special Vessels	2	1	7	3	—	1	1†
Torpedo Vessels	34	15	17	2	14	—	1
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	108	10	27	21	9	2	14
Torpedo Boats	*92	249	129	94	145	24	65
Submarine Boats	—	12	—	—	1	1	—
<i>Vessels Building.</i>							
Battle Ships	15	†8	8	9	7	8	—
Cruisers	37	†8	12	11	1	15	2
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Special Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	23	24	27	11	6	18	5
Torpedo Boats	11	37	10	—	4	7	14
Submarine Boats	9	†33	1	—	1	7	—

* First Class Boats only. † Eight of these are Armoured Gunboats. ‡ In respect of three of the Battleships and thirteen of the Submarine Boats authority has been given to order and prepare for them to be laid down in 1903, but at the date of the return no money had been allotted for that purpose. § Four of these are Armoured Gun-vessels.

Cost of the Navy—Ships, Seamen, and Marines.—Abstract of the Navy Estimates for 1900-1901, 1901-1902, and 1902-1903.

47.

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates for the respective years.)

1900-1901.		1901-1902.		VOTES.	1902-1903.	
*Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.	*Net Estimate.	Gross Estimate.		Gross Estimate.	*Net Estimate.
£	£	£	£		£	£
	4,321,561		4,499,137	<i>Pay of Seamen, Coast Guard, and Marines—</i>		
	99,445		99,435	Pay of Seamen, Officers and Men ..	4,676,387	
	191,111		191,000	„ of Boys on Service and under Instruction	99,440	
	371,440		401,931	One day's extra pay to men and boys on account of leap year	—	
	4,983,557		5,191,503	Pay of Coast Guard	191,069	
	608,715		633,091	Special Allowances (Good Conduct Pay, &c.), and other purposes— for the Fleet and Coast Guard ..	405,544	
	22,484		23,597	Total	5,372,440	
	23,280		29,117	Royal Marines, Afloat and on Shore	647,971	
	5,000		—	Royal Marine Divisions	25,185	
	—		—	Recruiting Expenses	28,949	
				Field Allowances	—	
				Special gratuity for Service in South Africa, 1899-1901	5,000	
5,527,000	5,643,016	5,760,000	5,877,308	Total for Wages, &c. ..	6,079,545	5,962,000
1,715,300	2,186,175	1,892,300	2,389,539	<i>Victualling and Clothing for the Navy</i>	2,512,706	2,023,500
208,800	230,175	219,000	239,913	<i>Medical Establishments and Services ..</i>	269,410	246,500
13,300	13,320	16,200	16,281	<i>Martial Law</i>	17,892	17,700
92,300	120,744	100,600	129,479	<i>Educational Services</i>	133,023	101,700
66,900	81,185	65,800	86,259	<i>Scientific Services</i>	86,092	65,600
	263,264		263,264	<i>Royal Naval Reserves, &c.—</i>		
	6,849		27,872	Royal Naval Reserve	240,056	
	1,100		1,100	Royal Fleet Reserve	46,321	
				Retired Officers and Seamen Pensioners Reserve	700	
271,100	271,213	292,100	292,236	Total	287,077	286,900
				<i>Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—</i>		
2,523,000	{ 2,182,594 353,221 }	2,684,000	{ 2,333,057 363,758 }	Wages, &c. : Dockyards at Home ..	2,281,802	2,661,500
4,139,100	4,303,100	5,306,500	5,481,500	Ditto, Naval Yards Abroad	392,613	
				Naval Stores for Dockyards, &c., including Coal for Steam Vessels ..	5,017,700	4,812,700
				<i>Contract Work—</i>		
6,739,000	{ 2,269,649 3,693,486 750,720 63,200 }	6,685,500	{ 2,456,804 3,467,753 826,050 7,313 }	Machinery for Ships	3,420,574	
				Ship Building and Repairs	3,255,421	
				Gun Mountings and Machinery for Shore Establishments	999,155	7,665,800
				Reserve of Merchant Cruisers	63,000	
13,401,100	13,615,970	14,678,000	14,936,235	Total	15,430,265	15,140,000
3,757,900	3,813,208	3,919,700	3,984,255	<i>Naval Armaments</i>	3,420,175	3,856,400
885,800	905,800	1,023,100	1,043,100	<i>Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad</i>	1,128,000	1,100,000
271,200	281,912	359,500	375,604	<i>Miscellaneous Effective Services</i>	381,663	368,000
267,100	276,100	279,660	288,600	<i>Salaries, &c., of Admiralty Office</i>	303,300	294,300
26,477,800	27,438,818	28,603,900	29,658,809	Total for Effective Services ..	30,049,148	28,962,600
786,700	793,972	790,900	803,154	Half Pay, Reserved, & Retired Pay	794,352	782,100
1,123,600	1,145,550	1,140,100	1,162,009	Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,182,682	1,160,700
343,500	343,882	340,600	341,001	Civil Pensions and Gratuities	350,535	350,100
60,300	95,300	¶	¶	Additional Naval Force in Australian Waters—annuity payable for	¶	¶
23,791,900	29,822,522	30,875,500	31,964,973	GRAND TOTAL	32,376,717	31,255,400

* Deducting Appropriations in Aid.

† The provision for new construction made in the Estimates for the above years was— for 1900-1901, £8,460,146; for 1901-1902, £9,003,256; and for 1902-1903, £9,058,520.

¶ The payment of this annuity ceased on 1st April, 1900.

Agriculture.—Total Cultivated Area and Acreage under the various Classes of Crops, &c., in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned Years.

48. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns" for Great Britain and Ireland.)

	1885.	1889.	1893.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1902.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cultivated Area	47,898,495	47,981,140	47,979,898	47,868,558	47,795,270	47,760,585	47,752,773
Acreage under—							
Corn Crops	10,015,355	9,687,354	9,171,180	8,890,092	8,808,599	8,476,876	8,516,875
Green Crops	4,765,283	4,541,730	4,462,755	4,327,508	4,274,063	4,281,026	4,241,165
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under rotation	6,740,113	6,188,502	5,916,349	6,152,798	6,105,832	6,140,731	6,108,740
Permanent Pasture or Grass, not broken up in rotation, exclusive of heath or mountain land	25,616,071	26,816,092	27,700,381	27,924,710	28,100,672	28,373,988	28,408,450
Flax	110,639	116,192	68,715	40,995	35,463	56,082	50,581
Hops	71,327	57,724	57,565	50,863	51,843	51,127	48,031
Bare Fallow, or Uncropped Arable Land	579,707	531,010	536,908	405,282	347,026	350,280	298,544
Orchards—Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees	†197,539	†199,897	†211,664	†224,116	†228,603	†234,660	†236,856
Market Gardens	†59,473	†69,620	†87,560	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not Stated.
Nursery Gardens for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.	†12,594	†12,649	†12,801				
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	2,787,747	2,887,380	3,001,961	3,033,557	3,033,777	3,034,289	

NOTE.—The total area of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, is 77,678,185 acres.

† For Great Britain only, the acreage of Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Gardens in Ireland not being ascertained. ‡ Including acreage under Small Fruit in Great Britain, not returned in years prior to 1889.

Live Stock.—Number of each description of Live Stock in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

49. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain.")

	1885.	1889.	1893.	1897.	1899.	1901.	1902.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses, including Ponies—							
Used solely for the purpose of Agriculture in Great Britain	976,154	981,753	1,012,867	1,526,424	1,516,630	1,511,431	1,504,789
Unbroken Horses and Mares kept solely for breeding in Great Britain	432,635	439,636	511,660				
Horses used solely for Agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses in Ireland	491,147	515,188	545,180	534,138	501,982	491,430	509,284
Total of Horses	*1,909,200	*1,945,386	*2,079,587	*2,070,261	*2,028,092	*2,011,701	*2,022,963
Cattle :							
Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	3,965,512	3,814,593	4,014,055	3,964,353	4,133,249	4,102,061	4,084,305
Other Cattle—							
Two years of age and above ..	2,419,624	2,369,501	2,683,415	2,341,158	2,357,207	2,474,735	2,414,465
Under two years of age	4,483,624	4,088,671	4,510,084	4,679,138	4,854,240	4,901,028	4,878,199
Total of Cattle	10,868,760	10,272,765	11,207,554	11,004,649	11,344,696	11,477,824	11,376,969
Sheep—							
One year old and above	18,717,058	18,148,352	19,760,056	18,729,078	19,097,534	18,728,685	18,061,472
Under one year old	11,369,142	11,336,422	12,014,768	11,833,035	12,582,691	12,101,204	11,995,159
Total of Sheep	30,086,200	29,484,774	31,774,824	30,567,113	31,680,225	30,829,889	30,056,631
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	3,686,628	3,905,865	3,278,036	3,683,403	4,003,589	3,411,129	3,639,764

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Acreage and Stock, Details of.—Total Area, Acreage under each description of Crop, &c., and number of each description of Live Stock in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year 1902, compared with the corresponding particulars for 1892.

50.

(Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain.")

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands).	
	1892.	1902.	1892.	1902.	1892.	1902.	1892.	1902.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL AREA.....	87,327,670	87,327,670	19,458,503	19,458,503	20,706,258	20,706,258	77,678,185	77,678,185
Acreage under								
Corn Crops—								
Wheat	2,158,247	1,679,215	61,592	47,258	75,344	44,471	2,298,607	1,773,067
Barley or Bere	1,824,107	1,680,308	212,708	229,080	175,612	167,879	2,220,243	2,063,016
Oats	1,908,862	2,102,870	908,688	954,333	1,226,307	1,081,751	4,238,086	4,158,086
Rye	40,110	62,582	7,998	5,797	13,120	9,684	61,392	78,180
Beans	296,250	229,788	15,060	13,318	8,978	2,317	315,413	245,655
Peas	193,224	178,253	1,200	1,498	460	346	195,010	180,291
Total of Corn Crops	6,510,800	5,933,066	1,297,231	1,251,284	1,494,816	1,306,398	9,328,701	8,516,875
Green Crops—								
Potatoes	386,228	444,185	189,133	129,695	739,942	629,481	1,276,335	1,214,732
Turnips & Swedes	1,460,955	1,152,947	476,208	455,785	300,445	238,421	2,245,998	1,906,138
Mangold	359,947	436,868	1,238	4,590	51,562	77,010	413,334	519,296
Cabbage, Kohl- Rabi, and Rape	143,528	180,507	7,464	12,754	47,770	46,089	198,895	239,636
Vetches and other Green Crops ..	280,125	319,345	14,701	11,212	35,142	29,448	332,063	362,293
Total of Green Crops	2,630,733	2,533,852	688,794	614,036	1,174,861	1,070,449	4,467,115	4,241,165
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under Ro- tation—								
For Hay	1,753,247	1,946,406	382,115	417,896	624,095	603,375	2,772,066	2,981,988
Not for Hay	1,305,485	1,284,099	1,231,955	1,183,497	628,884	625,123	3,201,391	3,126,732
Total	3,058,732	3,230,505	1,614,070	1,601,393	1,252,979	1,228,498	5,973,456	6,108,740
* Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not broken up in Ro- tation—								
For Hay	4,328,786	4,448,982	162,840	131,737	1,520,370	1,565,448	6,018,308	6,151,953
Not for Hay	10,603,115	10,938,818	1,175,409	1,286,976	9,621,917	10,010,067	21,515,019	22,256,497
Total	15,019,901	15,387,795	1,338,249	1,418,713	11,142,287	11,575,515	27,533,326	28,408,450
Flax	1,412	832	9	3	70,642	49,746	72,065	50,581
Hops	56,259	48,031	—	—	—	—	56,259	48,031
Small Fruit	57,542	69,466	4,606	5,912	§	4,311	§	80,337
Bare Fallow or Un- cropped Arable Land	448,578	237,303	8,584	5,823	26,936	5,247	484,434	296,544
TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA	27,784,007	27,490,790	4,901,543	4,897,189	15,162,521	15,240,184	47,977,903	47,752,773
LIVE STOCK.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses for Agricul- tural purposes ..	880,682	1,309,475	146,289	195,814	539,788	509,284	2,067,549	2,022,963
Mares for Breeding and Unbroken Horses	437,291							
† Total Horses	1,317,973							
Cattle—Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	2,205,887	2,117,236	445,004	438,890	1,450,674	1,510,701	4,120,451	4,084,305
Other Cattle—Two years of age and above	1,390,323	1,081,309	276,378	251,053	1,047,623	1,077,615	2,719,615	2,414,455
Ditto, under 2 years	2,126,842	2,135,266	500,344	532,222	2,032,728	2,193,838	4,679,351	4,873,139
Total Cattle	5,723,057	5,333,811	1,221,726	1,222,165	4,531,025	4,782,204	11,519,417	11,376,909
Sheep—One year old and above ..	13,074,941	11,022,617	4,332,108	4,500,264	2,831,756	2,499,124	20,831,837	18,061,472
Ditto, under 1 year	8,116,316	7,474,560	2,661,339	2,763,265	1,945,946	1,716,616	12,760,971	11,996,159
Total Sheep ..	21,191,257	18,497,177	7,543,447	7,263,529	4,827,702	4,215,740	33,642,808	30,066,631
Pigs	2,025,244	2,171,441	112,015	128,126	1,115,888	1,327,592	3,265,396	3,636,794

* Exclusive of Heath or Mountain Land.

† As returned by Occupiers of Land

§ Cannot be given.

Produce of Crops.—Acreage under the Principal Crops in the United Kingdom* in each of the years 1899, 1900, and 1901, with the Estimated Total Produce of such Crops and the Average Yield per Acre. [The Acreage and Total Produce are given in thousands—000's omitted.]

51.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. Cd. 1121 of 1902.)

CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE.			ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.		
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Thousand Acres.			Thousand Bushels.			Bushels.		
Wheat	2,053	1,899	1,744	67,261	54,322	53,928	32·76	28·61	30·93
Barley	2,152	2,164	2,134	74,532	63,546	67,648	34·64	31·67	31·70
Oats	4,095	4,131	4,096	166,140	165,137	161,175	40·57	39·97	39·35
Peas	163	157	155	4,431	4,072	4,017	27·22	25·89	25·97
Beans	251	265	253	7,566	7,469	6,154	30·19	28·18	24·29
				Thousand Tons.			Tons.		
Potatoes	1,211	1,215	1,213	5,337	4,577	7,043	4·82	3·77	5·81
Turnips and Swedes	2,042	1,966	1,964	20,370	23,337	25,298	9·97	14·29	12·95
Mangold	437	483	476	7,604	9,650	9,226	17·41	19·97	19·37
Hay	8,672	8,741	8,885	12,898	13,742	11,358	—	—	—
				Thousand Cwts.			Cwts.		
Hops	52	51	51	661	343	649	12·76	6·78	12·70

* Exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Prices of Corn and Meat.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Imperial Quarter, and Average Prices of Butchers' Meat per stone at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, in each year since 1868.

52.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain," &c.)

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF					Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF				
	Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.		Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1868..	63 9	43 0	23 1	4 8½	4 9½	1885..	32 10	30 1	20 7	5 0½	5 4
1869..	48 2	39 5	26 0	5 2	5 6½	1886..	31 0	26 7	19 0	4 6½	5 8
1870..	46 10	34 7	22 11	5 1½	5 4	1887..	32 6	25 4	16 3	4 1	4 10
1871..	56 8	36 2	25 2	5 6½	6 1½	1888..	31 10	27 10	16 9	4 6½	5 7½
1872..	57 0	37 5	23 2	5 5½	6 5½	1889..	29 9	25 10	17 9	4 7½	5 11½
1873..	53 8	40 5	25 5	6 0½	6 8	1890..	31 11	23 8	18 7	4 7	5 10½
1874..	55 8	44 11	23 10	5 10½	5 8½	1891..	37 0	23 2	20 0	4 7½	5 6½
1875..	45 2	38 5	23 8	5 10½	6 6	1892..	30 3	26 2	19 10	4 5	5 3
1876..	46 2	35 2	26 3	5 10½	6 8	1893..	26 4	25 7	18 9	4 5	5 0½
1877..	56 9	39 8	25 11	5 9½	6 9	1894..	22 10	24 6	17 1	4 2½	5 6
1878..	46 5	40 2	24 4	5 9½	6 7½	1895..	23 1	31 11	14 6	4 2½	5 7½
1879..	43 10	34 0	21 9	5 3½	6 1½	1896..	26 2	22 11	14 9	4 1	5 1½
1880..	44 4	33 1	23 1	5 3½	6 5	1897..	30 2	23 6	16 11	4 2½	5 4
1881..	45 4	31 11	21 9	5 3½	6 4½	1898..	34 0	27 2	18 5	3 11½	5 1½
1882..	45 1	31 2	21 10	5 9	6 9	1899..	25 8	25 7	17 0	4 3	5 4
1883..	41 7	31 10	21 5	5 9½	6 10	1900..	26 11	24 11	17 7	4 6	5 7½
1884..	35 8	30 8	20 3	5 5½	6 1	1901..	26 9	25 2	18 5	4 8	5 3

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars to the above for each year from 1800 to 1889 were given in the 1890 issue of the "Year-Book."

Number and Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in England, Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain, in June, 1895, classified according to the size of the Holdings.

53.

(Compiled from the Return No. C 8502 of Session 1897.)

Classification of Holdings.		Number.				Percentage.			
		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	Eng-land.	Wales.	Scot-land.	Great Britain.
Acres.	Acres.								
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	87,055	10,763	20,150	117,968	22.90	17.85	25.30	22.68
" 5 "	20	108,145	18,569	23,104	149,818	28.45	30.80	29.01	28.80
" 20 "	50	62,446	12,400	10,817	85,663	16.42	20.57	13.58	16.47
" 50 "	100	46,574	10,217	9,334	66,225	12.25	16.95	12.35	12.81
" 100 "	300	60,381	7,896	12,968	81,245	15.88	13.10	16.23	15.62
" 300 "	500	11,112	386	2,070	13,568	2.92	0.64	2.60	2.61
" 500 "	1,000	3,942	54	620	4,616	1.04	0.09	0.73	0.89
" 1,000		524	3	76	603	0.14	—	0.10	0.12
Total		380,179	60,288	79,639	520,106	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Classification of Holdings.		Acreage.				Percentage.			
Acres.	Acres.								
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	265,268	35,633	65,891	366,792	1.07	1.25	1.35	1.13
" 5 "	20	1,210,716	211,267	245,664	1,667,647	4.87	7.44	5.02	5.12
" 20 "	50	2,077,953	423,757	363,266	2,864,976	8.36	14.93	7.42	8.79
" 50 "	100	3,403,761	749,465	731,977	4,885,203	13.70	26.40	14.96	15.00
" 100 "	300	10,434,138	1,238,569	2,203,207	13,875,914	42.00	43.64	45.01	42.59
" 300 "	500	4,188,651	142,925	782,369	5,113,945	16.86	5.04	15.98	15.70
" 500 "	1,000	2,570,684	32,313	397,682	3,001,184	10.35	1.16	8.13	9.21
" 1,000		693,517	3,925	104,410	801,852	2.79	0.14	2.13	2.46
Total		24,844,688	2,838,359	4,894,466	32,577,513	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Number and Acreage of Agricultural Holdings in each class in Great Britain, in the year 1895, distinguishing the Number and Acreage Rented or Owned by the Occupiers.

54.

(Compiled from the Return No. C 8502 of Session 1897.)

Classification of Holdings.		Number Rented or Owned by Occupiers.				Percentages (Number Rented or Owned).			
		Wholly Rented.	Wholly Owned.	Partly Rented and Partly Owned.	Total.	Wholly Rented.	Wholly Owned.	Partly Rented and Partly Owned.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.								
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	99,024	17,164	1,780	117,968	83.9	14.6	1.5	100.0
" 5 "	20	125,645	18,043	6,130	149,818	83.9	12.0	4.1	100.0
" 20 "	50	72,541	8,889	4,233	85,663	84.7	10.4	4.9	100.0
" 50 "	100	57,596	6,208	2,821	66,625	86.5	9.3	4.2	100.0
" 100 "	300	70,054	7,693	3,498	81,245	86.2	9.5	4.3	100.0
" 300 "	500	10,940	1,838	790	13,568	80.6	13.6	5.8	100.0
" 500 "	1,000	3,271	972	373	4,616	70.9	21.0	8.1	100.0
" 1,000		334	207	62	603	55.4	34.3	10.3	100.0
Total		439,405	61,014	19,687	520,106	84.5	11.7	3.8	100.0

Classification of Holdings.		Acreage Rented or Owned by Occupiers.			Percentages (Acreage Rented or Owned).		
		Rented.	Owned.	Total.	Rented.	Owned.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.						
Above 1 and not exceeding 5	5	813,003	53,789	866,792	85.3	14.7	100.0
" 5 "	20	1,438,697	228,950	1,667,647	86.3	13.7	100.0
" 20 "	50	2,513,977	350,999	2,864,976	87.7	12.3	100.0
" 50 "	100	4,350,476	534,727	4,885,203	89.1	10.9	100.0
" 100 "	300	12,290,615	1,585,399	13,875,914	88.6	11.4	100.0
" 300 "	500	4,295,163	818,782	5,113,945	84.0	16.0	100.0
" 500 "	1,000	2,251,355	749,829	3,001,184	75.0	25.0	100.0
" 1,000		484,284	317,568	801,852	60.4	39.6	100.0
Total		27,937,470	4,640,043	32,577,513	85.8	14.2	100.0

OCCUPATION OF FARM LANDS.

449

Farm Lands Rented and Owned.—Acreage of Farm Lands returned as Rented or Owned respectively by the Occupiers in each County of England and Wales in 1891 and 1901.

55. (Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain" for 1891 and 1901.)

COUNTIES.	Extent of Land Occupied.					
	Acreage Rented and Occupied.		Acreage Owned and Occupied.		Total extent of Land Occupied.	
	In 1891.	In 1901.	In 1891.	In 1901.	In 1891.	In 1901.
ENGLAND.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Bedford	218,153	222,690	40,919	84,344	259,072	257,084
Berks	257,860	255,306	118,219	106,433	376,079	364,739
Buckingham	345,418	341,021	58,530	58,892	403,748	399,913
Cambridge	406,679	409,380	83,509	81,068	490,188	491,048
Chester	498,286	496,314	43,033	39,752	541,319	536,066
Cornwall	542,180	549,154	59,738	57,370	601,918	606,524
Cumberland	554,160	505,768	87,236	75,918	641,896	581,686
Derby	463,615	449,782	43,978	43,925	512,593	493,707
Devon	1,054,680	1,064,896	159,085	144,103	1,213,715	1,208,999
Dorset	439,411	437,490	52,459	43,453	491,870	480,949
Durham	395,262	400,898	41,059	37,324	436,321	438,222
Essex	654,153	625,877	180,034	173,920	834,187	799,797
Gloucester	540,033	557,956	118,625	103,982	658,658	661,938
Hants	500,930	512,278	213,695	194,778	714,625	707,056
Hereford	388,442	395,041	56,130	53,255	444,581	448,296
Hertford	272,056	264,888	69,078	66,543	341,134	331,431
Huntingdon	175,277	181,055	35,970	27,669	211,247	208,724
Kent	504,638	674,056	†165,127	171,293	†759,765	745,349
Lancaster	760,062	762,294	71,194	59,892	831,256	822,186
Leicester	401,246	418,943	71,806	55,913	473,052	474,856
Lincoln	1,209,520	1,364,845	225,057	152,728	1,524,577	1,517,073
London	*	8,617	*	2,745	*	11,362
Middlesex	†91,204	81,674	†21,730	17,642	†112,934	99,316
Monmouth	219,433	217,948	26,111	24,662	245,544	242,610
Norfolk	881,739	895,357	208,793	172,484	1,090,532	1,067,841
Northampton	460,674	478,089	99,999	82,731	560,673	560,820
Northumberland	651,162	642,333	74,540	65,629	725,702	707,862
Notts	383,114	395,267	69,184	52,400	452,298	447,676
Oxford	336,395	342,065	78,891	69,352	415,286	411,917
Rutland	75,220	75,972	12,006	10,544	87,226	86,516
Salop	659,621	658,554	65,064	60,090	724,685	718,644
Somerset	775,186	775,254	93,754	78,965	868,940	854,219
Stafford	534,326	536,847	71,441	59,667	605,767	596,514
Suffolk	595,491	579,146	179,458	170,389	774,949	758,535
Surrey	†183,472	175,770	†112,345	100,279	†295,817	276,049
Sussex	514,904	503,295	169,929	163,450	684,923	666,745
Warwick	415,986	431,942	79,733	62,835	495,719	494,777
Westmoreland	259,078	220,137	31,144	28,565	290,222	248,702
Wilts	635,061	654,987	124,854	127,979	759,915	782,966
Worcester	341,443	347,526	65,549	52,954	406,992	400,480
York, East Riding	593,404	618,260	75,989	53,681	669,393	671,941
" North "	794,861	800,160	69,894	66,829	864,755	866,989
" West "	1,090,287	1,084,712	130,883	111,466	1,221,170	1,196,178
Total for England	21,252,762	21,316,350	3,860,581	3,377,902	25,113,343	24,694,252
WALES.						
Anglesey	132,153	132,254	18,022	20,458	150,175	162,742
Brecon	183,577	183,591	20,886	19,971	204,463	203,562
Cardigan	226,166	230,280	54,866	41,692	281,022	271,972
Carmarthen	386,226	386,341	59,361	55,822	445,587	442,163
Carnarvon	179,286	163,149	17,149	18,797	196,435	181,946
Denbigh	245,655	249,955	27,762	17,035	273,417	266,990
Flint	116,430	117,999	11,850	8,809	128,280	126,898
Glamorgan	260,358	262,687	22,392	20,113	282,750	272,800
Merioneth	151,185	141,775	12,226	11,159	163,361	152,934
Montgomery	249,556	254,260	23,273	20,249	272,829	274,509
Pembroke	274,508	272,021	45,347	41,161	319,855	313,182
Radnor	150,738	147,714	18,879	15,650	169,617	163,364
Total for Wales	2,555,778	2,532,056	332,013	291,006	2,887,791	2,823,062
Total for England & Wales	23,808,540	23,848,406	4,192,594	3,668,908	28,001,134	27,517,314

* Included in the acreage for Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex.

† Including a portion of the acreage of London (stated separately in 1901).

Allotments and Small Holdings.—Number of Allotments under 1 Acre detached from Cottages in each of the Years 1873, 1886, 1890, and 1895; Number of Holdings of Land not exceeding 1 acre (*including allotments*) in 1895; and Number of Small Agricultural Holdings of and under 50 acres in extent in 1895, in each County of England; with similar particulars for the whole of Wales and Scotland.

56.

(Compiled from the Return No. C. 8502 of Session 1897.)

COUNTIES.	Allotments detached from Cottages.				* Holdings of Land in 1895 not exceeding 1 acre (<i>including allotments</i>).			Small Agricultural Holdings in 1895.		
	1873.	1886.	1890.	1895.	Under 1 Acre.	Of 1 Acre.	Total of 1 Acre and under.	From 1 to 5 Acres.	From 5 to 20 Acres.	From 20 to 50 Acres.
ENGLAND.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bedford	8,384	12,602	15,194	14,770	15,187	1,955	17,142	1,145	1,104	448
Berks	5,007	8,309	10,231	10,754	11,354	358	11,712	977	1,003	513
Buckingham	5,632	12,546	17,225	18,649	19,368	1,343	20,711	1,191	1,132	652
Cambridge	9,596	10,576	13,428	13,744	15,087	1,791	16,878	1,961	2,131	1,144
Chester	929	2,603	3,239	3,069	4,229	414	4,643	3,519	3,912	2,092
Cornwall	1,762	3,127	2,539	2,385	3,361	514	3,875	3,330	4,271	2,623
Cumberland	410	676	1,125	1,420	1,653	127	1,780	1,096	1,542	1,305
Derby	5,628	7,128	10,702	12,952	13,643	260	13,903	2,673	4,214	2,409
Devon	7,063	10,264	10,470	10,666	13,165	848	14,013	2,794	3,729	2,649
Dorset	7,322	9,135	10,595	12,309	13,110	708	13,818	1,152	1,342	700
Durham	1,000	4,294	9,077	6,761	7,032	253	7,285	1,204	2,040	1,034
Essex	8,269	12,228	12,770	16,134	17,018	627	17,645	1,876	1,810	1,233
Gloucester	7,552	11,144	14,653	14,564	16,785	1,212	17,997	3,074	2,547	1,322
Hants	6,712	8,590	12,614	15,297	16,590	1,118	17,708	2,629	2,499	1,254
Hereford	997	1,857	1,440	1,448	3,493	864	4,357	1,408	1,778	871
Hertford	5,197	8,316	10,014	11,330	11,581	382	12,263	1,008	812	414
Huntingdon	3,376	5,402	5,980	6,159	6,386	828	7,214	574	696	367
Kent	4,150	6,613	11,660	14,600	16,084	474	16,558	2,156	2,837	1,833
Lancaster	992	3,706	4,447	4,145	5,426	525	5,951	3,174	6,558	5,660
Leicester	17,168	18,496	23,396	25,262	25,810	479	26,289	1,458	2,322	1,399
Lincoln	7,430	11,710	15,921	15,973	18,061	3,887	21,948	5,631	7,536	3,629
London	†	†	†	2,472	2,545	29	2,574	190	177	362
Middlesex	689	1,844	3,098	7,154	7,413	120	7,533	728	794	92
Monmouth	569	767	1,802	2,109	2,680	183	2,863	986	1,474	938
Norfolk	6,400	9,130	11,855	12,311	15,622	2,136	17,758	3,435	3,409	2,106
Northampton	16,447	19,535	26,229	26,338	26,725	1,323	28,048	1,299	1,570	956
Northumberland	968	4,142	3,247	3,034	3,376	441	3,817	936	1,443	767
Notts.	11,317	14,795	21,253	23,173	23,957	495	24,452	1,710	2,440	1,233
Oxford	9,088	14,062	17,947	18,008	18,568	1,046	19,614	1,016	1,081	555
Rutland	1,252	1,878	2,197	2,199	2,233	60	2,293	186	276	203
Salop	1,002	1,714	2,584	1,930	4,003	442	4,445	2,070	3,624	1,427
Somerset	9,503	14,908	16,477	16,044	19,626	1,054	20,680	3,697	3,868	2,407
Stafford	5,444	6,312	10,517	9,738	12,212	438	12,650	3,194	4,224	2,171
Suffolk	11,664	15,258	17,658	19,125	20,744	1,174	21,918	1,565	1,619	1,187
Surrey	1,263	3,153	5,206	7,105	7,605	293	7,898	1,800	1,505	762
Sussex	2,782	4,852	6,822	9,779	11,174	366	11,540	1,892	2,260	1,403
Warwick	12,794	17,174	17,731	18,822	19,632	1,222	20,854	1,786	2,085	1,120
Westmoreland	52	295	950	942	1,112	40	1,152	461	721	811
Wils.	15,445	20,760	23,723	21,878	23,010	1,286	24,246	1,822	1,761	920
Worcester	4,919	7,322	9,983	11,086	12,775	1,056	13,831	2,819	2,329	1,008
York, East Riding	1,781	4,333	3,200	3,635	5,042	1,023	6,065	1,776	1,768	921
North Riding	4,731	6,812	8,480	8,823	9,783	479	10,262	2,868	3,599	1,944
West Riding	6,876	10,704	12,965	15,628	17,603	841	18,444	5,929	10,325	5,522
Total for England	242,542	348,872	441,024	473,714	522,163	34,459	556,622	87,055	108,145	62,446
Total for Wales	1,726	4,949	7,562	9,187	12,179	1,095	13,274	10,763	18,569	12,400
Total for Scotland	2,130	3,974	6,419	5,649	7,648	1,589	9,237	20,150	23,104	10,817
Total for Great Britain	246,398	357,795	455,005	488,550	541,990	37,143	579,133	117,968	149,818	85,663

NOTE.—From the Return No. 17 of Session 1898, relating to the Acquisition of Land by Local Authorities, it appears that, between December, 1894, and June, 1897, land had been acquired for Allotments by 3 County Councils, the Councils of 3 County Boroughs, 120 Urban District Councils, 9 Rural District Councils, 1,009 Parish Councils, 4 Parish Meetings, and 1 Metropolitan Vestry; and that 3 County Councils had acquired land for small holdings. The total extent of land acquired was 14,939 acres, and it had been let to 32,708 tenants.

* Holdings of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre are not enumerated, but this minimum limit does not apply to allotments.

† Included in the counties of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey.

Statement respecting the Ownership of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) based upon the "Domesday Book" of 1876 and Mr. J. Bateman's "Great Landowners."

57. (From The Hon. G. C. Brodrick's "English Land and English Landlords.")

	Number of Entries in the Domesday Book.	Extent of Lands held.	Gross Annual Value at which the Land was Assessed.
		Acres.	£
Owners of land (total) according to the Domesday Book	972,836	33,013,515	99,352,301
Owners of land of less than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book	703,289	151,172	29,127,679
Owners of land of more than 1 acre in extent, according to the Domesday Book	269,547	32,862,343	70,224,622
Owners of more than 3,000 acres of land assessed at more than £3,000 gross annual value, according to Bateman's* "Great Landowners" (1,704 persons)	† 3,873 (estimated.)	14,287,373	17,144,848 (estimated.)
Owners of more than 3,000 acres of land assessed at more than £2,000 gross annual value, and of more than 3,000 acres in extent, but assessed at between £2,000 and £3,000 gross annual value	† 1,311 (estimated.)	2,018,952	2,858,638
Public Authorities, Trustees of Charities, &c., &c. (which entries are printed in italics in the Domesday Book)	14,367	1,449,008	3,622,520 (estimated.)
Owners of more than 1 acre of land and of less than 2,000 acres assessed at less than £2,000 gross annual value	† 249,996	15,107,010	46,598,616 (estimated.)
[A few owners of estates of more than 2,000 acres may be included, but in all such cases the land must have been assessed on an average at less than £1 per acre.]			

* In Bateman's "Great Landowners," all persons are included whose estates in the United Kingdom exceed 2,000 acres in extent, and £2,000 in gross annual value. But as the above table refers to England and Wales only, a few persons may be included whose estates in that division of the Kingdom are below the limits mentioned.

† These estimates are founded on the figures in Bateman's "Great Landowners," with due allowance for those proprietors whose estates in England and Wales alone would fall below the standard indicated.

According to Mr. Arthur Arnold—

28 Dukes on an average own in the United Kingdom 142,500 acres each, and are repeated 5·6 times in the Domesday Book. (The Duke of Sutherland's acreage is returned as 1,358,456 acres.)

33 Marquesses on an average own in the United Kingdom 47,500 acres each, and are repeated 3·7 times in the Domesday Book.

194 Earls on an average own in the United Kingdom 30,200 acres each, and are repeated 3·3 times in the Domesday Book.

270 Viscounts and Barons on an average own in the United Kingdom 14,300 acres each, and are repeated 2·5 times in the Domesday Book.

And as the owners of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres in England and Wales on an average own 2,549 acres each, and are repeated 1·7 times in the Domesday Book, the number of owners of the 249,996 estates of above 1 acre and less than 2,000 acres given in the table, assuming that they have been repeated as often, will be 147,657, and the total number of persons owning more than one acre of land in England and Wales will be about 150,153.

Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom in 1860-1901, with the excess of the net Imports over the Exports of British Produce. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

58.

(Tables 58 and 59 compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," &c.)

Years.	Total Value of Imports and Exports.	Value of Imports	Value of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Net Imports—i.e., Imports less Re-Exports.		Exports of British and Irish Produce.		Excess of net Imports over Exports of British Produce.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Total Value.	Per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Per Head of Population.	Thousand £
1860	375,062	210,531	28,630	181,901	6 6 5	135,891	4 14 7	46,010
1861	377,118	217,485	34,580	182,955	6 6 5	125,103	4 6 5	57,852
1862	391,885	225,717	42,176	183,541	6 5 6	123,992	4 5 7	59,549
1863	445,821	248,919	50,300	198,619	6 15 0	146,692	5 0 0	52,017
1864	487,572	274,952	52,171	222,781	7 10 5	160,449	5 8 4	62,332
1865	489,904	271,072	52,996	218,076	7 6 1	165,836	5 11 1	52,240
1866	534,196	295,290	49,968	245,302	8 3 1	188,918	6 5 7	56,384
1867	500,986	275,183	44,841	230,342	7 11 10	180,962	5 19 4	49,380
1868	522,472	294,693	48,101	246,592	8 1 1	179,678	5 17 4	66,914
1869	532,475	295,460	47,061	248,399	8 0 8	189,954	6 2 7	58,445
1870	547,338	303,257	44,494	258,763	8 5 10	199,587	6 7 11	59,176
1871	614,590	331,015	60,509	270,566	8 11 8	223,066	7 1 5	47,440
1872	669,232	354,694	58,331	296,363	9 6 2	256,567	8 0 10	40,106
1873	692,292	371,287	55,840	315,447	9 16 5	255,165	7 13 7	60,282
1874	667,733	370,083	58,092	311,991	9 12 5	239,558	7 7 5	72,433
1875	655,552	373,940	58,146	315,794	9 12 10	223,466	6 16 1	92,328
1876	631,931	375,155	56,137	319,018	9 12 10	200,639	6 0 10	118,379
1877	646,766	394,420	53,453	340,967	10 3 11	198,893	5 13 6	142,074
1878	614,255	368,771	52,685	316,136	9 7 1	192,849	5 13 8	123,287
1879	611,775	362,992	57,251	305,741	8 19 0	191,532	5 11 8	114,209
1880	697,644	411,230	63,354	347,876	10 1 10	223,060	6 8 10	124,816
1881	694,105	397,022	63,060	333,962	9 11 2	234,023	6 14 0	99,939
1882	719,680	413,020	65,193	347,827	9 17 7	241,467	6 17 2	106,360
1883	732,329	426,692	65,638	361,254	10 3 10	239,799	6 15 4	121,455
1884	685,986	390,019	62,942	327,077	9 8 2	233,025	6 10 6	94,052
1885	642,442	370,968	58,369	312,609	8 13 8	213,116	5 18 4	99,494
1886	618,823	349,864	56,234	293,630	8 1 9	212,725	5 17 2	80,905
1887	643,490	362,227	59,349	302,878	8 5 6	221,914	6 1 3	80,964
1888	686,213	387,636	64,042	323,594	8 15 6	234,535	6 7 2	89,059
1889	743,230	427,638	66,657	360,981	9 14 2	248,935	6 13 11	112,046
1890	748,944	420,692	64,722	355,970	9 9 11	263,530	7 0 7	92,440
1891	744,555	435,441	61,879	373,562	9 17 7	247,235	6 10 9	126,327
1892	715,434	423,794	64,424	359,370	9 8 5	227,216	5 19 1	132,154
1893	681,826	404,688	58,379	345,809	8 19 6	218,260	5 13 4	127,549
1894	682,131	408,345	57,780	350,565	9 0 3	216,006	5 11 1	134,559
1895	702,522	416,690	59,704	356,986	9 1 10	226,128	5 15 2	130,858
1896	738,188	441,809	56,234	385,575	9 14 6	240,146	6 1 2	145,429
1897	745,203	451,029	59,954	391,075	9 15 5	234,220	5 17 0	156,855
1898	764,559	470,645	60,655	409,890	10 2 10	233,359	5 15 6	176,531
1899	814,570	485,036	65,042	419,994	10 5 11	264,492	6 9 7	155,602
1900	877,449	523,075	63,182	459,893	11 3 5	291,192	7 1 6	168,701
1901	869,854	521,990	67,842	454,148	10 18 7	*280,022	6 14 10	174,126

* Including the value of ships and boats (new), with their machinery, exported. Prior to 1899, the value of these Exports was not included in the returns.

Movement of Bullion.—Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the Years 1895-1901, with averages for quinquennial periods from 1870-4 to 1890-4. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

—	GOLD.		SILVER.		TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imp or Exports.	
Average of	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £	Thous'd £
1870-4 . . .	19,517	16,035	12,719	10,919	32,236	26,954	5,282	—
1875-9 . . .	19,260	17,617	13,550	12,818	32,810	30,435	2,375	—
1880-4 . . .	10,459	11,691	8,409	8,468	18,868	20,159	—	1,291
1885-9 . . .	13,836	12,888	8,025	8,632	21,861	21,520	341	—
1890-4 . . .	25,567	17,691	10,673	12,752	36,240	30,443	5,797	—
Year.								
1895	36,009	21,369	10,666	10,357	46,675	31,726	14,949	—
1896	24,469	30,124	14,329	15,048	38,798	45,172	—	6,374
1897	30,809	30,809	18,032	18,781	48,841	49,590	—	749
1898	43,723	36,590	14,678	15,624	58,401	52,214	6,187	—
1899	32,533	21,536	12,728	13,955	45,261	35,491	9,770	—
1900	26,191	18,397	13,322	13,575	39,513	31,972	7,541	—
1901	20,715	13,965	11,502	12,050	32,217	26,015	6,202	—

Imports, Classes of Goods.—Value of the different Classes of Goods (Food, Raw Materials, Manufactures, &c.) imported into the United Kingdom during each of the undermentioned years.

60. [In thousands of pounds sterling.]
(Compiled from the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation.")

Years	Animals, Living (for Food).	Articles of Food and Drink.		Metals.	Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, and Tanning Substances.	Oils.	Raw Materials.		Manufactured Articles.	Miscellaneous, including Imports by Parcel Post.	* Total.
		Duty Free.	Dutiable, including Tobacco.				For Textile Manufactures.	For Sundry Other Industries.			
	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.
1888	7,727	124,281	27,780	23,248	8,114	6,433	80,469	36,723	57,794	14,387	386,951
1889	10,360	134,870	30,185	29,085	8,635	7,123	91,307	43,695	64,263	15,072	427,595
1890	11,216	156,422	29,760	28,711	8,190	6,992	85,239	41,626	63,218	14,511	420,885
1891	9,246	148,510	30,420	23,030	7,314	7,340	89,216	40,086	65,082	15,497	435,691
1892	9,361	149,116	29,985	21,098	6,695	7,076	77,631	41,990	65,441	15,504	423,892
1893	8,582	144,268	28,275	20,630	6,335	7,401	68,007	40,989	65,854	16,577	404,638
1894	9,090	139,450	27,758	19,051	6,320	7,505	70,626	43,091	68,925	16,529	408,345
1895	8,966	140,248	28,413	18,656	6,559	8,112	70,769	44,024	75,601	15,346	416,689
1896	10,439	147,000	29,920	20,492	6,777	8,459	74,757	47,242	81,380	15,343	441,809
1897	11,380	151,544	30,764	21,277	5,999	7,625	70,066	52,095	85,134	15,145	451,029
1898	10,386	166,913	30,705	21,852	5,484	8,356	71,269	52,226	87,077	16,111	470,379
1899	9,515	169,141	31,501	23,304	5,768	9,691	65,972	56,777	91,311	17,056	485,086
1900	9,622	156,090	34,030	33,196	5,561	11,033	77,347	65,090	93,225	17,891	523,075
1901	9,400	162,950	32,415	30,787	6,129	11,081	79,402	57,954	93,610	18,561	522,239
1st 10 Mths. of 1902	6,884	83,941	95,597	25,467	5,200	9,739	59,179	49,769	83,183	16,750	435,709

* NOTE.—It will be noticed that the figures in this Column do not quite correspond with those stated in Table No. 58. The above figures are based on the first entries of Importers, while those in Table 58 are taken from the Returns published after final examination and correction of the accounts.

† Sugar and other cognate articles became liable to duties on April 19th, 1901, and are included under dutiable articles in the figures for years subsequent to 1899.

Exports, Classes of Goods.—Value of the different Classes of the Exports of British and Irish Produce from the United Kingdom during each of the undermentioned years, specifying the value of Articles of Food, Raw Materials, and various groups of Manufactured Goods. [In thousands of pounds sterling.]

61. (Compiled from the "Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation.")

Years	Animals Living.	Articles of Food and Drink.	* Raw Materials.	Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured.								Exports by Parcel Post.	\$ Total.
				Yarns and Textile Fabrics.	Metals and Metal Goods (except Machinery).	Machinery and Mill Work.	Apparel and Articles of Personal Use.	Chemicals and Chemical and Medicinal Preparations.	All Other Manufactured or Partly Manufactured Articles.				
	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.	Th's and £.		
1888	1,040	10,238	13,980	108,870	37,156	12,939	11,194	7,436	30,989	692	234,534		
1889	1,173	10,741	17,353	110,172	40,915	15,274	11,416	7,933	33,071	887	248,935		
1890	862	11,259	21,641	112,447	45,223	16,411	11,286	8,966	34,535	1,001	263,531		
1891	671	10,699	21,332	105,996	39,210	15,818	11,332	8,878	32,204	1,095	247,235		
1892	699	10,436	19,320	100,056	33,044	13,887	10,433	8,585	29,615	1,002	227,077		
1893	630	10,619	17,035	96,554	30,837	13,918	9,549	8,680	29,230	1,042	218,094		
1894	666	10,700	19,311	96,025	27,979	14,205	8,737	8,471	28,121	1,109	215,824		
1895	793	11,062	18,299	101,377	28,837	15,151	9,307	8,289	31,337	1,338	225,890		
1896	942	11,684	17,687	105,330	33,549	17,014	10,474	8,243	33,553	1,670	240,146		
1897	1,132	12,130	20,134	96,578	34,472	16,256	9,874	8,699	32,888	2,057	234,320		
1898	1,104	12,104	21,077	94,508	32,747	18,390	9,577	8,389	33,323	2,140	233,359		
1899	1,002	12,566	26,570	99,443	40,307	19,653	9,560	8,555	34,872	2,467	264,492†		
1900	902	13,622	41,879	102,212	45,847	19,620	10,394	9,263	36,414	2,952	291,192†		
1901	742	14,385	33,373	103,472	39,414	17,855	10,940	8,942	38,069	3,642	280,499†		
1st 10 Mths. of 1902	637	13,181	25,564	86,147	35,377	15,507	9,768	8,088	32,263	2,809	234,663¶		

* Principally coal. † See Note * to Table 60. ‡ The figures for 1899 include £9,196,639, those for 1900 £8,587,710, and those for 1901 £2,159,376, the value of new ships (not registered as British). The value of such vessels was not recorded prior to 1899. ¶ Including £5,322,086 the value of new ships (not registered as British).

Import Trade.—Value of the Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argentina Republic	1,014,320	1,359,783	886,628	1,878,921	4,129,802	9,084,497	13,080,466	12,414,811
Austria-Hungary	677,521	1,318,889	1,430,949	2,157,570	1,728,337	1,221,783	1,375,245	1,191,111
Belgium	7,354,845	14,822,240	11,253,664	15,070,121	17,393,776	17,546,169	23,502,603	24,066,411
Brasil	6,797,241	7,418,605	5,260,670	4,085,209	4,850,675	3,614,155	5,946,547	4,967,311
Central America	694,245	1,308,869	1,338,926	1,065,131	1,320,305	976,014	672,406	911,111
Chile	3,798,543	4,196,096	3,456,633	2,496,245	3,473,848	3,436,142	4,828,371	4,313,111
*China	10,677,995	13,654,722	11,834,727	8,614,069	4,830,850	3,343,865	2,359,821	2,116,111
Colombia, Republic of	1,566,973	962,205	838,439	237,140	304,261	434,893	282,906	504,111
Denmark and Iceland	2,284,287	4,241,671	5,285,767	4,829,515	7,768,389	9,799,328	13,187,757	14,444,111
Ecuador	40,715	233,980	647,331	150,960	72,843	117,967	152,677	203,111
*Egypt	21,773,250	10,895,043	9,190,589	8,818,736	8,368,951	9,524,507	12,585,578	11,905,111
France	31,625,231	40,720,101	41,970,298	35,709,787	44,828,148	47,470,583	53,618,656	61,214,111
—Algeria	90,505	500,185	741,453	885,612	890,612	549,362	632,692	601,111
Germany	16,611,852	21,836,401	24,355,419	23,069,163	26,073,331	26,992,559	31,181,667	32,297,111
Greece	1,071,645	1,762,801	1,483,462	1,912,804	1,962,798	1,241,406	2,227,212	1,468,111
Haiti and St. Domingo	230,287	443,837	187,212	115,231	89,593	53,216	56,068	54,111
Holland	12,413,404	14,836,648	25,909,373	25,009,582	25,900,924	28,419,944	31,381,022	32,871,111
—*Java & other Eastern Possessions	226	1,442,607	2,236,585	3,055,496	1,223,037	874,313	287,454	319,111
Italy	2,994,233	4,632,619	3,385,109	3,009,499	3,093,918	3,132,720	3,417,790	3,333,111
*Japan	614,743	877,791	531,621	492,904	1,024,993	1,143,382	1,540,526	1,830,111
Mexico	3,216,924	721,907	628,071	724,847	542,979	467,331	472,184	263,111
Morocco	412,889	711,294	360,564	481,367	668,084	404,400	618,421	537,111
Peru	4,002,150	4,884,181	2,652,623	1,884,852	1,053,604	1,371,088	1,307,004	1,811,111
Portugal	2,471,801	4,444,071	3,762,504	2,670,855	2,942,194	2,491,926	3,241,367	3,303,111
—Azores and Madeira	378,433	340,360	227,595	174,474	149,778	127,252	145,433	144,111
Roumania	348,381	564,158	1,461,836	2,757,926	4,447,159	2,118,505	1,396,639	3,983,111
Russia, Northern Ports	12,349,301	13,068,883	12,497,004	10,934,926	12,358,981	13,211,128	16,383,961	16,763,111
—Southern Ports	5,033,396	7,640,013	3,532,691	6,777,500	11,391,387	11,525,791	5,599,991	5,133,111
Spain	4,769,277	8,060,953	10,699,936	9,464,627	12,508,633	11,314,518	15,882,346	14,041,111
Cuba and Porto Rico	5,063,839	3,668,776	1,752,635	984,976	127,673	131,567	40,603	86,111
Philippine Islands	1,253,904	1,559,500	1,638,663	980,090	1,647,708	1,806,271	1,680,291	2,701,111
Sweden and Norway	5,654,056	8,918,638	10,989,000	10,941,590	11,906,345	12,615,983	16,391,073	15,393,111
Turkey	5,497,372	6,555,714	3,874,280	4,680,637	4,816,883	6,751,537	5,767,913	5,830,111
United States	21,624,125	69,590,054	107,081,260	86,478,913	97,283,349	86,548,860	138,789,261	141,016,111
Uruguay	1,249,211	1,208,590	694,593	626,593	341,206	460,946	489,581	474,111
Venezuela	221,331	37,136	196,304	226,849	308,550	53,410	123,634	169,111
† West Coast of Africa	1,818,850	1,727,765	1,890,599	1,232,649	971,061	173,187	1170,423	1104,111
Other Countries	1,033,663	2,218,995	2,503,747	1,879,847	2,260,376	1,909,953	2,727,083	3,111,111
Total of Foreign Countries	198,231,488	289,515,606	318,710,760	286,566,222	324,530,783	321,159,448	413,544,528	416,414,111
Increase per cent. over 1860	18-1	72-5	89-9	70-7	93-4	91-3	146-4	148-1
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Australasia	10,273,113	20,559,154	25,668,334	23,325,287	29,350,844	33,362,797	35,434,421	34,811,111
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	\$2,445,485	\$4,478,980	\$5,638,522	\$4,456,450	\$6,095,612	\$5,426,004	\$3,973,069	\$5,131,111
*Ceylon	3,707,717	4,380,821	3,386,369	2,389,492	3,411,209	4,524,842	5,473,111	4,743,111
Channel Islands	414,891	707,309	810,435	809,878	958,175	1,184,212	1,478,978	1,361,111
Gibraltar	149,729	111,965	41,275	15,832	49,898	44,037	48,756	63,111
Gold Coast and Lagos	295,619	469,955	621,284	738,538	816,938	1,428,339	988,676	607,111
Honduras, British	244,556	230,135	189,827	230,946	275,293	201,553	211,939	197,111
*Hong Kong	773,068	1,154,910	1,253,541	968,414	1,225,064	759,441	1,060,048	666,111
*India, British	37,395,452	30,137,295	30,117,980	31,882,665	32,668,797	26,481,315	27,388,106	27,301,111
Malta	83,993	233,569	201,010	78,841	117,596	90,167	74,717	69,111
Mauritius	1,246,299	824,411	284,485	307,364	264,900	97,795	232,566	310,111
North American Colonies	6,350,178	10,212,624	13,388,938	10,347,190	12,444,489	13,400,570	22,240,325	20,367,111
*Straits Settlements	2,155,931	3,149,310	3,697,624	4,442,166	5,187,301	4,645,446	7,025,999	6,116,111
Sierra Leone & Gambia	107,073	189,851	157,964	141,271	258,339	256,702	160,630	130,111
West India Islands and Guiana	7,129,594	7,326,040	6,571,474	8,960,211	2,714,287	2,628,784	2,270,320	2,380,111
Other Possessions	68,599	334,662	494,693	307,188	321,478	21,047,705	11,464,974	11,581,111
Total of British Possessions	\$72,840,797	\$84,423,971	\$92,518,805	\$84,401,733	\$96,161,214	\$95,530,210	\$109,530,63	\$105,573,111
Increase per cent. over 1860	70-6	97-8	116-7	97-7	125-2	123-8	156-6	147-3
GRAND TOTAL	271,072,285	373,939,577	411,229,565	370,967,955	420,691,997	416,689,658	523,075,163	521,987,111
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as imported from Egypt, instead of from the countries of production. † Exclusive of German, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Possessions. ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1895, 1900, and 1901. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years. § Exclusive of the value of Diamonds imported—Diamonds being exempted by law from entry at the Custom House. The value of Diamonds exported from Cape Colony to the United Kingdom in 1901 was £4,877,042.

Export Trade.—Value of the Total Exports of Merchandise from the United Kingdom to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the undermentioned years.

63. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1865.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria Republic	1,988,565	2,490,604	2,541,215	4,760,678	8,530,427	5,480,848	7,438,228	6,972,701
Bulgaria-Hungary	861,776	1,177,350	828,971	1,120,254	1,694,318	2,149,552	3,157,716	2,838,904
Belgium	6,896,157	13,794,770	12,987,430	13,876,556	13,594,966	11,934,653	14,846,307	12,624,691
Brazil	5,771,024	7,172,406	6,915,419	5,611,857	7,795,073	7,643,739	6,165,600	4,440,061
Central America	156,168	875,597	681,338	693,074	1,037,489	1,379,570	990,676	854,465
China	1,626,315	2,343,950	2,165,449	1,551,305	3,365,824	3,454,332	3,535,736	3,426,500
Colombia, Republic of	3,688,415	5,096,770	5,515,030	5,515,918	6,763,221	5,363,536	5,634,313	6,827,546
Denmark and Iceland	2,419,347	942,097	1,074,012	694,948	1,209,618	1,261,903	364,685	936,784
Ecuador	1,500,216	2,756,145	2,347,573	2,254,089	2,928,006	3,135,122	4,724,181	4,240,417
Egypt	30,027	133,519	367,655	138,323	808,772	266,634	349,560	292,333
France	6,168,225	3,036,284	3,175,060	3,706,595	3,459,991	3,414,556	6,159,468	6,418,757
Germany	25,355,072	27,292,455	27,990,959	23,020,350	24,710,803	20,324,998	25,877,453	23,700,820
Greece	12,363	163,217	299,898	362,961	334,089	267,292	572,780	440,414
Italy	28,153,392	34,121,624	29,055,844	27,059,830	30,516,281	32,736,051	38,542,790	34,221,080
Japan	1,126,959	1,417,683	918,038	972,937	1,235,126	860,193	1,104,196	1,745,175
Madagascar	348,419	715,883	519,695	371,591	547,409	372,528	337,281	216,437
Malta	14,900,949	20,113,787	15,654,364	15,849,466	16,445,992	11,272,258	14,931,090	13,744,021
Netherlands	931,559	1,753,517	1,767,796	1,778,395	1,675,054	1,988,479	2,881,001	2,362,768
Portugal	6,345,465	8,169,804	6,333,240	7,468,000	8,523,209	6,211,337	9,444,498	8,293,484
Russia	1,654,028	2,593,862	3,813,397	2,298,705	4,187,373	4,772,829	9,935,925	8,209,452
Spain	1,967,389	980,716	1,283,080	866,671	2,012,562	1,655,527	2,158,976	1,673,079
Sweden	320,383	420,832	300,738	562,206	762,001	765,693	720,494	911,080
Switzerland	1,205,876	1,817,981	379,795	821,371	1,234,846	763,519	1,069,301	1,123,980
Turkey	2,550,583	3,081,905	2,603,318	2,100,917	2,612,638	1,865,973	2,529,305	2,093,992
United States	163,248	233,262	147,733	159,190	214,884	154,074	787,179	943,763
Various	201,146	1,163,231	1,199,262	846,657	1,350,497	944,034	616,287	1,096,262
Other	5,675,920	9,624,847	9,414,306	5,295,754	7,514,795	9,370,619	14,083,541	12,355,325
Other	504,529	1,721,469	1,553,211	944,939	1,331,259	1,315,714	2,276,934	1,855,628
Other	3,015,458	4,294,490	4,078,597	3,914,836	5,702,804	4,052,806	6,333,857	5,455,523
Other	2,327,802	2,997,722	2,091,853	2,225,979	2,909,303	1,644,214	2,031,866	2,024,126
Other	950,064	939,983	1,328,482	979,620	1,031,088	443,640	1,200,787	913,878
Other	2,483,678	6,296,995	5,132,408	5,105,502	7,002,269	6,568,779	10,406,205	9,280,227
Other	7,222,743	6,346,888	7,239,689	6,836,407	7,340,868	5,632,932	5,432,011	7,207,054
Other	25,170,787	25,062,226	37,954,192	31,094,589	26,340,012	44,067,703	37,343,955	37,651,150
Other	836,258	758,094	1,415,356	1,443,978	4,683,494	1,385,041	1,737,493	1,367,857
Other	397,956	765,419	436,835	350,393	837,594	812,495	567,692	513,680
Other	847,484	1,027,420	1,158,941	1,296,114	1,126,313	1,175,010	1,338,172	1,227,736
Other	1,358,167	1,532,508	2,016,713	2,033,841	3,459,381	3,861,473	4,723,551	5,244,694
Total of Foreign Countries	167,284,822	204,957,312	204,886,897	185,984,796	233,729,649	209,760,256	252,349,700	234,745,904
Increase per cent. over 1860	41.3	73.2	73.1	57.1	97.5	77.2	113.2	98.3
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.								
Australia	14,166,425	21,224,620	18,748,092	28,104,258	25,470,194	19,347,064	29,477,428	29,581,892
Bay of Good Hope and Natal	1,758,420	5,350,412	7,206,000	4,183,014	9,803,552	11,463,575	13,992,132	18,939,147
Ceylon	718,373	1,131,514	1,036,900	566,242	964,935	1,017,639	1,918,209	1,594,544
Channel Islands	892,036	791,178	814,799	742,027	919,690	1,154,640	1,207,460	1,157,443
Malta	1,240,672	1,111,203	829,673	717,235	896,087	518,888	895,298	854,842
Old Coast and Lagos	198,152	524,604	502,223	504,165	539,343	890,385	1,285,064	1,617,883
Sierra Leone, British	172,240	138,066	112,887	107,805	119,150	90,490	78,808	78,039
Hong Kong	1,587,647	3,839,136	3,967,792	4,062,900	2,741,404	2,044,616	2,956,262	2,797,978
India, British	18,883,191	25,595,119	32,028,055	30,903,501	35,230,114	25,487,089	30,966,938	35,746,399
Malta	726,017	859,970	1,010,090	1,180,190	1,126,391	774,521	1,260,408	1,280,902
Laurelins	613,012	379,668	385,726	293,781	364,631	261,342	403,455	1,028,698
North American Colonies	5,720,498	9,682,189	8,516,019	8,374,632	8,272,743	6,594,903	9,659,138	9,688,399
Straits Settlements	1,510,392	2,094,177	2,459,659	2,525,304	3,024,655	2,032,820	3,206,264	3,282,728
Terra Leone & Gambia	282,823	327,928	388,654	249,146	402,009	306,836	415,224	414,774
West India Islands and Guiana	3,006,584	3,275,072	3,249,693	2,639,006	3,922,642	3,037,647	2,736,623	2,806,890
Other Possessions	120,273	330,155	271,307	336,306	742,929	1,049,066	1,565,343	1,347,806
Total of British Possessions	51,546,754	76,655,011	81,527,569	85,489,512	94,522,469	76,072,151	102,024,054	113,118,864
Increase per cent. over 1860	11.7	66.1	76.6	85.2	104.8	64.8	121.0	145.1
GRAND TOTAL	218,831,576	281,612,323	286,414,466	271,474,308	328,252,118	285,832,407	354,373,754	347,864,768

* NOTE.—Previous to the opening of the Suez Canal some Articles were entered as exported to Egypt, instead of to the countries of destination. † Exclusive of German, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Possessions. ‡ The Niger Protectorate is included with British Possessions in 1896, 1900, and 1901. It was included with Foreign Countries in the earlier years. § Including exports of Foreign and Colonial as well as of British and Irish produce. ¶ Including the value of Ships and Boats (new), with their machinery, exported. Prior to 1899 the value of these exports was not included in the returns.

456 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE.—FOOD IMPORTS.

Colonial and Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.—Percentage proportions (as measured by values) of the Trade of the United Kingdom carried on with Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively in each of the undermentioned years.

64. (Computed from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

YEARS.	TOTAL TRADE :— IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		TOTAL EXPORTS.		EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.	
	With Foreign Countries.	With British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1876	75.6	24.4	77.5	22.5	72.7	27.3	67.7	32.3
1877	74.4	25.6	77.3	22.7	70.0	30.0	64.8	35.2
1878	75.6	24.4	78.9	21.1	70.7	29.3	65.7	34.3
1879	76.2	23.8	78.3	21.7	73.8	26.7	68.2	31.8
1880	75.1	24.9	77.5	22.5	71.5	28.5	66.3	33.7
1881	74.3	25.7	76.9	23.1	70.8	29.2	66.1	33.9
1882	73.8	26.7	75.9	24.1	69.9	30.1	64.9	35.1
1883	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.4	29.6	65.2	34.8
1884	73.2	26.8	75.4	24.6	70.2	29.8	65.3	34.7
1885	73.6	26.4	77.2	22.8	68.5	31.5	63.4	36.6
1886	73.5	26.5	76.6	23.4	69.4	30.6	64.4	35.6
1887	74.2	25.8	76.9	23.1	70.7	29.3	66.0	34.0
1888	74.0	26.0	77.6	22.4	69.3	30.7	64.1	35.9
1889	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7	71.2	28.8	66.5	33.5
1890	74.5	25.5	77.1	22.9	71.2	28.8	66.8	33.2
1891	74.1	25.9	77.2	22.8	69.8	30.2	65.2	34.8
1892	75.0	25.0	76.9	23.1	72.2	27.8	67.1	32.9
1893	75.0	25.0	77.3	22.7	71.6	28.4	67.0	33.0
1894	74.7	25.3	77.0	23.0	71.3	28.7	66.3	33.7
1895	75.6	24.4	77.1	22.9	73.4	26.6	69.0	31.0
1896	75.1	24.9	78.9	21.1	69.4	30.6	65.0	35.0
1897	75.7	24.3	79.2	20.8	70.4	29.6	65.6	34.4
1898	75.2	24.8	78.9	21.1	69.4	30.6	64.2	35.8
1899	75.3	24.7	78.0	22.0	71.4	28.6	66.9	33.1
1900	75.9	24.1	79.1	20.9	71.2	28.8	67.6	32.4
1901	74.9	25.1	79.8	20.2	67.5	32.5	62.6	37.4

NOTE.—Similar particulars to the above for each year from 1860 to 1895 were published in the 1896 issue of the Year Book.

Imports of Food.—Value of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Food into the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

65. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

YEARS.	Estimated Population of the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF IMPORTS OF					Value Per Head of Popu- lation.
		Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Corn, Grain and Flour.	Dead Meat.*	Miscellaneous Provisions.*	TOTAL.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1876	33,199,994	7,260,119	51,812,438	11,534,513	18,317,134	88,924,204	2 13 7
1878	33,943,773	7,453,309	59,064,875	12,838,899	19,797,978	99,155,061	2 18 5
1880	34,622,930	10,239,295	62,857,269	16,429,567	22,315,026	111,841,157	3 4 7
1882	35,206,617	9,271,956	63,539,315	12,509,518	19,433,162	104,803,951	2 19 6
1883	35,449,721	11,983,754	67,622,367	16,254,934	20,931,648	116,842,733	3 5 11
1884	35,794,231	10,504,877	48,061,625	15,025,966	21,279,788	94,872,256	2 13 1
1885	36,015,601	8,734,754	53,260,555	15,289,718	19,291,895	96,577,222	2 13 8
1886	36,313,582	7,142,397	43,548,179	13,899,671	18,668,339	89,248,636	2 5 10
1887	36,599,143	6,149,043	48,290,793	14,344,295	20,465,663	89,249,804	2 8 9
1888	36,881,271	7,727,694	51,256,596	14,969,880	20,612,967	94,567,137	2 11 3
1889	37,178,929	10,359,832	51,185,651	18,257,443	22,254,296	102,057,322	2 14 11
1890	37,484,764	11,216,311	53,484,584	20,224,656	22,800,286	107,725,837	2 17 6
1891	37,806,773	9,246,393	62,022,409	19,800,895	24,665,136	115,794,838	3 1 3
1892	38,153,676	9,362,135	58,733,092	22,055,808	25,839,908	115,960,943	3 0 10
1893	38,521,695	6,351,704	51,180,371	22,043,767	26,352,454	105,928,296	2 14 11
1894	38,898,675	9,089,883	48,220,225	22,427,172	26,792,869	106,530,149	2 14 9
1895	39,265,323	8,966,252	49,723,293	23,447,165	26,650,898	108,787,608	2 15 5
1896	39,644,147	10,438,690	52,800,083	24,350,456	27,836,480	115,425,718	2 18 3
1897	40,029,416	11,380,092	53,579,474	26,825,657	29,864,087	121,649,310	3 0 9
1898	40,416,068	10,385,676	62,909,264	29,407,737	29,702,765	132,405,442	3 5 6
1899	40,798,762	9,516,065	58,087,692	31,097,561	31,898,280	131,498,518	3 4 6
1900	41,164,297	9,622,319	58,942,390	35,419,459	34,414,065	138,398,233	3 7 8
1901	41,546,698	9,426,803	61,175,290	39,333,392	35,439,271	145,374,756	3 10 0

*Including Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Eggs, and Potatoes. † Salted, Fresh, and Preserved otherwise than by Salting (including Bacon and Hams).

Principal Articles Imported.—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1901.

66. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1901.	1854.	1870.	1901.
Animals—				£	£	£
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, &c. No.	114,338	202,172	495,635	1,163,016	3,147,061	8,840,664
Bacon and Hams cwt.	423,510	567,164	7,633,018	892,462	1,769,241	18,118,564
Butter and Margarine "	482,514	1,159,210	4,065,017	2,171,194	6,793,877	21,854,075
Corn—Wheat "	14,868,650	30,901,229	69,708,539	11,693,737	16,264,027	23,081,372
Barley "	1,974,900	7,217,369	21,573,430	836,798	2,831,885	6,163,012
Oats "	2,791,110	10,830,630	22,470,670	1,377,226	4,381,607	6,347,719
Maize "	5,784,420	16,756,783	51,372,700	2,748,606	5,790,550	12,387,225
Wheat Flour "	3,646,505	4,803,909	22,576,430	3,970,549	3,383,751	10,341,519
Coffee "	593,753	1,606,227	958,464	1,575,184	4,942,769	3,324,254
Cotton, raw "	7,922,617	11,958,635	16,336,697	20,175,395	53,477,755	41,970,539
Eggs thousands	121,947	430,842	2,048,612	228,650	1,102,080	5,495,767
Jute cwt.	481,733	2,376,690	6,426,620	553,993	2,326,910	4,326,168
Leather lbs.	Not stated	16,098,974	148,269,296	492,235	1,281,825	8,321,677
Silk Manufactures of all kinds value	—	—	—	2,365,415	15,244,919	13,030,321
Sugar, raw cwt.	9,112,364	12,798,631	13,387,143	9,615,802	14,440,502	6,378,024
" refined "	405,514	1,710,176	21,256,846	579,180	2,744,366	12,948,834
Tea lbs.	85,792,032	141,020,767	295,204,142	5,540,735	10,097,619	9,440,374
Wine, of all sorts galls.	10,875,855	17,774,782	16,546,206	3,616,369	4,817,294	4,931,335
Wood and Timber, hewn loads	1,244,865	1,430,174	2,772,895	5,372,199	4,041,119	5,450,052
" sawn or split "	Not stated	2,926,131	6,281,009	5,252,527	7,584,839	16,319,014
Wool, Sheep and Lambs, &c. lbs.	106,121,995	263,250,499	636,956,308	6,499,004	15,812,598	21,504,577
Woollen Manufactures of all kinds, except Yarn value	—	—	—	1,171,887	3,362,656	9,577,680

* Less than one-half of the Coffee imported is retained for Home Consumption.

Principal Articles Exported.—Quantities and Values of some of the Principal Articles of British Produce Exported from the United Kingdom in each of the years 1854, 1870, and 1901.

67. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statements of Trade.")

ARTICLES.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1854.	1870.	1901.	1854.	1870.	1901.
Alkali cwt.	1,100,315	8,853,393	† 3,726,453	463,546	1,486,045	† 1,125,551
Apparel and Slops value	—	—	—	2,266,274	2,205,255	5,571,259
Coal, Cinders, and Fuel... tons	4,859,575	11,702,649	43,765,912	2,104,405	5,638,371	30,334,748
Cotton Yarn and Twist ... lbs.	147,128,498	186,078,060	169,658,000	6,691,330	14,671,185	7,977,082
Cotton Manufactures—						
Piece Goods, White or Plain 100 yards	16,905,532	22,936,333	36,382,938	23,409,700	33,922,022	34,008,269
Piece Goods, Printed, checked, or dyed ... 100 yards						
Of other kinds value						
Haberdashery and Millinery .. "	—	—	—	1,644,827	*	9,206,898
Hardware and Cutlery "	—	—	—	3,677,822	4,818,023	1,460,316
Jute Manufactures "	—	—	—	3,868,498	3,812,385	2,076,604
Linen Manufactures—				Not stated	789,667	2,143,730
White or Plain 100 yards	1,030,360	2,104,052	1,375,210	3,397,690	6,271,734	3,242,487
Of other kinds value	—	—	—	710,767	954,371	1,778,012
Machinery of all sorts "	—	—	—	1,930,860	5,293,273	16,260,363
Iron—Pig and Puddled tons	293,432	753,339	839,182	1,244,853	2,229,045	2,630,526
—Bar, angle, bolt, and rod .. "	616,718	321,455	118,073	5,731,671	2,615,245	1,041,534
—Railroad of all sorts "						
—Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates "	Not separately stated	181,484	376,838	Not separately stated	2,119,620	4,483,660
—Tinned Plates "						
—Cast or Wrought, and all other Iron Manufactures except Wire "	Not stated	99,851	271,320	1,037,958	2,362,872	3,704,088
Woollen and Worsted Yarn lbs.	15,733,200	35,536,848	48,498,400	1,567,612	4,994,249	3,487,666
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures value	—	—	—	9,120,759	*	14,237,368
Silk Manufactures "	—	—	—	1,226,564	1,450,397	1,429,381

NOTE.—The year 1854 is the earliest for which the full particulars for both Imports and Exports can be stated, the values of the Imports not having been properly ascertained before that date.

* Large quantities of Piece Goods of Mixed Materials in which Wool predominated, were, previous to 1854, erroneously entered as Cotton Manufactures, but are now included with Woollen and Worsted Stuffs. The figures for 1870 are, therefore, not given. † Soda compounds.

Food Imports, Consumption of.—Average Quantities of the undermentioned Articles of Food, &c., Imported into the United Kingdom, Retained for Consumption annually per Head of the Population, in each quinquennial period from 1840-44 to 1895-99, and in each of the years 1900 and 1901; with the total quantities retained for home consumption in 1901.

68. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the "Annual Statement of Trade" for 1901.)

ARTICLES.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.									
	1840-44.	1845-49.	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.	1880-84.	1885-89.
Bacon and Hams	0'01	(a)0'59	(a)1'00	1'00	3'54	2'34	5'54	10'65	11'97	11'63
Butter	0'84	1'11	1'48	1'75	(d)3'72	4'22	4'53	5'64	7'05	8'05
Cheese	0'85	1'41	1'40	1'53	(d)2'72	3'50	4'26	5'59	5'61	5'48
Currants and Raisins ..	1'77	2'33	2'22	2'18	3'77	4'09	4'38	4'40	4'30	4'23
Eggs	3'08	2'95	4'18	4'44	(d)8'24	13'42	16'97	22'69	24'11	29'36
Potatoes	0'12	(b)2'36	3'18	2'70	3'29	4'39	13'37	24'53	15'51	7'28
Rice	1'06	2'18	2'40	7'92	(d)5'02	6'58	9'89	10'79	13'26	9'39
Coffee	1'09	1'29	1'28	1'24	1'16	1'90	0'98	0'98	1'00	0'83
Corn—Wheat	35'12	(c)61'57	83'23	74'59	130'87	(c)124'35	153'86	197'03	222'33	{ 169'77
Wheat Flour										{ 48'58
Spirits†	0'87	0'98	1'08	1'00	0'87	0'98	1'14	1'22	1'05	0'94
Sugar, Raw*	16'32	22'45	28'10	30'42	34'28	38'76	43'11	52'72	59'46	52'37
„ Refined		Not stated.					2'99	6'77	9'65	9'77
Tea	1'39	1'70	2'04	2'45	2'79	3'51	4'02	4'56	4'71	5'00
Tobacco	0'86	0'97	1'05	1'16	1'24	1'34	1'38	1'46	1'43	1'47
Wine	0'23	0'23	0'24	0'23	0'33	0'45	0'52	0'51	0'42	0'37
Beer, British				Cannot be given.						27'47

	ANNUAL AVERAGE.		YEARS.		Quantities retained for Home Consumption in 1901.
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.	1901.	
Bacon and Hams	13'16	17'62	19'49	19'87	Cwts. 7,370,644
Butter \$	9'91	11'18	11'52	12'40	„ 4,599,237
Cheese	6'15	6'39	7'21	6'82	„ 2,531,768
Currants and Raisins ..	4'80	4'85	3'70	4'09	„ 1,515,799
Eggs	34'54	42'24	49'17	49'25	Thsnds. 2,046,304
Potatoes	7'92	12'07	23'98	18'63	Cwts. 6,874,721
Rice	8'59	7'86	10'14	11'43	„ 4,240,073
Coffee	0'73	0'69	0'71	0'76	„ 283,606
Corn—Wheat	189'09	192'98	186'16	187'10	„ 69,405,580
Wheat Flour	54'71	56'26	57'54	59'98	„ 22,250,404
Spirits†	1'01	1'03	1'11	1'09	Galls. 45,210,357
Sugar, Raw*	45'06	40'66	35'26	32'18	Cwts. 11,938,137
„ Refined	32'97	43'68	51'60	56'81	„ 21,075,134
Tea	5'38	5'79	6'07	6'16	Lbs. 255,824,617
Tobacco	1'62	1'76	1'95	1'89	„ 78,402,082
Wine	0'88	0'40	0'38	0'37	Galls. 15,202,369
Beer, British	29'80	31'16	31'55	30'77	Brls. 35,508,804

NOTE.—For articles free of duty the imports less the re-exports have been taken as the quantities retained for home consumption.

* Since 1874, when the import duty on Sugar was abolished, the amount consumed per head of the population includes the proportionate amount of Raw Sugar refined and re-exported.

† Including British as well as imported Spirits.

\$ Including Margarine.

(a) The import duty on Bacon was abolished in 1845, and that on Hams in 1853.

(b) The import duty on Potatoes was abolished in 1846.

(c) The import duties on Corn and Flour were reduced in 1849, and finally repealed in 1869.

(d) The import duties on Butter, Cheese, Rice, and Eggs, were abolished in 1860.

Grain and Flour Imports.—Quantities of the various descriptions of Grain, and of Wheat Flour, imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1890 to 1901 inclusive.

69.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Wheat— Grain.	Wheat— Meal and Flour.	Wheat— Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent weight of Grain.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other kinds— Rye, Bere, Buckwheat Pease, and Beans.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1890.....	60,474,180	15,773,336	82,381,591	16,677,988	12,727,186	43,437,834	5,867,470
1891.....	66,312,962	16,723,003	89,539,365	17,465,698	16,000,394	26,825,625	6,735,970
1892.....	64,901,799	22,106,009	95,604,589	14,277,342	15,661,394	35,381,224	7,637,458
1893.....	65,461,988	20,408,168	93,806,666	22,844,562	13,954,986	22,902,503	7,082,891
1894.....	70,126,232	19,134,065	96,702,072	31,241,384	14,079,214	35,365,043	8,676,637
1895.....	81,749,955	18,368,410	107,261,636	23,618,867	15,528,310	33,944,350	7,644,379
1896.....	70,025,980	21,320,300	99,637,369	22,477,322	17,586,730	51,772,100	7,240,903
1897.....	62,740,180	18,680,669	88,685,554	18,958,720	16,116,810	53,785,380	6,849,389
1898.....	65,227,930	21,017,109	94,418,359	24,457,004	15,577,906	57,169,292	5,720,088
1899.....	66,636,073	22,945,708	93,505,117	17,139,358	15,626,730	62,741,360	6,666,175
1900.....	68,669,490	21,548,131	98,597,450	17,054,990	20,109,560	54,151,570	6,002,872
1901.....	69,708,530	22,576,430	101,064,683	21,873,430	22,470,670	51,372,700	6,397,059

Ships Built.—Tonnage of Vessels built in the United Kingdom* in each of the years from 1890 to 1901 inclusive, distinguishing the Tonnage of Vessels built for Foreigners.

70.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Parliamentary Paper No. 329 of Session 1902.)

Years.	Built for United Kingdom and Colonies.*			Built for Foreigners.		Total Tonnage Built.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	War Vessels.	Mercantile Vessels.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1890	123,224	528,789	652,013	3,437	157,183	812,638
1891	191,917	478,682	670,599	300	138,594	809,493
1892	258,700	434,091	692,791	2,792	105,965	801,548
1893	114,895	380,393	495,288	2,471	86,915	584,674
1894	89,156	485,460	574,616	2,483	92,393	669,492
1895	54,155	465,467	519,622	4,152	123,660	647,634
1896	57,467	462,503	519,970	13,311	203,533	736,814
1897	66,729	415,538	482,267	9,492	152,998	644,697
1898	41,839	654,153	695,997	6,782	167,879	870,010
1899	45,510	703,904	749,414	15,460	181,196	949,010
1900	38,576	698,380	736,966	11,630	195,843	944,379
1901	54,967	720,714	775,681	11,000	196,452	983,133

* Exclusive of Tonnage of British War Vessels built by private contract.

British Merchant Navy.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, in each of the under-mentioned years.

71.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1840	21,383	2,680,334	771	87,928	22,664	2,768,262
1845	23,471	3,004,398	917	118,782	24,388	3,123,180
1850	24,797	3,396,659	1,187	168,474	25,984	3,565,133
1855	24,274	3,968,699	1,674	380,635	25,948	4,349,334
1860	25,663	4,204,360	2,000	454,327	27,663	4,658,687
1865	26,069	4,936,776	2,718	823,533	28,787	5,760,309
1870	23,189	4,577,855	3,173	1,112,934	26,367	5,690,789
1875	21,291	4,206,897	4,170	1,945,570	25,461	6,152,467
1880	19,938	3,851,045	5,247	2,723,468	25,185	6,574,513
1885	17,018	3,456,562	6,644	3,973,483	23,662	7,430,045
1890	14,181	2,936,021	7,410	5,042,517	21,591	7,978,538
1895	12,617	2,666,895	8,386	6,121,555	21,003	8,988,450
1898	11,566	2,387,943	8,838	6,613,917	20,404	9,001,860
1899	11,167	2,246,350	9,029	6,917,492	20,196	9,164,342
1900	10,773	2,096,498	9,209	7,207,610	19,982	9,304,108
1901	10,572	1,990,627	9,484	7,617,793	20,056	9,608,420

Merchant Navies, British and Foreign.—Tonnage of the Merchant Shipping belonging to the Principal Maritime Countries of Europe, the United States, and Japan, in each of the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900, distinguishing the Tonnage of the Steam Vessels in each case.

72. (Compiled from Return relating to "Progress of British Merchant Shipping," Parliamentary Paper No. 329 of Session 1902.)

COUNTRIES.	1870.		1880.		1890.		1900.	
	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.	Total Tonnage.	Steam Tonnage only.
British Empire (including United Kingdom).....	7,149,134	1,202,134	8,447,171	2,949,282	9,688,088	5,413,706	10,751,392	7,789,798
United Kingdom (Inclusive of Isle of Man and Channel Islands).....	5,690,789	1,112,934	6,574,513	2,723,468	7,978,538	5,042,517	9,304,108	7,207,610
Austria-Hungary*.....	323,377	49,977	290,971	62,743	204,999	95,019	258,420	234,024
Belgium.....	30,149	9,601	75,666	65,224	75,946	71,553	113,259	112,518
Denmark.....	178,646	10,458	249,466	61,967	302,194	112,788	408,440	250,137
France.....	1,072,048	154,415	919,298	277,759	944,013	499,921	1,037,726	527,551
Germany (Total).....	982,855	81,994	1,181,525	215,758	1,433,413	723,652	1,941,645	1,347,875
Bremen.....	171,654	41,393	270,209	58,666	378,038	179,404	583,269	375,483
Hamburg.....	184,496	32,450	244,279	99,153	538,229	373,422	988,656	745,995
Greece.....	404,063	5,860	..	..	271,386	44,684	†	†
Holland.....	389,614	19,455	328,281	64,394	255,711	128,511	346,923	268,430
Italy.....	1,012,164	32,100	999,196	77,050	820,716	186,567	945,008	376,844
Russia (including Finland).....	Not stated.	..	756,192	100,421	†	†	974,536	417,922
Spain.....	Not stated.	..	560,133	233,695	618,182	407,985	774,579	679,392
Sweden.....	346,862	..	542,642	81,049	510,947	141,267	613,792	325,105
Norway.....	1,022,515	13,715	1,518,658	58,062	1,705,699	203,115	1,508,113	505,443
United States—Registered for Oversea (Foreign Trade).....	1,516,800	192,544	1,352,810	146,604	946,695	197,630	826,694	341,342
Enrolled for Home Trade, including Lake and River Steamers.....	2,677,940	882,551	2,715,224	1,064,954	3,477,802	1,661,458	4,338,145	2,239,325
Japan!.....	Not stated.	..	89,306	41,215	145,692	93,512	†863,830	†543,258

* Including vessels trading on the Danube, but excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats.
 † This information cannot be given. ‡ Excluding junks. † Not stated. ¶ Gross tonnage.

Ships Entered and Cleared.—Average Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared Annually with Cargoes and in Ballast at Ports in the United Kingdom, in the Foreign Trade, in each quinquennial period from 1840-4 to 1890-4; with corresponding particulars for each year from 1895 to 1901 inclusive. [In thousands—000's omitted.]

73. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

—	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.			Proportion of British to Total.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
Annual Average.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Th'sand Tons.	Per cent.
1840-44.....	3,409	1,332	4,741	3,517	1,373	4,890	6,926	2,705	9,631	71.9
1845-49.....	4,599	1,958	6,557	4,582	2,077	6,659	9,131	4,035	13,216	69.5
1850-54.....	5,001	3,192	8,193	5,052	3,490	8,542	10,053	6,682	16,735	60.1
1855-59.....	6,308	4,324	10,632	6,445	4,617	11,062	12,753	8,941	21,694	58.8
1860-64.....	7,985	5,053	13,043	8,116	5,194	13,310	16,101	10,252	26,353	61.1
1865-69.....	10,892	6,126	16,018	10,995	5,288	16,283	21,887	10,414	32,301	67.8
1870-74.....	13,957	6,811	20,768	14,355	6,988	21,343	28,312	13,799	42,111	67.2
1875-79.....	16,965	7,976	24,941	17,410	8,229	25,639	34,375	16,205	50,580	68.0
1880-84.....	21,744	8,597	30,341	22,310	8,331	31,141	44,054	17,428	61,482	71.7
1885-89.....	24,052	8,858	32,910	24,004	9,024	33,628	48,656	17,882	66,538	73.1
1890-94.....	27,232	10,384	37,666	27,745	10,615	38,360	55,027	20,999	76,026	72.4
Years.										
1895.....	29,175	10,826	40,001	29,517	11,021	40,538	58,692	21,847	80,539	72.9
1896.....	30,290	12,187	42,477	31,182	11,803	42,985	61,472	23,990	85,462	71.9
1897.....	32,191	12,732	44,923	32,235	13,040	45,275	64,426	25,772	90,198	71.4
1898.....	31,857	13,268	45,125	32,360	13,479	45,839	64,217	26,747	90,964	70.6
1899.....	32,965	16,011	48,976	32,784	16,123	48,907	65,649	32,134	97,783	67.1
1900.....	31,445	17,778	49,223	31,268	18,085	49,301	62,711	35,813	98,524	63.7
1901.....	31,337	17,264	48,601	31,453	17,297	48,750	62,790	34,561	97,351	64.5

Tonnage of British and Foreign Sailing and Steam Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast from and to the principal Foreign Countries and British Possessions in each of the under-mentioned Years.—[In thousands of tons.]

74. (Compiled from the "Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom" for the respective years.)

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1901.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1901.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>										
Argentine Republic.....	21	64	70	463	862	33	93	130	796	981
Austria-Hungary.....	48	88	34	48	122	117	152	81	72	230
Brazil.....	88	189	221	203	169	248	341	478	780	694
Belgium.....	387	947	1,630	2,572	3,823	221	659	1,083	1,670	2,422
Chile.....	53	86	126	184	188	78	125	211	403	379
China (excluding Hong Kong).....	79	99	181	128	34	114	74	25	86	109
Denmark §.....	233	168	326	507	910	671	777	922	1,195	1,549
Egypt.....	163	325	321	355	415	186	487	504	918	1,154
France.....	1,612	2,866	4,561	5,046	6,095	1,407	2,454	3,858	4,477	5,888
Germany.....	1,565	1,675	2,556	3,583	5,099	1,335	1,821	2,756	3,687	4,673
Greece.....	† 25	43	60	111	184	† 37	56	79	157	259
Holland.....	815	1,226	2,067	3,486	5,529	572	946	1,483	1,982	2,747
Dutch East Indies.....	13	9	69	49	41	24	52	198	179	198
Italy.....	131	225	336	292	420	344	682	1,157	2,425	3,117
Mexico.....	26	81	45	68	63	8	32	84	127	103
Norway.....	327	787	913	1,334	1,742	375	761	893	1,299	1,570
Sweden.....	424	997	1,333	1,555	1,879	329	604	1,029	1,440	2,056
Peru.....	125	224	93	47	56	40	117	38	59	74
Portugal.....	¶ 174	219	220	188	245	¶ 214	250	330	408	366
Roumania.....	90	88	98	876	374	13	40	38	136	135
Russia.....	952	1,517	1,659	2,354	2,493	590	1,156	1,654	1,593	2,258
Spain.....	¶ 217	582	1,953	2,921	3,127	¶ 444	573	1,138	1,595	1,791
Philippine and Ladrone Islands.....	20	31	75	65	98	14	16	30	39	46
Turkish Dominions (except Egypt).....	124	382	161	(a)284	(a)357	206	270	267	(a)466	(a)318
United States.....	1,739	1,827	5,269	5,550	7,566	1,804	1,981	4,815	3,780	6,860
Uruguay.....	23	26	20	26	6	33	116	123	286	208
Other Foreign Countries.....	293	592	669	747	1,076	401	698	829	1,280	2,183
Total Foreign Countries.....	9,767	15,263	25,071	32,532	42,973	9,853	15,333	24,233	31,285	42,318
<i>British Possessions.</i>										
Australia and New Zealand.....	125	221	479	717	1,183	317	324	607	989	1,081
Channel Islands.....	212	262	306	365	409	158	184	269	361	384
Gibraltar.....	27	33	23	19	19	82	95	196	311	158
India, British.....	† 580	665	1,009	1,212	1,182	† 697	805	1,299	1,312	1,132
British North America.....	1,089	1,159	1,631	1,454	1,828	758	902	1,461	1,157	1,567
S. African Possessions.....	39	61	138	259	574	71	74	355	568	998
West India Islands and British Guiana.....	251	255	251	143	133	199	267	297	359	197
Other British Possessions.....	† 133	194	166	135	295	† 382	543	945	1,106	915
Total British Possessions.....	2,406	2,850	4,003	4,304	5,628	2,664	3,194	5,429	6,163	6,432
Grand Total.....	12,173	18,113	29,074	36,836	48,601	12,517	18,527	29,662	37,448	48,750

† Includes Straits Settlements in 1860. ‡ The Ionian Islands are included with "Other British Possessions" in 1860. § Including Iceland. ¶ Including the Canaries. ¶ Including the Azores and Madeira. (a) Including Bulgaria and Cyprus.

NOTE.—The following shows the Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Coasting Trade, with Cargoes only, in each of the above-named years.

	ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1901.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1901.
	Thousand Tons.					Thousand Tons.				
British Vessels.....	16,901	18,210	25,924	28,500	30,380	16,914	18,163	23,665	27,287	30,021
Foreign „.....	102	90	99	100	184	100	95	68	100	194
Total.....	17,003	18,300	26,023	28,600	30,564	17,014	18,258	23,731	27,387	30,215

Coal and Metals Produced.—Quantity and Estimated Value of Coal and Metals produced in the United Kingdom in each of the 75. undermentioned years.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Coal.	METALS PRODUCED FROM BRITISH ORES.							Total of Coal and Metals.
		* Pig Iron.	Fine Copper.	Metallic Lead.	White Tin.	Zinc.	Silver from Lead.	Other Metals.	
QUANTITIES.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Ozs.	Tons.	
1890 ..	181,614,288	7,904,214	936	33,590	9,602	8,582	291,724	..	..
1891 ..	185,479,126	7,406,064	720	32,205	9,353	8,891	279,792	..	..
1892 ..	181,786,871	6,709,355	495	29,540	9,270	9,349	271,259	..	..
1893 ..	164,325,795	6,976,990	425	29,698	8,837	9,284	274,100	..	..
1894 ..	188,277,525	7,427,312	446	29,687	8,327	8,130	275,696	..	..
1895 ..	189,661,362	7,703,459	579	29,000	6,648	6,654	280,434	..	..
1896 ..	185,361,260	8,650,631	556	30,818	4,838	7,110	283,826	..	..
1897 ..	202,129,931	8,706,435	518	26,543	4,453	7,049	249,157	17½	..
1898 ..	202,054,516	8,609,719	640	25,355	4,648	8,574	211,403	..	..
1899 ..	220,094,781	9,421,435	637	23,552	4,013	8,698	191,927	..	..
1900 ..	225,181,800	8,959,691	765	24,364	4,268	9,066	187,842	..	..
1901 ..	219,046,945	7,928,647	532	20,034	4,560	8,418	173,724	..	..
ESTIMATED VALUE AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890 ..	74,953,997	24,140,786	57,650	449,826	987,760	203,358	58,040	1,240	100,802,657
1891 ..	74,069,816	19,440,918	40,708	400,687	881,139	212,495	52,534	14,071	95,142,368
1892 ..	66,050,461	17,276,332	24,746	317,678	894,753	203,536	44,998	10,627	84,823,121
1893 ..	55,809,808	15,898,445	20,522	292,402	785,741	167,770	40,687	8,691	73,024,066
1894 ..	62,730,179	17,082,887	19,482	284,624	604,500	131,029	33,313	14,811	80,900,825
1895 ..	57,231,213	18,464,387	27,263	306,734	446,780	101,695	34,908	18,520	76,633,500
1896 ..	57,190,147	20,097,362	28,180	350,940	307,678	123,240	36,365	5,085	78,738,947
1897 ..	59,740,069	21,161,283	27,096	332,340	291,336	126,823	28,614	17,185	81,714,888
1898 ..	64,169,382	22,613,754	35,523	332,995	345,812	179,482	33,728	1,299	87,701,975
1899 ..	83,431,137	32,661,733	49,768	355,379	508,075	220,132	21,942	12,066	117,309,892
1900 ..	121,652,596	37,622,549	59,995	418,960	587,969	188,573	22,111	52,147	160,604,800
1901 ..	102,486,552	24,353,384	37,661	254,599	556,571	149,174	19,680	22,042	128,579,663

* Quantity of Pig Iron produced from British and Foreign Ores.
† Nickel. ‡ Exclusive of the value of nickel produced.

Railways.—Length of Lines, Capital, Receipts, and Working Expenses of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, with the number of 76. Passengers conveyed, and the proportion of Net Receipts to Paid-up Capital.

(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns.)

Years.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each year.	Total Capital Paid-up.	Number of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Receipts.		Total Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	
				Total from Traffic.	Total from all sources.		TOTAL.	Proportion to Total Paid-up Capital.
	Miles.	£	No.	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.
1855	8,335	297,584,709	118,567,170	21,507,599	Cannot be given.	13,187,368	Cannot be given.	
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622				
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,113	45,078,143	17,149,073	18,741,040	4.19
1870	*15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070		21,715,525	23,362,618	4.11
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	61,237,000	39,220,728	28,016,272	4.41
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	65,491,625	33,601,124	31,890,501	4.38
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	69,555,774	36,787,957	32,767,817	4.02
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	79,948,702	43,188,556	36,760,146	4.10
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	81,860,607	45,144,777	33,731,624	4.90
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,520,314	82,092,040	45,717,966	36,574,075	3.85
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	80,631,892	45,695,119	34,936,773	3.60
1894	20,908	985,387,353	911,412,926	79,874,566	84,310,831	47,208,313	37,102,518	3.77
1895	21,174	1,001,110,321	929,770,909	81,396,047	85,922,702	47,637,637	38,046,065	3.80
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	90,119,122	50,192,424	39,926,698	3.88
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	93,737,054	53,088,304	40,658,250	3.73
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,066,038	96,252,501	55,960,543	40,291,958	3.55
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,303	101,667,065	60,090,687	41,576,378	3.61
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	104,801,858	64,743,520	40,958,338	3.41
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	106,558,815	67,489,739	39,069,076	3.27

* Number of miles constructed. † Stock and Share Capital received.
‡ Including a small amount classed as "special receipts."

Railways.—General Statistics of Railways in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for each of the years 1891 and 1901.

(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns and the Reports thereon.)

	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Traffic..	14,156	15,308	3,172	3,562	2,863	3,208
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Amount of Paid-up Capital	759,118,506	986,646,782	122,530,011	163,663,427	37,776,604	40,254,28
Passengers conveyed—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First Class	24,743,835	27,263,090	4,167,347	5,986,692	1,512,544	1,422,869
Second Class	58,377,530	65,226,964	804,441	—	4,196,426	3,627,905
Third Class and Parliamentary	663,484,407	928,688,796	71,783,800	118,427,036	16,498,288	21,803,158
TOTAL	746,555,822	1,021,178,850	76,705,588	124,363,718	22,202,256	26,853,332
Number Periodical Tickets issued	1,306,205	1,740,972	68,726	103,810	27,845	34,354
Goods conveyed—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Minerals	188,421,918	249,050,148	31,931,083	47,405,397	1,186,677	1,575,099
General Merchandise	75,404,679	102,066,736	10,166,196	12,294,536	3,224,064	3,561,525
Miles travelled by Trains—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Passenger Trains	143,699,648	185,852,615	19,426,738	27,380,005	8,632,166	10,819,279
Goods Trains	126,080,917	146,520,704	17,975,858	21,165,660	4,443,370	5,876,025
Mixed Trains	411,497	435,112	1,996,902	—	931,029	1,344,282
TOTAL	270,192,062	332,808,431	39,399,498	48,545,665	14,006,565	17,539,586
Receipts from Passenger Traffic:	£	£	£	£	£	£
First Class	2,593,716	2,924,297	371,751	431,287	173,142	165,379
Second Class	2,174,588	2,362,875	44,017	—	308,876	238,588
Third Class and Parliamentary	18,744,206	24,524,219	2,241,724	3,290,817	823,929	1,056,213
Periodical Ticket Holders ..	2,151,178	3,141,176	231,425	361,795	60,367	70,407
Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Mails, &c.	4,237,820	6,156,192	649,409	929,984	329,768	447,686
TOTAL from Passenger Traffic	29,906,508	39,608,759	3,528,326	5,013,833	1,696,082	2,007,273
Receipts from Goods Traffic:						
General Merchandise	20,196,354	25,072,936	2,522,258	3,096,557	1,057,477	1,213,628
Live Stock	910,536	849,749	221,945	229,947	257,793	275,607
Minerals	15,653,055	18,972,251	2,258,894	3,049,292	147,855	205,607
TOTAL from Goods Traffic	36,764,995	44,894,936	5,002,597	6,375,796	1,463,125	1,694,837
† Miscellaneous Receipts	3,164,879	6,200,075	283,700	631,067	50,395	132,239
TOTAL Receipts from all sources	69,836,382	90,708,770	8,814,623	12,020,696	3,209,602	3,834,349
Working Expenditure—						
Maintenance of Way, &c.	6,118,746	8,865,617	753,877	1,033,942	413,261	526,211
Locomotive Power	10,971,763	16,812,563	1,287,274	2,003,748	488,244	714,003
Repairs, &c., of Rolling Stock	3,872,458	4,563,613	468,882	634,065	144,148	164,268
Traffic Charges	11,935,692	17,308,738	1,392,926	1,970,920	469,998	628,144
General Charges	1,599,942	2,146,013	176,075	236,646	96,311	126,175
Rates and Taxes	1,960,764	3,559,490	211,593	298,840	74,073	121,830
Government Duty	297,086	325,149	24,174	26,035	—	—
Compensations—Personal Injury, and Damage and Loss of Goods	358,070	758,888	46,948	73,087	18,005	19,641
Steamboat, Legal, and other Miscellaneous Expenses	2,203,731	4,566,468	272,268	455,645	42,598	106,928
TOTAL Working Expenditure	138,764,123	158,349,606	4,634,017	6,732,928	1,746,688	2,407,205
Net Receipts	£31,088,054	32,354,164	4,180,606	5,287,768	1,462,964	1,427,144
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts	55	64	53	56	54	63
Proportion of Net Receipts to Total Paid-up Capital	4.10	3.28	3.41	3.13	3.87	3.55
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Average Receipts per Train Mile	£ 52.22	£ 60.94	£ 51.97	£ 56.31	£ 54.13	£ 50.66
Average Expenditure per Train Mile	£ 83.00	£ 89.97	£ 27.80	£ 32.66	£ 29.69	£ 32.67

* The Railway Passenger Duty is not charged in Ireland. † Rents, Tolls, Canals, Steamboats, &c.

‡ Exclusive of receipts by the North London Company for working other lines—£54,129 in 1891 and £56,938 in 1901.

§ For Railway Working only; excluding Receipts and Expenses on account of Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, Docks, &c.

¶ Including £15,795 special receipts.

NOTE.—The total length of Canals and Inland Navigations, according to the latest and most complete information, is as follows: England and Wales (exclusive of the Manchester Ship Canal), 3,050 miles; Scotland, 154 miles; and Ireland, 3,813 miles.

Railways; Growth of Revenue.—Amount of the various Branches of the Traffic Receipts of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

78.

(Compiled from various numbers of the Annual Railway Returns, &c.)

A.—FROM PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM PASSENGERS.				Excess Luggage, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, &c.	Mails.	Total Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Season Ticket Holders.			
1860.....	£3,170,985	£3,944,713	£4,162,487	£272,807	£1,008,892	£525,922	£13,085,756
1865.....	3,810,949	4,744,016	5,715,503	454,934	1,279,384	567,865	16,572,051
1870.....	3,948,812	4,925,542	7,473,727	686,483	1,677,625	585,044	*19,301,911
1875.....	4,725,606	3,842,592	12,985,829	1,151,248	2,338,370	670,690	*25,714,681
1880.....	3,944,033	3,530,391	14,830,961	1,456,274	2,728,690	704,909	*27,200,464
1885.....	3,242,670	2,931,111	17,588,730	1,822,524	3,364,906	822,781	29,773,022
1890.....	3,193,691	2,645,705	21,142,847	2,316,384	4,117,072	912,266	34,327,965
1895.....	3,034,449	1,935,029	23,796,137	2,760,362	4,832,371	1,002,924	37,361,162
1896.....	3,133,149	2,068,139	24,780,200	2,914,767	5,224,805	1,009,715	39,120,865
1897.....	3,210,482	2,306,313	25,491,880	3,027,220	5,444,872	1,037,292	40,518,064
1898.....	3,200,867	2,585,627	26,216,247	3,180,743	5,620,815	1,042,775	41,847,074
1899.....	3,370,432	2,809,079	27,271,467	3,331,804	5,896,764	1,054,863	43,734,399
1900.....	3,433,679	2,986,510	28,215,042	3,451,064	6,230,702	1,066,691	45,383,988
1901.....	3,520,463	3,101,463	28,900,249	3,573,373	6,459,702	1,074,110	46,629,865

B.—FROM GOODS TRAFFIC, &c.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM GOODS TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts from Goods Traffic.	Proportion of Receipt from Passenger and Goods Traffic.	
	Minerals.	General Merchandise.	Live Stock.	Total from Goods Traffic.		Passenger.	Goods.
	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
1860.....	4,951,899	9,157,987	570,980	14,680,866	27,766,622	47	53
1865.....	6,469,502	12,168,239	690,321	19,318,062	35,890,113	46	54
1870.....	9,392,513	13,810,196	912,450	24,115,159	43,417,070	44	56
1875.....	13,405,283	18,630,480	1,204,548	*33,268,072	58,982,753	44	56
1880.....	14,679,226	19,901,741	1,170,437	*35,761,303	62,961,767	43	57
1885.....	15,246,230	20,382,164	1,242,813	*36,871,945	66,644,967	45	55
1890.....	17,543,300	23,300,107	1,376,975	42,220,382	78,548,347	45	55
1895.....	18,176,635	24,450,682	1,407,668	44,034,385	81,396,047	46	54
1896.....	18,930,796	25,901,425	1,543,114	46,175,335	85,296,206	46	54
1897.....	19,746,560	26,736,973	1,372,939	*47,857,172	88,875,236	46	54
1898.....	20,256,373	27,583,183	1,379,271	*49,218,964	91,066,083	46	54
1899.....	21,834,477	28,861,220	1,421,297	52,116,994	95,851,393	46	54
1900.....	22,870,694	29,165,108	1,434,762	53,470,564	98,864,552	46	54
1901.....	22,227,150	29,383,116	1,355,303	52,965,569	99,595,434	47	53

* Including receipts not classified.

Tramways.—Total Length, Capital, Traffic, and Expenses, &c., of Tramways in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year ended 30th June, 1901.

79.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 314 of 1901.)

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Total Paid up Capital on 30th June, 1901..	19,259,424	3,754,516	1,876,333	24,890,273
Total Capital Expended at " " "	20,238,445	3,872,785	2,687,793	26,799,023
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Traffic	1,040	116	149	*1,305
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses belonging to the Companies	27,366	5,576	1,480	34,422
Locomotive Engines belonging to the Companies	494	13	20	527
Cars belonging to the Companies	5,425	1,204	555	7,184
Total Number of Passengers carried	932,062,219	186,837,823	79,336,716	1,198,226,758
	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	4,793,775	743,068	424,219	5,961,062
Working Expenditure	3,652,047	569,056	304,076	4,525,179
Net Receipts	1,141,728	174,012	120,143	1,435,883

* Of the total length of line open for public traffic, 689 miles belonged to Local Authorities.

Savings Banks.—Number of Depositors and amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks in each of the years from 1890 to 1901, inclusive; with Averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-9 to 1885-9. [The Capital is stated in 80. millions of pounds—thus £85·9 = £85,900,000.]

(Compiled from the "Savings Banks" Returns, and Reports of the Postmaster-General, &c.)

—	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.			† TOTAL COMPUTED CAPITAL (IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS).		
	POST OFFICE BANKS.	TRUSTEE BANKS.	TOTAL.	† POST OFFICE BANKS.	† TRUSTEE BANKS.	† TOTAL.
Average for				Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1855-59	*—	1,385,599	1,385,599	*—	35·9	35·9
1860-64	*—	1,562,417	1,562,417	*—	40·8	42·8
1865-69	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348	9·9	37·2	47·1
1870-74	1,430,894	1,424,755	2,855,649	19·2	39·7	58·9
1875-79	1,830,390	1,500,976	3,331,366	28·7	48·6	72·3
1880-84	2,818,175	1,560,786	4,348,962	39·1	44·7	83·8
1885-89	3,989,514	1,583,910	5,573,424	54·8	46·4	101·2
Years.						
1890.....	4,827,314	1,535,782	6,363,096	67·6	43·7	111·3
1891.....	5,118,395	1,510,282	6,628,677	71·6	42·9	114·5
1892.....	5,452,316	1,501,920	6,954,236	75·8	42·4	118·2
1893.....	5,748,239	1,471,146	7,219,385	80·6	42·2	122·8
1894.....	6,108,763	1,470,946	7,579,709	89·2	43·5	132·7
1895.....	6,453,597	1,516,229	7,969,826	97·9	45·3	143·2
1896.....	6,862,085	1,495,903	8,357,988	108·1	46·7	154·8
1897.....	7,259,761	1,527,217	8,786,978	115·9	45·5	164·4
1898.....	7,630,502	1,563,947	9,194,449	123·1	50·0	173·1
1899.....	8,046,680	1,601,485	9,648,165	130·1	51·4	181·5
1900.....	8,439,983	1,625,023	10,065,006	135·5	51·5	187·0
1901.....	8,787,675	1,647,202	10,434,867	140·4	52·0	192·4

* The Post Office Savings Banks were first established in 1861.

† The Capital stated is exclusive of the amount of Government Stock held for depositors; see below.

Supplementary Statement Showing the Total Capital of Savings Banks in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the years from 1890 to 1901 inclusive.

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	£	£	£	£
1890.....	94,506,900	11,053,055	5,725,404	111,285,359
1891.....	97,084,377	11,485,243	5,963,947	114,433,567
1892.....	100,254,858	11,786,919	6,196,756	118,238,528
1893.....	104,155,372	12,458,998	6,226,878	122,841,248
1894.....	112,047,290	13,720,605	6,973,175	132,740,970
1895.....	120,045,141	15,444,876	7,691,639	143,181,656
1896.....	129,103,352	17,359,984	8,334,992	154,798,328
1897.....	136,602,681	18,801,198	8,957,704	164,361,583
1898.....	143,506,440	20,110,792	9,522,239	173,139,471
1899.....	150,303,681	21,153,429	10,066,474	181,523,584
1900.....	155,045,911	21,568,415	10,391,236	187,005,562
1901.....	159,233,758	22,305,492	10,820,052	192,359,302

The following shows the amounts of Government Stock held for depositors in Savings Banks at the end of each of the years from 1890 to 1901:—

Years.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
1890.....	£4,680,167	£1,280,069	£5,960,236
1891.....	5,087,765	1,282,238	6,370,003
1892.....	5,590,019	1,281,891	6,880,910
1893.....	6,364,494	1,322,532	7,687,026
1894.....	7,028,196	1,350,615	8,378,811
1895.....	6,949,949	1,266,189	8,216,138
1896.....	6,891,891	1,082,248	7,974,139
1897.....	7,033,564	1,058,027	8,091,591
1898.....	7,462,134	1,075,923	8,538,057
1899.....	8,397,213	1,124,108	9,521,321
1900.....	10,468,290	1,365,517	11,833,807
1901.....	12,786,190	1,664,687	14,450,877

These amounts are not included in the capital stated in the above table.

466 BANK RATES, BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, ETC.

Bank Rates.—Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Averages of the Minimum Rates per cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each year since 81. 1879.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
1879.....	4½	2	2½
1880.....	3	2½	2½
1881.....	5	2½	3½
1882.....	5½	3	4½
1883.....	4½	3	3½
1884.....	5	2	2½
1885.....	5	2	3
1886.....	4½	2	3
1887.....	5	2	3½
1888.....	5	2	3½
1889.....	5	2½	3½
1890.....	6	3	4½
1891.....	4½	2½	3½
1892.....	3½	2	2½
1893.....	4½	2½	3½
1894.....	3	2	2½
1895.....	2	2	2
1896.....	4	2	2½
1897.....	3½	2	2½
1898.....	4	2½	3½
1899.....	6	3	3½
1900.....	4½	3½	3½
1901.....	4½	3	3½

Prices of Consols.—Highest and Lowest Monthly Average Price per £100 of the Consolidated Stock of the Public Funds 82. in each year since 1879.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Highest Monthly Average.	Lowest Monthly Average.	Average for the Year.
1879.....	98½	96½	97½
1880.....	99½	97½	98½
1881.....	102½	98½	100
1882.....	102½	99½	100½
1883.....	102½	99½	101½
1884.....	102½	99½	101
1885.....	100½	96½	99½
1886.....	101½	99½	100½
1887.....	103½	100½	101½
1888.....	102½	99½	101
1889.....	*100½	*96½	—
1890.....	*99	*97	*98
1891.....	*98½	*94½	*96½
1892.....	*97½	*94½	*95½
1893.....	*97½	*95½	*96½
1894.....	*99	*98	*98½
1895.....	*103½	*98½	*101½
1896.....	*107½	*104½	*106½
1897.....	*113½	*107	*110½
1898.....	*113½	*111½	*112½
1899.....	*112½	*109½	*110½
1900.....	*111½	*99½	*106½
1901.....	*101½	*97½	*99½
1901.....	*97½	*92½	*94½

* These prices refer to the New 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock.

Prices of Silver.—Annual Average Price of Bar Silver per ounce standard, with the Highest and Lowest of the Monthly Average Prices, in each of the under-mentioned years and periods. 83.

Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. C. 6394 of 1891 and other sources.

Average for the Five Years—	Annual Average Price.	Highest Monthly Average.	Lowest Monthly Average.
	d.	d.	d.
1835-39.....	59½	*60½	*59½
1840-44.....	59½	*60½	*59½
1845-49.....	59½	*60½	*58½
1850-54.....	60½	*62½	*59½
1855-59.....	61½	*62½	*60½
1860-64.....	61½	*62½	*60½
1865-69.....	60½	*61½	*60½
1870-74.....	59½	*61½	*57½
1875-79.....	53½	*57½	*49½
1880-84.....	51½	*50½	*49½
Years—			
1885.....	48½	49½	47½
1886.....	45½	46½	42½
1887.....	44½	46½	43½
1888.....	42½	44½	42½
1889.....	42½	44½	42½
1890.....	47½	62½	44½
1891.....	45½	47½	43½
1892.....	39½	42½	38½
1893.....	35½	38½	32½
1894.....	28½	31½	27½
1895.....	29½	31	27½
1896.....	30½	31½	29½
1897.....	27½	29½	25½
1898.....	26½	28	25½
1899.....	27½	28	26
1900.....	28½	29½	27
1901.....	27½	28½	25½

* Highest monthly average in the five years.

London Bankers' Clearing House.—Amounts Cleared at, in each of the years from 1879 to 1901 inclusive, in Millions of Pounds Sterling. 84.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Total Amount.	TOTAL CLEARED.		Amount Cleared on For- nightly Stock Exchange Settling Days.		Amount Cleared on Consols on Settling Days.	
		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in each year as compared with the preceding year.					
		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
	Mil- lion £.	Million £.		Million £.		Mil- lion £.	
1879.....	4,886	—106	—2.1	848	225	225	213
1880.....	5,794	+908	+15.6	1,152	255	237	237
1881.....	6,357	+563	+9.7	1,383	279	253	253
1882.....	6,221	—136	—2.1	1,229	278	238	238
1883.....	5,929	—292	—4.7	1,059	255	239	239
1884.....	5,799	—130	—2.2	961	268	243	243
1885.....	5,511	—288	—5.0	935	249	222	222
1886.....	5,002	+391	+7.1	1,199	263	216	216
1887.....	6,077	+175	+3.0	1,146	297	256	256
1888.....	6,942	+865	+14.2	1,252	332	272	272
1889.....	7,619	+677	+9.8	1,339	352	290	290
1890.....	7,801	+182	+2.4	1,417	359	289	289
1891.....	8,848	+953	+12.2	1,067	316	265	265
1892.....	6,482	—366	—5.3	1,023	289	260	260
1893.....	6,478	—4	—0.1	1,003	800	268	268
1894.....	6,337	—141	—2.2	964	301	262	262
1895.....	7,593	+1,256	+19.8	1,305	345	234	234
1896.....	7,575	—18	—0.2	1,163	380	291	291
1897.....	7,491	—84	—1.1	1,114	363	302	302
1898.....	8,097	+606	+8.1	1,232	403	331	331
1899.....	9,150	+1,053	+13.0	1,544	403	359	359
1900.....	8,960	—190	—2.1	1,340	438	372	372
1901.....	9,661	+601	+6.7	1,583	484		

† Lowest monthly average in the five years.

Joint Stock Companies.—Number of such Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1862, in each of the undermentioned years, and Amount of their Nominal Share Capital. [The Capital is stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

85.

(Compiled from the Annual Returns relating to Joint Stock Companies.)

Years.	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital. Thousand £'s.	Years— (continued).	Number Registered.	Total Nominal Share Capital. Thousand £'s.
1875.....	1,172	82,447	1889.....	2,788	241,277
1876.....	1,066	48,314	1890.....	2,789	238,759
1877.....	990	66,900	1891.....	2,686	134,262
1878.....	886	67,857	1892.....	2,607	163,403
1879.....	1,034	75,568	1893.....	2,617	96,654
1880.....	1,302	168,466	1894.....	2,970	118,432
1881.....	1,581	210,712	1895.....	3,892	231,368
1882.....	1,632	254,744	1896.....	4,735	309,533
1883.....	1,766	167,680	1897.....	5,229	291,118
1884.....	1,641	138,491	1898.....	5,182	272,288
1885.....	1,482	119,223	1899.....	4,975	245,940
1886.....	1,391	145,851	1900.....	4,966	221,828
1887.....	2,050	170,173	1901.....	3,502	*144,085
1888.....	2,550	353,782			

* Exclusive of increases of capital after registration.

Supplementary Statement showing the Total Number and Paid-up Capital of all registered Companies having a Share Capital, and believed to be carrying on business at the undermentioned dates:—

Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital. Thousand £'s.	Date.	Number.	Paid-up Capital. Thousand £'s.
April, 1880.....	11,968	671,870	April, 1896.....	21,223	1,145,403
April, 1890.....	13,323	775,139	April, 1897.....	23,728	1,285,042
April, 1891.....	14,873	891,504	April, 1898.....	25,267	1,383,593
April, 1892.....	16,173	989,284	April, 1899.....	27,969	1,512,098
April, 1893.....	17,555	1,013,119	April, 1900.....	29,730	1,622,641
April, 1894.....	18,361	1,035,030	April, 1901.....	31,429	1,725,941
April, 1895.....	19,430	1,062,734			

Sea Fisheries.—Value of Fish (excluding Salmon and Shell Fish) returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. (In thousands of pounds sterling.)

86.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £
Landed on Coasts of									
England and Wales	4,827	4,982	5,129	5,167	5,569	5,762	6,342	6,610	6,524
Scotland.....	1,625	1,566	1,764	1,572	1,628	1,880	2,190	2,326	2,238
Ireland.....	291	268	275	319	284	343	404	306	285
United Kingdom...	6,743	6,816	7,168	7,058	7,481	7,985	8,936	9,242	9,047

Wrecks.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom Totally Lost, and Number of Lives Lost by Wrecks and Casualties to British Vessels, in each of the undermentioned years. [Exclusive of the Navy.]

87.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	VESSELS TOTALLY LOST.						LIVES LOST BY WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Crew.	Passengers.	Total.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.			
1885....	422	111,045	135	106,146	557	217,191	1,369	62	1,431			
1886....	507	125,631	137	90,871	644	216,502	1,270	70	1,340			
1887....	364	98,202	136	99,984	500	198,186	1,526	362	1,888			
1888....	428	115,848	115	73,512	543	189,360	1,136	781	1,917			
1889....	331	93,343	116	81,199	447	174,542	989	56	1,045			
1890....	394	93,870	134	112,864	528	206,734	1,372	172	1,544			
1891....	448	104,991	139	112,431	587	217,422	1,342	584	1,926			
1892....	321	88,220	96	76,076	417	164,296	1,218	112	1,330			
1893....	391	82,888	132	96,036	523	178,924	1,397	90	1,487			
1894....	390	70,792	149	104,126	539	174,918	1,481	1,254	2,735			
1895....	352	90,572	126	94,851	478	185,423	1,340	104	1,444			
1896....	327	81,217	107	94,607	433	175,824	833	410	1,243			
1897....	347	63,877	128	105,053	475	168,930	828	48	876			
1898....	288	52,409	125	111,686	413	164,095	72	100	972			
1899....	265	50,447	132	133,128	397	183,575	1,183	125	1,308			
1900....	255	64,117	132	96,596	387	160,713	1,128	50	1,178			

Church Revenues.—Gross Income of Archbishop and Episcopal Sees, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, the Corporation of Queen Anne's Bounty, Ecclesiastical Benefices, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; distinguishing the sources of income, and whether arising from Ancient Endowment or Private Benefactions.

88.

(From Parliamentary Paper No. 287 of Session 1891.)

SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM		SOURCES OF INCOME.	GROSS INCOME ARISING FROM	
	Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1708.		Ancient Endowments.	Private Benefactions since 1708.
I.—ARCHIEPISCOPAL AND EPISCOPAL SEES:	£	£	IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES:	£	£
Lands	61,508	—	(Number 13,979.)		
Tithe rent-charges	21,103	400	Lands	948,003	43,209
Houses	1,583	—	Tithe rent-charges, corn rents, &c.	2,592,281	36,593
Manors	73	—	Houses and ground rents	109,869	21,580
Miscellaneous Receipts	694	90	Mineral Wayleaves, &c.	5,111	—
Dividends and Interest	2,866	10,591	Manors	1,177	—
Total	87,827	11,081	Ecclesiastical Commissioners:		
<i>Residences—</i>			Payments, &c., in respect of		
<i>Rateable Value .. £11,151</i>			Benefactions	—	60,882
NOTE. —The estates of twelve Sees are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the statutory incomes out of their Common Fund.			Dividends on Trust Stocks	60,541	—
II.—CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES:			Queen Anne's Bounty:		
Lands	98,027	—	Payments in respect of Grants	48,271	—
Tithe rent-charges	44,384	—	Payments in respect of Benefactions	—	43,453
Houses and ground rents	34,586	—	Dividends on Stocks	42,075	—
Minerals	903	—	Dividends on Government Stocks	28,813	18,461
Manors	2,475	—	Dividends on other Securities	9,905	18,754
Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases	1,612	—	Ancient Stipends, Rent-charges on Estates, and Receipts not otherwise defined	95,011	29,678
Dividends and Interest	10,473	—	Total	3,941,067	272,606
Total	192,460	—	Parsonage Houses—		
<i>Residence Houses—</i>			Number	11,667	
<i>Rateable Value .. £18,928</i>			Rateable Value	£518,054	
NOTE. —Only sixteen Chapters are now in possession of estates from which the incomes of the Deans and Canons are wholly derived. Those of the others have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in exchange for annual payments, and the income therefrom is included in the rental, &c., shown under head V.			<i>More than two-thirds of the cost of the parsonage houses may be regarded as derived from private benefactions and from payments of the Clergy out of their incomes.</i>		
III.—QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY:			NOTE. —The annual payments made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Incumbents, in respect of Augmentation Grants from their Common Fund (£597,000) are not shown here, as they form a portion of the charge of £950,000 referred to below.		
Rent of Lands	—	700	V.—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS:		
NOTE. —The dividends, interest, &c., on the capital held by the Corporation, payable to the Incumbents of Benefices, are included under head IV. The capital held by the Corporation on behalf of Benefices is £4,466,124.			Lands	219,660	—
			Tithe rent-charges, corn rents, &c.	273,591	—
			Houses and ground rents	337,805	—
			Minerals	263,841	—
			Manors	18,146	—
			Rents reserved under Beneficial Leases	18,493	—
			Fee-farm and other fixed rents, redeemed Land Tax, &c.	8,549	—
			Timber and Miscellaneous Receipts	8,577	—
			Dividends on Government Stocks, and Interest on mortgage and other securities	99,165	—
			Total	1,247,827	—
			NOTE. —The income of the Common Fund shown above, after deducting the outgoings in respect thereof, is subject to permanent charges in favour of Bishops, Chapters, Archdeacons, and Incumbents of Benefices, amounting with other liabilities to upwards of £950,000 per annum.		

Church Revenues—*continued.*—Summary of the foregoing table :—

	INCOME ARISING FROM	
	ANCIENT ENDOWMENTS.	PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS SINCE 1703.
I.—Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees	£ 87,827	£ 11,081
II.—Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	192,460	—
III.—Queen Anne's Bounty	—	700
IV.—Ecclesiastical Benefices	3,941,057	272,605
V.—Ecclesiastical Commissioners	1,247,827	—
Total gross Income	5,469,171	284,386

89. The following Summary shows the total amount that has been raised for, and spent in, Building and Restoring Churches in each Diocese during eighteen years, 1879—1890 :

Diocese.	Churches built at cost of			Churches restored at cost of		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canterbury	209,582	0	0	497,553	0	0
London	1,188,977	18	1½	820,329	2	0
Winchester	539,107	8	9	326,955	11	8½
Bangor	89,464	14	2	54,062	10	6
Bath and Wells	79,214	15	10	289,061	15	9
Chichester	384,499	2	4	290,418	7	4
Ely	117,444	7	11	352,204	7	10½
Exeter	172,498	18	6	416,362	15	8
Gloucester and Bristol	290,752	12	11	330,019	2	11
Hereford	46,322	6	0	226,583	1	8
Lichfield	289,181	18	4	469,863	3	5
Lincoln	163,596	4	11	309,851	9	3
Llandaff	226,276	8	0	109,073	15	11½
Norwich	42,061	0	0	513,692	11	8
Oxford	158,256	0	6	394,016	7	6½
Peterborough	155,583	15	7	475,274	13	8
Rochester	752,480	2	7	326,803	9	11½
St. Albans	325,982	4	11	568,362	0	11
St. Asaph	130,822	17	1	102,396	7	2
St. David's	192,900	1	0½	222,490	5	2½
Salisbury	104,393	14	4	308,736	14	0½
Southwell	263,443	18	0½	270,653	6	10½
Truro	172,070	2	9	159,556	2	5½
Worcester	294,885	2	10	490,127	8	7
York	391,987	19	5	489,511	1	0
Durham	294,842	8	7	175,274	11	11½
Carlisle	169,803	14	7	169,507	4	4
Chester	226,101	0	0	360,288	0	0
Liverpool	428,064	13	7	137,705	11	5
Manchester	1,157,737	1	4	421,708	3	1
Ripon	375,188	1	11	175,265	2	11
Wakefield	184,401	6	7	264,566	4	1
Sodor and Man	21,909	0	0	4,363	0	0
Restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor .....	.....	.....	.....	5,304	14	2
Restoration of Vault of the Nave .....	.....	.....	.....	1,834	3	6
Maintenance, Repair, and Restoration of Fabric of Westminster Abbey and Cloisters .....	.....	.....	.....	78,058	10	0
Totals	9,607,783	1	5½	10,609,627	18	1½
Diocese of Newcastle :— Amounts expended on Building and on Restoration, respectively, not specified .....	.....	.....	.....	318,991	19	3
Grand Total ..	£20,531,402	18	9½			

Judicial Rents, Ireland.—Effect of the Land Law (Ireland) Acts, 1881 and 1887, and the Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1891, on the Rental of Ireland, according to Provinces. [First 90. Statutory Term.]

(Compiled from the Reports of the Irish Land Commissioners.)

Years, &c.	Provinces.	Number of cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage dealt with.	Former Rental.	Judicial Rent.	Percentage of Reduction.
		No.	Acres.	£	£	
During the 10 years ended 21st August, 1891.	Ulster	121,765	2,775,874	1,862,416	1,500,178	19·4
	Leinster	42,780	1,802,358	1,625,387	1,211,991	20·6
	Connaught	64,712	1,448,773	730,488	578,684	21·5
	Munster	47,903	2,389,874	1,620,282	1,262,984	22·1
	Total	277,160	8,316,879	5,739,153	4,548,147	20·8
Period from 22nd August, 1891, to 31st March, 1895	Ulster	7,585	154,805	98,820	76,934	21·8
	Leinster	4,695	204,554	169,523	135,144	20·3
	Connaught	4,410	99,510	49,845	39,334	21·1
	Munster	5,338	287,601	175,475	132,250	24·6
	Total	22,028	746,470	493,163	383,662	22·2
1895-96.	Ulster	1,379	27,825	17,207	13,240	23·1
	Leinster	793	30,262	24,783	19,309	22·1
	Connaught	682	14,863	6,987	5,257	24·8
	Munster	1,201	55,877	31,924	23,899	25·1
	Total	4,055	128,827	80,906	61,705	23·7
1896-97	Ulster	1,764	31,144	19,471	14,718	24·4
	Leinster	764	27,318	21,189	16,026	24·4
	Connaught	582	13,815	5,968	4,679	21·5
	Munster	897	38,785	24,506	18,135	26·0
	Total	4,007	111,062	71,129	53,558	24·7
1897-98.	Ulster	4,025	72,659	47,832	36,259	24·2
	Leinster	1,255	55,525	46,534	36,415	21·7
	Connaught	1,075	27,792	12,089	9,876	18·3
	Munster	739	37,231	22,519	17,591	21·9
	Total	7,094	193,207	128,974	100,141	22·4
1898-99.	Ulster	5,071	93,351	52,224	40,012	23·4
	Leinster	954	39,193	31,213	25,452	18·5
	Connaught	1,238	28,577	13,096	10,799	17·6
	Munster	1,098	49,684	28,718	22,822	20·5
	Total	8,361	210,805	125,246	99,085	20·9
1899-1900.	Ulster	3,404	64,550	35,136	27,894	20·6
	Leinster	656	26,311	19,113	15,960	16·5
	Connaught	1,156	27,045	11,316	9,348	17·4
	Munster	799	35,810	20,893	16,339	21·8
	Total	6,015	153,716	86,458	69,541	19·6
1900-1.	Ulster	2,469	48,312	23,872	19,049	20·2
	Leinster	898	31,472	22,914	18,610	18·8
	Connaught	1,034	26,915	10,366	8,543	17·5
	Munster	823	34,968	19,998	15,983	20·1
	Total	5,224	141,667	77,150	62,196	19·4
1901-2.	Ulster	2,000	40,735	20,187	15,925	21·1
	Leinster	909	30,591	23,404	19,600	16·3
	Connaught	1,184	30,228	11,709	9,969	14·9
	Munster	806	33,226	19,769	16,047	18·8
	Total	4,899	134,780	75,069	61,541	18·0
Total during the period from 21st Aug., 1881, to 31st March, 1902	Ulster	149,462	3,309,257	2,176,665	1,744,208	19·8
	Leinster	53,704	2,247,585	1,884,064	1,498,407	20·4
	Connaught	76,073	1,717,519	851,840	671,505	21·1
	Munster	59,604	2,863,055	1,964,679	1,525,455	22·3
	Total	338,843	10,137,416	6,877,248	5,439,575	20·9

NOTE.—The applications to fix Fair Rents for a Second Statutory Term which have been dealt with are not included above.

Progress of Ireland.—Summarised Statistics respecting the Progress of Ireland during the period from 1886 to 1901.

91.

(Compiled from various official publications.)

Y ^{rs}	Population.		Total Irish Emigration to all places from Irish ports.	Average number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of relief.	Number of Criminal Offenders convicted.	Number of Agrarian Offences reported.	Education.	Income Tax Assessments.
	Estimated to the middle of each year	Per-centage Decrease compar'd with previous year.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance at Primary Schools.	Value of Property and Profits Assessed to Income Tax.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1886	4,906,895	0·7	63,135	123,300*	1,619	1,056	490,484	36,758,915
1887	4,857,119	1·0	82,923	111,910*	1,411	883	515,388	36,447,393
1888	4,801,312	1·1	78,684	108,685*	1,220	660	493,883	36,559,254
1889	4,757,385	0·9	70,477	106,554*	1,225	594	507,865	36,749,208
1890	4,717,959	0·8	61,313	104,403*	1,193	519	459,144	37,199,578
1891	4,680,317	0·8	59,623	103,604*	1,255	472	506,336	37,784,177
1892	4,633,515	1·0	50,867	100,144*	1,196	405	495,254	37,981,150
1893	4,606,935	0·6	48,147	99,863*	1,378	380	527,060	38,320,961
1894	4,588,499	0·4	35,895	99,286*	1,469	277	525,547	38,553,336
1895	4,558,941	0·6	48,703	97,649*	1,096	271	519,515	38,199,492
1896	4,540,832	0·4	38,995	96,142*	1,310	257	534,957	38,215,755
1897	4,528,454	0·3	32,535	99,730*	1,242	251	521,141	32,189,145
1898	4,516,781	0·3	32,241	108,529*	1,367	247	518,799	32,510,964
1899	4,500,470	0·4	41,232	100,962*	1,329	246	513,852	33,131,301
1900	4,466,326	0·8	45,288	98,723*	1,087	282	478,224	33,447,572
1901	4,443,370	0·5	39,613	— †	1,211	245	482,031	34,039,010

Y ^{rs}	Live Stock.			Railways	Postal Work.		Telegraph Messages.	Postal & Money Orders.	Savings Banks.	Banks.
	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.	Gross Receipts from Railway Traffic.	Letters and Post Cards delivered.	News-papers, Circulars Samples & Book Packets delivered.	Number forwarded from Irish Offices.	Amount issued for at Irish Offices.	Total Capital of Post Office & Trustee Savings Banks.	Amount of Deposits and Cash Balances therein.
	No.	No.	No.	£	Mil ^{ns}	Millions	No.	£	£	£
1886	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	2,752,633	99*	35*	2,816,680*	1,751,386	4,732,964	30,172,000
1887	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	2,786,329	102*	35*	3,047,531*	1,882,375	4,995,840	29,771,000
1888	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,325	2,851,062	104*	36*	3,241,455*	1,999,211	5,280,787	30,979,000
1889	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	2,992,600	106*	37*	3,411,966*	2,085,594	5,540,847	32,968,000
1890	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	3,076,338	110*	41*	3,673,735*	2,156,286	5,725,404	33,825,000
1891	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	3,159,207	116*	42*	3,764,195*	2,261,166	5,963,947	34,532,000
1892	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	3,128,079	117*	45*	3,871,150*	2,324,599	6,196,756	35,375,000
1893	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	3,196,126	120*	45*	3,987,852*	2,379,223	6,226,878	35,852,000
1894	4,391,839	4,105,180	1,389,324	3,337,633	125*	48*	4,038,262*	2,445,131	6,973,175	37,607,000
1895	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	3,407,269	126*	51*	4,307,480*	2,477,181	7,691,639	39,008,000
1896	4,408,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	3,413,720	133*	56*	4,378,787*	2,550,953	8,334,992	39,238,000
1897	4,464,874	4,157,906	1,327,450	3,474,492	138*	54*	4,606,256*	2,703,041	8,957,704	39,300,000
1898	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,253,912	3,532,591	152*	53*	4,729,321*	2,813,968	9,522,239	39,438,000
1899	4,507,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	3,640,375	158*	51*	4,910,939*	2,943,231	10,066,474	40,772,000
1900	4,608,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	3,733,626	162*	56*	4,903,075*	3,197,762	10,391,236	43,280,000
1901	4,673,323	4,378,750	1,219,135	3,702,110	167*	56*	4,920,449*	3,474,432	10,820,062	42,923,000

* For the twelve months ended Lady Day of the year following that against which the figures are placed.

† Cannot be given.

‡ Gross amount of Revenue brought under the Review of the Inland Revenue Department.

The Skilled Labour Market.—Proportion of Unemployed Members of certain Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade at the end of each month in each of the undermentioned years.

92.

(Compiled from the Monthly Statements in the "Board of Trade Journal" and the "Labour Gazette.")

Months.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	5.0	10.0	7.0	8.2	4.5	3.3	5.0	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.4
February	5.7	9.5	6.8	7.9	3.8	3.0	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.3
March	5.7	8.7	6.5	6.5	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.7
April	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.8	3.9
May	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.0
June	5.2	5.8	6.8	5.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.2
July	5.0	6.2	7.4	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0
August	5.1	7.1	7.7	5.2	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	4.5
September	6.2	7.3	7.6	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	5.0
October	7.8	7.8	7.4	4.9	3.3	4.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	5.0
November	8.3	7.2	7.0	4.3	2.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.8
December	10.2	7.9	7.7	4.8	3.2	5.3	2.9	2.5	4.0	4.6	—

Supplementary Statement showing the number of Unions making Returns in December of each year, with the number of Members of those Unions and the numbers Unemployed.

Years.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Members Unemployed.	Proportion Unemployed.
				Per cent.
1892	23	279,361	28,453	10.2
1893	32	336,337	26,452	7.9
1894	67	367,796	28,484	7.7
1895	88	398,258	19,121	4.8
1896	111	439,831	14,186	3.2
1897	113	460,867	24,626	5.3
1898	118	470,391	13,612	2.9
1899	123	511,134	12,664	2.5
1900	133	540,102	21,496	4.0
1901	142	554,018	25,703	4.6

Trade Unions.—Number and Membership of Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade in each of the Years from 1895 to 1901 inclusive; with particulars as to the Membership, Income, Expenditure, and Funds in hand of 100 of the principal Unions in the same years.

93.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Chief Labour Correspondent to the Board of Trade).

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
ALL TRADE UNIONS.							
Number of Trade Unions making Returns	1,299	1,314	1,306	1,277	1,270	1,252	1,236
Total Membership of these Unions at the end of each year	1,408,486	1,495,476	1,613,753	1,649,461	1,803,897	1,910,614	1,922,780
100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS.							
Membership of 100 Principal Unions at the end of each year	No. 906,308	No. 953,204	No. 1,055,951	No. 1,034,790	No. 1,108,587	No. 1,153,642	No. 1,161,226
Proportion of total Membership of Unions making Returns ..	Per cent. 64.3	Per cent. 63.7	Per cent. 65.4	Per cent. 62.7	Per cent. 61.5	Per cent. 60.4	Per cent. 60.4
Total Income	£ 1,555,039	£ 1,669,655	£ 1,977,702	£ 1,912,072	£ 1,857,748	£ 1,970,135	£ 2,061,501
„ Expenditure	£ 1,389,207	£ 1,231,977	£ 1,891,763	£ 1,489,244	£ 1,276,789	£ 1,474,611	£ 1,655,635
„ Funds in hand at end of each year	£ 1,733,122	£ 2,170,800	£ 2,256,739	£ 2,679,567	£ 3,260,526	£ 3,756,050	£ 4,161,916
Income per member	s. d. 34 8½	s. d. 35 0½	s. d. 37 5½	s. d. 36 11½	s. d. 33 6½	s. d. 34 1½	s. d. 35 6
Expenditure per member	s. d. 30 8	s. d. 25 10½	s. d. 35 10	s. d. 28 9½	s. d. 23 0½	s. d. 25 6½	s. d. 28 6½
Funds per member	s. d. 38 3	s. d. 45 6½	s. d. 42 9	s. d. 51 9½	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 65 1½	s. d. 71 8½

NOTE.—The great coal dispute occurred in 1893, and in 1897 there was a considerable engineering dispute, with the result that the income and expenditure per member both rose, and the funds per member were reduced.

Trade Disputes.—Number of Trade Disputes beginning in each of the undermentioned years, and number of workpeople directly and indirectly affected thereby; *classified according to Groups of Trades.*

94.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

GROUPS OF TRADES.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Number of Disputes.				
Building Trades.....	183	180	146	104
Mining and Quarrying.....	129	109	136	210
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding.....	152	140	111	103
Textile Trades.....	99	124	96	96
Clothing Trades.....	53	37	38	39
Transport Trades.....	22	47	50	20
Miscellaneous Trades.....	67	71	60	65
Employees of Local Authorities.....	6	11	11	5
Total.....	711	719	648	642

Number of Workpeople Affected.								
	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.
Building Trades.....	14,232	2,452	26,780	3,744	16,273	2,905	8,864	933
Mining and Quarrying.....	147,397	29,632	27,020	19,811	45,455	28,909	62,065	50,916
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding.....	15,105	6,327	14,427	6,692	10,400	9,410	13,720	8,769
Textile Trades.....	11,708	13,272	51,822	9,677	15,571	8,572	11,569	5,040
Clothing Trades.....	2,891	670	1,454	804	2,125	29	3,533	602
Transport Trades.....	3,344	134	11,735	876	20,293	2,733	2,609	73
Miscellaneous Trades.....	5,610	651	3,669	543	24,230	738	8,340	1,649
Employees of Local Authorities.....	484	—	1,151	12	798	97	237	127
Total.....	200,769	53,138	138,058	42,169	135,145	53,393	111,437	68,109

Trade Disputes, Results of.—Trade Disputes and Workpeople directly affected thereby, as in the previous table; *classified according to Results.*

95.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Total number of disputes reported, as in the previous table	No. 711	No. 719	No. 648	No. 642
Total number of workpeople directly affected by disputes, as in the previous table	200,769	138,058	135,145	111,437
Percentage of total number of disputes, the results of which were—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
In favour of workpeople	33·5	32·0	31·2	25·4
In favour of employers	31·9	34·1	32·6	43·6
Compromised	34·2	32·8	34·1	29·9
Indefinite or unsettled	0·4	1·1	2·1	1·1
Percentage of total number of workpeople directly affected by disputes, the results of which were—				
In favour of workpeople	22·6	26·7	30·1	27·5
In favour of employers	60·1	43·7	24·8	33·8
Compromised	17·2	29·1	41·7	36·7
Indefinite or unsettled	0·1	0·5	3·4	2·0

Statistical Summary for the British Empire.—Area, Population, 96. its several Colonial and other Possessions (excluding Protectorates)

(Compiled from the latest issues of the Statistical

Colonies, &c.	Area.	Population. a	Public Revenue.		Total Public Ex- penditure. †	Amount of Public Debt.	
			Total Amount.	From Customs Alone.			
United Kingdom (1900-1901)	Sq. Miles 1 121,872	No. 41,164,297	130,384,684	26,262,000	188,592,264	690,992,622	1
Australia:							
New South Wales	810,367	1,359,537	k 10,201,440	1,437,808	k 9,969,740	k 61,801,409	2
Victoria	87,884	1,201,506	k 7,427,820	2,121,762	k 7,249,217	k 48,024,885	3
South Australia	903,690	362,604	2,901,933	604,249	3,013,813	k 26,131,780	4
Western Australia	975,920	q 180,146	3,010,005	954,798	2,898,654	q 9,874,640	5
Queensland	668,497	q 498,249	k 4,588,207	k 1,463,321	k 4,540,418	k 40,034,708	6
Tasmania	26,215	172,979	1,054,980	466,218	923,781	8,511,005	7
Total for Commonwealth	2,972,573	3,775,021	29,184,385	7,047,651	28,595,573	194,378,427	8
New Zealand	104,471	t 770,682	m 5,908,697	2,197,264	m 5,481,486	m 49,591,245	9
India	b 964,993	b 231,085,132	h 68,637,164	h 4,832,455	h 65,862,541	h 212,168,066	10
Ceylon	25,365	d 3,607,516	1,821,729	485,172	1,929,928	3,635,423	11
Straits Settlements	1,472	617,595	588,656	..	603,201	..	12
Labuan	30	5,853	11,573	6,316	13,288	..	13
Hong Kong	s 31	s 283,975	875,539	..	765,996	341,800	14
Mauritius	c 705	d 383,086	917,998	339,951	556,894	1,189,234	15
Natal	n 29,200	929,970	k 1,886,710	k 560,415	k 1,990,522	k 9,019,143	16
Cape of Good Hope	277,151	2,265,556	k 6,236,210	1,788,391	k 6,698,990	31,097,825	17
St. Helena	47	u 7,316	16,392	10,426	12,104	972,902	18
Lagos	3,420	85,607	211,467	193,924	187,125	..	19
Gold Coast	39,060	1,473,882	338,233	281,345	515,657	..	20
Sierra Leone	4,000	74,835	168,668	102,968	156,421	..	21
Gambia	69	12,566	49,161	39,235	29,818	..	22
North America:							
Ontario	219,650	5,378,800	k 10,549,885	k 5,830,304	k 8,894,806	k 71,138,421	23
Quebec	344,450						
New Brunswick	28,100						
Nova Scotia	20,550						
Prince Edward Island	2,000						
Manitoba	64,066						
North West Territory, &c.	1,791,295	e 210,000	k 433,898	k 391,827	k 380,760	k 3,570,862	24
British Columbia	382,300						
Yukon	196,800						
Newfoundland	e 42,734						
West India Islands:							
Bahamas	4,466	55,512	78,860	67,992	82,837	112,226	25
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	5,669	9,190	5,914	8,053	..	26
Jamaica	4,207	753,115	m 906,037	m 340,679	m 917,653	m 3,324,782	27
Trinidad	1,754	273,400	661,874	p 318,941	p 630,200	p 918,473	28
Windward Islands:							
St. Lucia	233	49,558	72,108	35,980	64,750	176,680	29
St. Vincent	133	45,540	30,608	15,032	36,121	14,470	30
Barbados	166	192,000	185,475	105,290	182,866	416,850	31
Grenada	133	65,528	70,363	36,584	62,718	127,570	32
Tobago	114	22,110	p—	p—	p—	p—	33
Leeward Islands:							
Virgin Islands	57	4,639	2,117	806	2,197	..	34
St. Christopher	65	30,876	39,904	23,172	43,964	73,950	35
Nevis	f 50	f 13,087					
Antigua	170	36,699					
Montserrat & Redonda	32	11,882	6,664	4,958	9,597	11,400	37
Dominica	291	26,841	28,113	15,162	26,780	70,900	38
Total for West Indies ..	f 12,037	f 1,586,451	2,133,965	993,591	2,117,171	5,884,372	39
Bermuda	19	d 16,645	40,124	32,394	45,682	49,600	40
Honduras	7,562	96,998	59,615	35,031	50,659	34,736	41
British Guiana	109,000	q 238,170	m 509,950	m 321,126	m 505,492	m 954,780	42
Fiji	7,740	124,230	111,569	65,933	100,022	200,536	43
Falkland Islands	6,500	2,043	15,676	5,613	15,502	..	44
British New Guinea	90,540	q 279	k 13,834	k 10,822	21,802	..	45
Gibraltar	2	d 19,968	61,418	19,468	61,812	19,253	46
Malta	117	d 183,679	856,758	193,368	365,943	79,168	47

Excluding expenditure from loans on Public Works.

a According to the latest returns. b Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, 595,167 square miles, d Excluding the Military. e Excluding Labrador—area, 120,000 square miles, population 4,100. months ended 31st March, 1900. f For 12 months ended 30th June, 1900. g Including the Isle of Man p Tobago became a ward of Trinidad on 1st January, 1899, and the particulars given separately for area (376 square miles) and population (estimated at 102,000) of the land leased to the British Govern-

Finance, Imports, Exports, and Shipping of the United Kingdom, and of for the year 1900, so far as the particulars can be stated.

Abstracts for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.)

	Value of Imports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Value of Exports (Including Bullion and Specie).			Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared (exclusive of Coastwise).		
	From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.	Total Value of Imports.	To United Kingdom.	To Other Countries.	Total Value of Exports.	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	..	..	562,583,336	..	..	386,345,798	62,710,836	35,812,857	98,523,693
2	9,923,117	17,637,954	27,561,071	8,273,272	19,391,244	28,164,516	6,846,492	1,168,897	8,014,889
3	7,055,028	11,246,783	18,301,811	6,363,685	11,058,867	17,422,552	5,127,020	746,561	5,873,581
4	2,430,087	5,744,131	8,174,218	2,350,279	5,841,097	8,191,376	8,068,310	627,461	8,695,771
5	2,225,746	3,736,482	5,962,178	4,268,419	2,583,635	6,852,054	2,538,570	693,458	3,232,028
6	3,100,706	4,083,406	7,184,112	3,271,656	6,309,906	9,581,662	1,405,363	249,654	1,655,017
7	628,663	1,444,994	2,073,657	688,600	1,922,017	2,610,617	1,218,885	14,083	1,232,918
8	25,363,347	43,893,700	69,257,047	25,215,911	47,606,766	72,822,677	20,204,640	3,499,564	23,704,204
9	6,504,484	4,141,612	10,646,096	10,259,342	2,986,819	13,246,161	1,541,860	138,047	1,679,907
10	40,808,321	23,382,123	64,185,444	22,473,275	55,553,198	78,026,473	7,270,660	1,356,826	8,627,486
11	2,246,898	5,909,091	8,155,984	3,758,035	2,577,783	6,330,818	6,066,728	2,391,212	8,487,940
12	3,289,085	28,119,901	31,408,986	6,040,206	20,221,529	26,261,735	7,647,148	5,706,777	13,353,925
13	..	365,276	365,276	..	215,680	215,680	192,558	117,794	310,352
14	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	9,155,198	4,866,969	14,022,167
15	841,829	2,356,671	3,198,500	290,440	2,901,185	3,191,775	458,547	217,393	670,940
16	4,213,411	2,481,090	6,694,501	185,831	939,536	1,125,367	2,546,435	276,234	2,822,719
17	13,018,953	6,659,383	19,678,336	6,867,170	1,290,508	8,147,670	8,538,713	966,279	9,504,992
18	69,893	6,697	76,410	4,075	140	4,215	320,972	3,092	324,064
19	674,856	155,615	830,470	309,263	575,847	885,112	880,032	240,491	1,070,523
20	916,906	372,437	1,289,343	509,779	375,667	885,446	976,658	458,106	1,414,764
21	425,245	138,026	563,271	125,559	236,912	362,471	994,323	296,603	1,290,933
22	124,126	153,533	277,659	42,178	239,798	281,976	198,099	63,170	261,269
23	9,203,369	29,760,161	38,963,530	22,137,610	17,292,813	39,430,423	8,647,119	5,528,002	14,175,121
24	457,059	1,033,451	1,540,510	399,060	1,373,780	1,772,790	1,138,904	308,577	1,447,481
25	75,403	259,866	335,269	11,909	195,814	207,223	513,244	600,622	1,113,866
26	3,185	26,379	29,564	293	34,291	34,684	69,534	221,105	290,639
27	m 814,639	m 907,430	m 1,722,069	m 338,977	m 1,458,100	m 1,797,077	m 937,216	m 805,008	m 1,742,224
28	p 881,394	p 1,618,364	p 2,500,258	p 983,055	p 1,601,494	p 2,584,649	p 642,589	p 535,905	p 1,178,494
29	220,825	182,768	403,593	23,519	81,362	104,881	1,518,174	323,419	1,841,593
30	35,538	63,053	98,591	71,584	28,743	100,327	278,029	11,683	289,712
31	446,186	599,066	1,045,252	68,251	850,760	919,011	1,245,205	116,261	1,361,466
32	106,592	127,198	232,790	259,079	52,602	311,681	427,873	11,186	439,009
33	p—	p—	p—	p—	p—	p—	p—	p—	p—
34	117	3,270	3,387	..	2,812	2,812	10,954	1,122	12,076
35	51,221	85,214	136,435	2,261	107,522	109,783	487,075	36,188	523,213
36	47,426	77,878	125,304	10,659	101,190	111,849	439,062	12,530	451,592
37	6,893	20,018	26,911	1,281	6,834	8,115	192,125	6,605	198,730
38	35,474	44,670	80,144	47,472	20,980	68,452	448,728	18,958	467,686
39	2,724,398	4,015,174	6,739,572	1,818,340	4,542,004	6,360,344	7,209,508	2,700,492	9,910,300
40	104,009	293,280	397,289	4,683	94,798	99,481	579,119	150,713	729,832
41	77,402	169,259	246,661	128,245	141,358	267,606	120,480	219,617	340,097
42	m 673,020	m 720,509	m 1,393,529	m 949,008	m 1,119,338	m 2,068,406	m 449,117	m 280,811	m 709,928
43	..	372,730	372,730	10,720	609,116	619,836	167,153	23,667	190,820
44	59,947	7,001	66,948	105,912	5,627	111,539	90,624	73,680	164,304
45	..	k 72,286	k 72,286	..	k 24,051	k 24,051	k 39,843	..	k 39,843
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,012,380	2,857,877	8,869,737
47	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	No Information.	4,835,164	2,234,466	7,069,630

with a population of 63,181,569. c Exclusive of the Seychelles, with a population of about 20,000. f Excluding Anguilla—area, 35 square miles, population 3,700. g Exclusive of Aborigines. h For 12 and the Channel Islands. m For 12 months ended 31st March, 1901. n Including Zululand. Tobago prior to that date are now included with those given for Trinidad. s Exclusive of the ment in 1898. t Exclusive of Maoris, estimated at 40,000 in 1896. u Including troops.

Bankruptcies.—Number of Bankruptcies, Liquidations, and Compositions in England and Wales (under the Bankruptcy Acts of 1869 and 1883), in each of the undermentioned years; with the Amounts of Liabilities and Assets. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

97.

(Compiled from the Bankruptcy Reports of the Board of Trade.)

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.
	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £
1892....	4,575	13	47	4,657	8,531	60	172	8,802	2,996	25	57	3,090
1893....	4,805	10	59	4,901	7,216	78	199	7,548	2,707	38	73	2,835
1894....	4,702	11	49	4,794	6,791	39	133	7,018	2,296	13	40	2,374
1895....	4,849	7	40	4,815	6,247	134	137	6,548	1,987	72	35	2,047
1896....	4,109	13	31	4,170	5,796	18	88	5,919	2,275	26	53	2,340
1897....	4,082	8	34	4,098	5,546	45	87	5,772	2,520	86	150	2,803
1898....	4,247	3	42	4,310	6,686	16	91	6,838	2,451	28	128	2,622
1899....	4,045	1	37	4,111	5,784	1	92	5,925	1,895	1	29	1,937
1900....	4,343	1	37	4,410	6,325	—	103	6,479	2,555	2	32	2,603
1901....	4,176	5	34	4,244	6,513	73	108	6,794	3,111	31	70	3,242

* The small differences observable between the figures in these columns and the sums of those in the preceding columns are occasioned by the inclusion in the "Totals" of the few cases (with their respective liabilities and assets) of Orders for the administration of the estates of deceased debtors.

Deeds of Arrangement.—Number of Assignments, Compositions, &c., registered under the "Deeds of Arrangement Act" in England and Wales in each of the undermentioned years; with the Amounts of Liabilities and Assets as estimated by the Debtors. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

98.

(Compiled from the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.)

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Assignments.	Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.	In Assignments.	In Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.	In Assignments.	In Compositions.	Absolute Assignments, &c.	Total.
	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £	Thnd. £
1892....	2,574	702	57	3,333	3,943	1,675	339	5,957	1,890	785	262	2,937
1893....	3,047	816	75	3,938	5,453	1,880	241	7,674	2,238	1,002	201	3,441
1894....	3,017	810	67	3,894	4,671	1,530	218	6,419	2,308	726	127	3,161
1895....	2,787	625	50	3,462	3,570	1,195	111	4,879	1,827	625	90	2,549
1896....	2,689	587	45	3,271	3,426	981	73	4,490	1,699	581	59	2,334
1897....	2,638	530	40	3,208	3,097	805	81	3,981	1,447	410	53	1,910
1898....	2,697	505	44	3,246	2,888	861	98	3,847	1,433	421	75	1,979
1899....	2,501	439	34	2,974	2,764	553	54	3,371	1,427	307	40	1,772
1900....	2,834	468	52	3,354	3,418	651	194	4,263	1,900	374	213	2,487
1901....	2,862	473	34	3,369	3,219	710	71	4,000	1,779	426	50	2,255

Companies Liquidation.—Number of cases of Companies winding-up proceedings commenced in each of the undermentioned years, and Amount of Capital involved; with estimates of the Liabilities, Assets, and Losses to Creditors and Contributors. [The amounts are stated in thousands of pounds—000's omitted.]

99.

(Compiled from the Board of Trade Reports on "Companies Winding-up.")

Years.	NUMBER OF CASES.				CAPITAL INVOLVED.		LIABILITIES IN COMPULSORY LIQUIDATIONS AS ESTIMATED BY DIRECTORS.		ASSETS IN COMPULSORY LIQUIDATIONS AS ESTIMATED BY DIRECTORS.		Total Losses to Creditors and Contributors in Compulsory Liquidations as estimated by Liquidator.
	Voluntary Liquidations.	Liquidations under Supervision of Court.	Compulsory Liquidations.	Total.	Subscribed by Public.	Vendors Shares.	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	
	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	Thsnd. £	
1893....	860	43	139	1,042	22,984	18,464	22,188	25,898	9,004	9,004	
1894....	833	51	114	998	24,805	17,801	3,937	3,262	6,304	6,304	
1895....	918	52	90	1,060	18,969	14,801	1,547	1,137	2,943	2,943	
1896....	1,152	24	86	1,262	24,302	22,193	1,134	921	2,031	2,031	
1897....	1,426	53	108	1,587	26,748	26,800	886	987	3,943	3,943	
1898....	1,554	66	125	1,745	30,671	36,032	1,230	1,344	3,488	3,488	
1899....	1,648	37	108	1,793	33,406	43,522	1,205	1,258	3,309	3,309	
1900....	1,649	38	117	1,804	30,895	40,606	1,253	1,424	3,770	3,770	
1901....	1,488	20	110	1,618	28,072	35,311	9,030	4,721	10,129	10,129	

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